

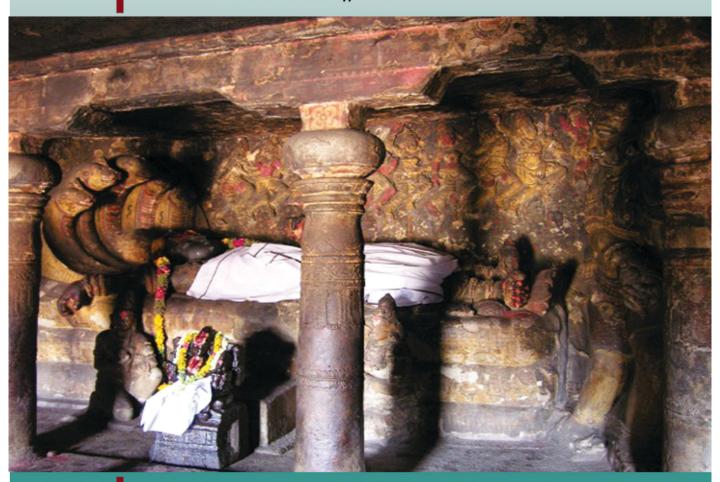




Collection Indologie - 129 Early Tantra Series - 2

EARLY TANTRIC VAIŞŅAVISM: THREE NEWLY DISCOVERED WORKS OF THE PAÑCARĀTRA

The Svāyambhuvapañcarātra, Devāmṛtapañcarātra and Aṣṭādaśavidhāna



Critically edited from their 11th- and 12th-century Nepalese palm-leaf manuscripts with an Introduction and Notes

> by Diwakar ACHARYA

EARLY TANTRIC VAIṢṇAVISM: THREE NEWLY DISCOVERED WORKS OF THE PAÑCARĀTRA

The $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ and $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$

L'Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP), UMIFRE 21 CNRS-MAEE, est un établissement à autonomie financière sous la double tutelle du Ministère français des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes (MAEE) et du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS). Il est partie intégrante du réseau des 27 centres de recherché de ce Ministère. Avec le Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH) à New Delhi, il forme l'USR 3330 du CNRS "Savoirs et Mondes Indiens". Il remplit des missions de recherche, d'expertise et de formation en Sciences Humaines et Sociales et en Ecologie dans le Sud et le Sud-est asiatique. Il s'intéresse particulièrement aux savoirs et patrimoines culturels indiens (langue et littérature sanskrite, histoire des religions, études tamoules...), aux dynamiques sociales contemporaines, et aux ecosystèmes naturels de l'Inde du Sud.

The French Institute of Pondicherry (IFP), UMIFRE 21 CNRS-MAEE, is a financially autonomous institution under the joint supervision of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE) and the French National Centre of Scientific Research (CNRS). It is a part of the network of 27 research centres under this Ministry. It also forms part of the research unit 3330 "Savoirs et Mondes Indiens" of the CNRS, along with the Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH) in New Delhi. It fulfils its missions of research, expertise and training in Human and Social Sciences and Ecology in South and South-East Asia. It works particularly in the fields of Indian cultural knowledge and heritage (Sanskrit language and literature, history of religions, Tamil studies), contemporary social dynamics and the natural ecosystems of South India.

IFP, 11, St. Louis Street, P.B. 33, Pondicherry - 605001, India.

Tel: (413) 2231600

L'École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO), fondée en 1900 à Hanoï, est un établissement relevant du ministère français de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche dont la mission scientifique est l'étude des civilisations classiques de l'Asie. Son champ de recherches s'étend de l'Inde à la Chine et au Japon et, englobant l'ensemble du Sud-Est asiatique, comprend la plupart des sociétés qui furent indianisées ou sinisées au cours de l'histoire. Autour de ses dix-sept centres et antennes, installés dans douze pays d'Asie, se sont constitués des réseaux de chercheurs locaux et internationaux sur lesquels l'École a pu s'appuyer pour construire son essor. L'EFEO aborde l'Asie par des recherches pluridisciplinaires et comparatistes, associant l'archéologie, l'histoire, l'anthropologie, la philologie, et les sciences religieuses. Pondichéry, les projets de l'EFEO portent essentiellement sur l'"indologie" classique : sanskrit, tamoul ancien, histoire, histoire de l'art et des religions.

The mission of The French School of Asian Studies (EFEO), founded in 1900 in Hanoi and today under the aegis of the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research, is to study the classical civilizations of Asia. Stretching from India, in the West, across the whole of South-East Asia to China and Japan, the EFEO's research areas cover most of the societies which have been 'Indianised' or 'Sinicised' over the course of history. A network of international scholars working at the EFEO's seventeen centres and branch offices, which are spread across twelve Asian countries, has been essential in the development of the School's research programme. Interdisciplinary projects bring together leading scholars in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, history, philology, and religious studies. In Pondicherry, the projects of the EFEO focus mainly on classical Indology: Sanskrit, Old Tamil, History, and History of art and of religions.

EFEO, 22, avenue du Président-Wilson, France. FEO, 16 & 19, Dumas Street, Pondicherry – 605 001, India. Tel: (33) 1 53 70 18 60 Tel: (91) (413) 2334539/2332504 Website: http://www.efeo.fr/ Email: administration@efeo-pondicherry.org

THE EARLY TANTRA SERIES

Tantric scriptures form the basis of almost all the various theistic schools of theology and ritual in post-Vedic India, as well as of a major strand of Buddhism (Vajrayāna). Among these schools, those centred on the Hindu deities Śiva and Viṣṇu spread well beyond the Indian subcontinent to Kambuja (Cambodia/Laos/Thailand), Champa (Vietnam) and Indonesia, while Buddhist tantrism quickly became pan-Asian.

With this mini-series, launched within the 'Collection Indologie', we are releasing some of the fruits of a Franco-German project funded from 2008 to 2011 by the Agence Nationale pour la Recherche and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. The series takes its name from the project's title: 'Early Tantra: Discovering the interrelationships and common ritual syntax of the Śaiva, Buddhist, Vaiṣṇava and Saura traditions'. Our aim was to study the interrelationships between the tantric traditions on the basis of fundamental source-material, which we would edit and publish for the first time. For this we made use of some of the exceptionally rich manuscript resources gathered in the twentieth century and studied by German and French research institutes at opposite poles of the sub-continent.

In recent centuries, the Tamil-speaking South is the only area where a vast corpus of Sanskrit texts of what was long the dominant school of tantric Śaivism continued being copied and so transmitted to the present day. So when, in 1956, Jean Filliozat secured a foothold in Pondicherry for French indological research, he created an ideal institutional base for the study of a forgotten chapter in the religious history of Asia. Gradually, the largest specialised manuscript collection of texts relating to the Śaiva Siddhānta was amassed, recognised in 2005 by UNESCO as a "Memory of the World" collection: The Śaiva Manuscripts of Pondicherry.

At the other end of the subcontinent, the cool climate of Nepal has preserved ancient manuscripts of texts of virtually every branch of Indian learning. Much of the early history of tantrism is thus preserved in the vast archive of Nepalese manuscripts microfilmed over more than three decades by the Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project (NGMPP), then partly catalogued by the Nepalese German Manuscript Cataloguing Project (NGMCP), run from Hamburg and from the NGMCP's base in Kathmandu, the Nepal Research Centre (NRC). One Nepalese treasure, also included, in 2013, in UNESCO's register, formed the corner-stone of our project: the ninth-century manuscript of the Niśvāsatattvasaṃhitā.

The Early Tantra Series is not a closed collection: as well as the editions and translations promised as part of the 'Early Tantra' project, studies of numerous related works were inspired or further advanced during the project's workshops.



Collection Indologie 129 Early Tantra Series 2

EARLY TANTRIC VAIṢṇAVISM: THREE NEWLY DISCOVERED WORKS OF THE PAÑCARĀTRA

The Svāyambhuvapañcarātra, Devāmṛtapañcarātra and Aṣṭādaśavidhāna

Critically edited from their 11th- and 12th-century Nepalese palm-leaf manuscripts with an Introduction and Notes

by Diwakar Acharya

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DE PONDICHÉRY ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'EXTRÊME-ORIENT ASIEN-AFRIKA-INSTITUT, UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG

Comité Éditorial / Advisory Board

Diwakar Acharya (Kyoto University),

Nalini Balbir (Université de Paris III et École pratique des hautes études),

Peter BISSCHOP (Leiden University),

R. CHAMPAKALAKSHMI (Jawaharlal Nehru University, retired),

Alexander Dubianski (Moscow State University),

Arlo GRIFFITHS (École française d'Extrême-Orient),

François GROS (École pratique des hautes études, retired),

Pascale HAAG (École des hautes études en sciences sociales),

Oskar von Hinüber (University of Freiburg im Breisgau),

Jan E. M. HOUBEN (École pratique des hautes études),

Padma KAIMAL (Colgate University),

Kei KATAOKA (Kyushu University),

Vempati Kutumba Sastry (Banaras Hindu University),

R. NAGASWAMY (Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology, retired),

Leslie Orr (Concordia University),

Aloka PARASHER-SEN (University of Hyderabad),

Pierre Pichard (École française d'Extrême-Orient),

Herman TIEKEN (Leiden University).

Comité de Lecture / Évaluation

Les membres du comité éditorial font appel à des spécialistes de leur choix. The members of the advisory board call on experts of their choice.

- © Institut Français de Pondichéry, 2015 (ISBN 978-81-8470-206-4)
- © École française d'Extrême-Orient, 2015 (ISBN 978-2-85539-152-6)
- © Department of Indian and Tibetan Studies, Asien-Afrika-Institut, Universität Hamburg

Typeset by the author in Latin Modern and Velthuis' Devanāgarī, using EDMAC, TEX and IATEX.

Frontispiece: Eight-armed Viṣṇu in the National Museum, Kathmandu.

Cover design: B. Thilakasivasundaran, Pondicherry.

Cover photo by Dominic GOODALL (EFEO): the rock-cut temple of Viṣṇu at Malaiyadipatti, Pudukkottai district.

Printed at the Sri Aurobindo Ashram Press, Pondicherry.

CONTENTS

Preface	ix
Introduction	xiii
The Manuscripts	xvi
Editorial Policy	xviii
The Language of these Texts	xxii
The Significance of these Texts	XXV
The Ritual System these Texts Teach	xxix
Contents of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra	XXXV
Chapter 1: Introduction and Synopsis	XXXV
Chapter 2: On Viṣṇu's Nature	xxxvi
Lost Chapters 3 and 4 \dots	xxxviii
Interpolation in the Manuscript	xxxix
Chapter 5: Consecration of Pavilion	xl
Chapter 6: Characterisation of the Consecrator	xlii
Chapter 7: The Deity inhabits the pavilion	xlii
Chapter 8: Image Installation	xlvi
Chapter 9: Internalisation of Viṣṇu?	1
The Aṣṭādaśavidhāna	1
Contents of the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna	lviii
Contents of the Devāmṛtapañcarātra	lxxi
Chapter 3: Sculpting Viṣṇu's Image: Material and Size	lxxi
Chapter 4: What makes a Good Image	lxxii
Chapter 7: The Pavilion is Divine, not Demonic	lxxiv
Chapter 8: Consecration of the Pavilion	lxxvi
Chapter 9: Ritual Ablution of the Deity	lxxviii
Chapter 10: The Consecrator and his Assistants	lxxx
Chapter 11: Deposition of Mantras	lxxxi

General Index	225
Index of Vedic mantras cited	
Index of Tantric mantras and other prose lines	215
Index of Pādas in all three texts	187
Indices	185
Facsimiles	135
Works Consulted	127
Critical Notes	107
$Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}carar{a}tra$	57
Aṣṭā da ś a v idh ā na	35
$Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$	1
Sanskrit Text	1
Chapter 13: Assembling the Image-Limbs Ritually	lxxxv
tions	
Chapter 12: The Rgveda, Viṣṇu's Image, and his Incarna-	

PREFACE

Vaiṣṇavism was well-established in the Kathmandu Valley already in the early Licchavi period and it enjoyed a strong following in subsequent periods too. I I had therefore always hoped that the Nepalese archives might preserve some early Vaiṣṇava Āgamas alongside its early manuscripts of Śaiva Āgamas. The chances seemed high because more than one manuscript of the Jayākhyasaṃhitā and several manuscripts of the Viṣṇudharma, an early Vaiṣṇava text belonging to a less esoteric current of Vaiṣṇavism, were already found there. So, I was not unduly surprised when I discovered the texts presented in this volume while cataloguing manuscripts for the NGMCP in Kathmandu and Hamburg. I quickly prepared electronic transcriptions of these texts, and when I moved to Kyoto University in 2006, I started to edit them one after the other and to read them in my seminars with my colleagues and students. The result is in your hands.

The texts presented in this volume have special value as they provide revealing evidence for the influence of Śaivism over Pañcarātra Vaiṣṇavism

¹I postulate this on the basis of tidbits of evidence coming mainly from Licchavi inscriptions. The most prestigious Vaisnava temple of those days appears to be the Changu Narayan temple, referred to as Dolāśikharasvāmin in inscriptions. This is one of the four Visnu temples on hilltops in four corners of Kathmandu Valley. According to the Gopālarājavamśāvalī (cf. VAJRĀCĀRYA & MALLA 1985: 28, 76, 123), the earliest of Nepalese chronicles, these temples were built by King Haridattavarman a few generations before Mānadeva I. In front of the Changu Narayan temple, Mānadeva I erected a stone pillar with a Garuda on top, in Śaka 386 (464 AD) after subjugating his revolting vassals (cf. Vajrācārya 1973: inscription no. 2). Three years later he installed two Visnuvikrānta images for the sake of accumulation of his mother's merits (cf. Id: inscription nos. 4 and 5). King Amśuvarman in Licchavi Year 31 (606 AD) repaired the golden jacket of the deity in the same temple, though he was inclined to Śaivism (cf. Id: inscription no. 76). One inscription from the reign of this king records that this temple received the same amount of revenue as the Pashupati temple (cf. Id: inscription no. 77). King Narendradeva's inscription from the 80s of Licchavi era (655–664 AD) makes certain arrangements for the celebration of an annual ceremony in the temple of Lokapāsvāmin near presentday Bhaktapur; it also mentions a festival of Varāha (cf. Id: inscription no. 129).

in the early mediaeval period, at a time when Vaiṣṇavism was beginning a process of self-transformation that involved partly recasting itself in the mould of tantric Śaivism. Besides, these also speak of the influence of late Vedic and Smārta ritual systems over the Pañcarātra ritual system. Therefore, with the discovery and publication of these texts, I hope that some light will be shed on the early history of Pañcarātra Vaiṣṇavism, which is otherwise obscure, and that its affinity with both Śaivism and Vedism in its formation process will be more widely recognised.

I am obliged to the Early Tantra Project (initially funded for three years by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the Agence National pour la Recherche), first, for organising workshops on early Tantras and giving me a chance to talk about these texts, and now, for taking the responsibility of publishing this volume. I am also grateful to the Oxford Centre for Hindu Studies for inviting me to Oxford in spring 2010, where I delivered a lecture about the early Vaiṣṇava texts I discovered in Nepal. A part of that lecture has now been incorporated in the introdution. I also thank the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) for providing me with a research grant (Start-up 2011–2012) to finalise this edition of Vaiṣṇava Pañcarātra texts.

Above all, I am eternally grateful to my two kalyāṇamitras, Profs. Dominic Goodall (EFEO) and Harunaga Isaacson (Hamburg University), who have always helped me in their various incarnations of intimate friends, teachers, academic colleagues, and sources of digital resources. They have read an earlier draft of this book and made valuable suggestions. I have also benefitted immensely from the suggestions of Prof. Yuko Yokochi, my colleague at Kyoto University, for we have studied these texts at various reading sessions, and from those of Prof. Judit Törzsök, who has reviewed my manuscript very carefully, made useful suggestions, and even painstakingly corrected numerous typos.

Helpful also were the suggestions of my two students Mr. Koreto Ikehata (Kyoto) and Mr. Nirajan Kafle (Kathmandu/Pondicherry). Besides, Dr. Marion Rastelli (Vienna) as well as Dr. Taisei Shida (Kyoto) have occasionally corrected my mistakes and they deserve words of gratitude. I am also thankful to the staff at the Nepal Research Centre and the National Archives (Kathmandu), my family, and other friends for their co-operation in various stages.

At the end, with this book, I should like to pay tribute to my father Loknath Acharya (1931–2010) who shaped my childhood with a tradi-

Preface xi

tional Sanskrit education and also introduced me to certain Tantric texts. I should also like to remember my Tantra/Āgama teachers in various times and places and in various capacities: the late Swāmī Vidyāraṇya, better known as Mūrkhāraṇya, and the late Shyam Chetan Baba, both from Vasuki Ashram in Pashupati, who were my informal mentors in my childhood days in Kathmandu; the late Pt. Hemendra Chakravarti, the late Prof. Vraj Vallabh Dvivedi, and Prof. Ramji Malaviya, and all my Tantra/Āgama teachers at Benares.

Diwakar Acharya Kyoto, September 14, 2014

INTRODUCTION

We know from some literary sources, including the $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$ and a number of inscriptions, that a form of Vaisnavism existed even some centuries before the commencement of the common era.² However, the Pañcarātra system that has come down to us even in the earliest available Pañcarātra Samhitās does not reflect this early stage of the religion. The Jayākhyasamhitā has long been regarded as the earliest of the Pañcarātra Samhitās but, as Sanderson has recently stated,³ even the ritual system of this Samhitā is the product of a competitive reformation of their system along Saiva lines. Although Embar Krishnamacharya, the editor of the Baroda edition of the Jayākhyasamhitā, had dated this text to the age before 700 A.D. (cf. Sanskrit introduction, pp. 52–53),⁴ it is now a long while since K. V. Soundara RAJAN published his conclusion, after an analytical study of the architectural chapter, that the age of the text, excluding later interpolated portions, was 'likely to range between 600– 850 A.D.' (cf. RAJAN 1967–1969: 80). But I should now like to add that, even in the main body of this text such as we find it transmitted in Nepalese manuscripts, ⁵ comparatively modern elements are included, such as the fourfold classification of the initiate, which do not feature in the early Āgamas of the Śaiva fold such as the Niśvāsa and the early recensions of the $K\bar{a}lottara$ texts. So it is safe to say that the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$ does not represent the earliest stage of the 'competitive reformation of the

²The Besnagar Garuḍa pillar inscription of Heliodorus and Ghosūṇḍī inscription of Sarvatāta, both belonging to the second century BC, provide evidence for an ancient form of Vaiṣṇavism which centred on worship of Vāsudeva along with Saṃkarṣaṇa and other subordinates. For both inscriptions, see, SIRCAR 1965: 88–91.

 $^{^3}$ Sanderson 2009: 61.

⁴Upstaging the editor of the text, B. Bhattacharyya, the general editor of the series, dates (pp. 26–34) the composition of the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$ to about 450 a.d.

 $^{^5}$ I would like to recall the fact that a large portion towards the end of the Baroda edition of the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$ is not found in Nepalese palm-leaf manuscripts of the text. I will compare the contents of these manuscripts with those of the printed edition in the introduction to my forthcoming edition of the Jayottaratantra, which I hold to be the Urtext of the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$.

Pañcarātra system along Śaiva lines'; rather it reflects a late stage of that reformation, perhaps at a time when it was already settled in the South and beginning to evolve there. Moreover, I have found what I believe to be the Urtext of the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$ preserved in a palm-leaf manuscript in Nepal and, as mentioned in fn. 5 above, am preparing a critical edition of the work. Its text is much shorter and contains only what I regard to be the core of the printed $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$.

However, as we might readily imagine, there must have been earlier Pañcarātra texts, and we have some evidence for their existence. For example, the srotonirnaya chapter of the Brahmayāmala⁶ mentions some ritual manual of the Pañcarātra school (pañcarātravidhāna) as well as the ritual manuals for the worship of Narasimha, Varāha and Vaikuntha.⁷ Similarly, we know the name, but no more, of another Vaisnava text, the Māvāvāmanikā, as it is mentioned by Kashmirian Śaiva exegete Ksemarāja in his commentary on the *Netratantra*. In the same way, the opening passage of an extra Vaisnava text copied at the end of one of the Nepalese manuscripts of the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$ enumerates a few names of Vaisnava scriptures which were allegedly taught in the past. These previously taught texts are Jayā, Vaihāyasī, Māyā, Pauṣkarī, Jyotis, Pātālākhyā, Laksmī, Kālavaiśvānara, Pāñcarātrarahasya, and Kulakeśarika. But except the Jayā, Pauskarī, and Laksmī, none of these works has survived. Even among these three, the available versions of the Pauskarī and Laksmī contain quite a lot of relatively new matter; com-

 $^{^6\}mathrm{Cf.}$ Brahmayāmala 39.80–81: nārasiṃhavidhānan tu vidhānaṃ kṣetrakalpanā | vivarāntargatāḥ kalpā [varā]hasya vidhis tathā || pañcarātravidhānan tu vaikuṇṭhasya vidhis tathā || kulācārasamopetā evaṃ vai bhairavo 'bravīt ||

⁷Pañcarātra is treated here as something different from the cults of Nārasiṃha, Varāha and Vaikuṇṭha. Does this mean that Nārasiṃha, Varāha and Vaikuṇṭha were not worshipped in the original Pañcarātra? Such a possibility may be entertained, and in that case, the quartet of Vāsudeva, Saṃkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna, and Aniruddha would be at the centre of Pañcarātra worship, if not merely Nārāyaṇa or Vāsudeva with or without Śrī.

⁸Kṣemarāja introduces a text-portion of the *Netratantra* (13.10ff) that teaches a cult of an eight-armed form of Viṣṇu, informing us about the source of that cult, thus: evaṃ śrījayāsaṃhitādṛṣṭyoktvā māyāvāmanikāsthityāpy āha.

 $^{^9{\}rm NAK~MS~No.~1-49},$ fol. $113^r,$ ll. 2–3: jayām vaihāyasīm māyām pauṣkarīm jyotir eva ca \parallel pātālākhyām tathā lakṣmīm kālavaiśvānaram ca yat \mid pāñcarātram rahasyam ca kulakeśarikam tathā \parallel

I assume that the works from $Jay\bar{a}$ to $Lak \dot{s}m\bar{\iota}$, all of which have feminine endings, are thought of as Saṃhitās and that the rest are Tantras.

Introduction

pared to these two, the Jayā contains relatively old materials, but this too, in its Saṃhitā form, has been considerably diluted with additions over time.

Nevertheless, it is fortunate that the treasure trove of manuscripts preserved in Nepal also contains some rare Vaiṣṇava texts. These little known archaic texts preserved in Nepalese palm-leaves provide some evidence for earlier stages of the competitive reformation of the Pañcarātra system that Sanderson has talked about (see above, p. xiii, footnote 3).

I am working on five of them and would tentatively put them in the following chronological order: the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra, Astādaśavidhāna, Devāmrtapañcarātra, Jayottaratantra, and the Vāsudevakalpa ascribed to the now lost Mahālaksmīsamhitā. All these texts are, I believe, earlier than the surviving recension of the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$. The Svāyambhuvapañcarātra has affinity with the bracketing layer of the Niśvāsatattvasamhitā, that is to say with the two latest of its five books, namely the introductory Niśvāsamukha and the concluding Guhyasūtra. 10 The second text, as its title tells, is a precept of eighteen rituals and is related to the tradition of the first text. It is actually embedded in the first text, but I have separated it and presented it alongside the $Sv\bar{a}yam$ bhuvapañcarātra, for, as will become clear from the following pages, I have come to regard it as a separate work. The third text is obviously based on the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra, and the fourth text, the Jayottaratantra is the core base of the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$. The fifth text, the $V\bar{a}sudeva$ kalpa, contains some sort of Kaula influence, and can be compared, as far as its nature and time is concerned, to the early Yoginī Tantras and Krama Texts. The cults of the last two texts are already known to the Netratantra.

In this volume, I am going to present the first three of the above-mentioned texts, the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ and $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, and the other two will appear soon in separate volumes.

 $^{^{10}}$ For the order and mutual relationship of the five books of the Niśvāsatattvasaṃhitā, see GOODALL, SANDERSON, ISAACSON, et al., 2015: 17–18.

The Manuscripts

The $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$ is transmitted in a palm-leaf manuscript preserved in the National Archives, Kathmandu. Its manuscript number is 1–1648 and the NGMPP reel number is A 54/9. Only nine folios of this manuscript are available and all of them are damaged on both edges. The leaves are relatively long and the text is written in three columns separated by two string holes. These folios contain 5–6 lines on both sides, a line containing about 120 akṣaras. The second-last folio is severely damaged and very little of the text has survived in the first column. The best preserved folio of this manuscript measures 55 x 4.5 cm. The manuscript is dated, the colophon telling us that it was copied on the 11th of the bright half of \bar{A} ṣāḍha, NS 147 (1027 CE).

Because the manuscript is damaged in the margins, all folio numbers are lost except on one folio, numbered 6 with a letter symbol. Because the text is continuous at this point, we can identify two folios preceding this as the fourth and fifth folios and the one following it as the seventh. We can also identify the last and second-last folios on the basis of textual continuity and colophons. The remaining two folios which come one after the other must be placed after the seventh and before the last two folios. But it is not sure how many folios are missing after the seventh folio and before the second-last folio, and so we cannot number these intervening folios. Therefore, I have numbered these two folios, which are microfilmed in reverse order, as *X and *Y.

A transcript was made from this palm-leaf manuscript in the first quarter of the 20th century, originally for the private library of Rajaguru Hemaraj Pundit. It is now preserved in the same archives, where it bears Manuscript number 5–1966, and it has been microfilmed twice by the NGMPP under reel numbers B 114/20 and B 237/16. Because it is an inaccurate copy that provides no help, I have not used it for my edition.

It appears that this text had nine chapters. As the colophons of the first and sixth to ninth chapters are found in the manuscript, we can say that the first and seventh to ninth chapters are complete if we ignore the small portions lost in damaged margins. The whole of the first chapter and the first fourteen verses of the second are contained in the first folio. We can recover the missing portion of the second chapter from the $Dev\bar{a}$ - $mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, which recasts a large part of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. Nothing of the third and fourth chapters survives; they are lost with the

Introduction xvii

missing second and third folios. In the beginning of the 4th folio we are at the end of the first unit of a precept of eighteen rituals called the Astādaśavidhāna, a text interpolated into the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra in our manuscript. A few verses, possibly 14, from the beginning of this precept must have been covered in the second of the lost folios. However, 119 verses of this precept have survived, and they extend to the third line of the recto of the 7th folio. I have separated this interpolated text and placed it after the conclusion of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra. After the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ concludes, there follows the fifth chapter, as I have assumed it to be. This remains incomplete after 29 verses, as the text breaks off in the middle of the 30th verse. The rest of the fifth and almost the whole of the sixth chapter are lost again in missing folios. This time, we do not know how many of them are missing, but at least one. Then two folios are available in consecutive order which contain the last four verses of the sixth chapter, the whole of the seventh chapter, and the first twelve verses of the eighth chapter. One folio is again missing, and lost with it is a large portion of the eighth chapter. Then follow the last two folios of the manuscript that contain the latter part of the eighth chapter and the whole of the ninth chapter, which is extremely short.

The $Dev\bar{a}mritapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, too, is preserved in the same archives in a single incomplete manuscript. Its manuscript number is 1–1078 and the NGMPP reel number is B 29/2. It has 26 folios of 28 x 5 cm in size. Each folio contains 5–6 lines on both sides, and each line contains an average of 40 aksaras. The manuscript is not dated but after comparing its paleographical features with other dated Nepalese manuscripts I have come to the conclusion that this manuscript can be assigned to about one hundred to one hundred and fifty years after the date of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ manuscript; so it belongs to the twelfth century CE.

Two transcripts of this manuscript are available, one preserved in the same archives and the other in a private collection. The first is dated in Vikrama Year 1985 (1928 CE) but the second is undated. The first bears Manuscript number 5–1965 and is filmed by the NGMPP twice under reel numbers B 114/15 and B 237/20. The other one can be found in the NGMPP microfilms under reel number E 529/2. I checked these transcripts in the hope of being able to decipher a few more akṣaras at the beginning of the eighth chapter, but found no help there.

Editorial Policy

Editing a text surviving in a single manuscript is a risky task because of the possibilities of misjudgement and the obvious limitations involved. In spite of this, I could not help but want to edit these texts after realising their importance, thinking it necessary for the sake of presenting possibly the last evidence of these rare and archaic texts for future readers.

I have aimed in this edition of these texts to establish a readable text that is in all possible ways closest to the text in their singular manuscript sources. I have corrected minor mistakes, emended transmissional errors, and also conjectured possible readings that I think may have been originally intended. Although the manuscripts I used are fairly old, the text in them is quite corrupt, and I have often been forced to emend the text by conjecture. In all cases of emendation I have recorded the manuscript reading thoroughly and accurately.

This edition is thus not a diplomatic one. In spite of the fact that each of the three texts presented here is edited from a single manuscript, I have earnestly strived for a critical edition. The <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code>, the third text, for the most part recasts the first text, the <code>Svāyambhuvapañcarātra</code>, and the <code>Aṣṭādaśavidhāna</code> is a <code>paddhati</code> text related to the tradition of the former and so, although it has some extra materials, it shares much in common with the other two texts. Thus we have practically two sources for the larger part of all these texts. Many of the <code>pratīkas</code> of Vedic mantras cited in these texts for ritual use are corrupt, but they can be emended after identifying them in similar ritual texts belonging to the Vedic or Śaiva traditions. The language of these works is comparable to the language of many other Tantric scriptures. All these conditions have enabled me to strive for a critical edition.

I have presented text-critical information in three layers of the critical apparatus. The first register, at the bottom, is the main critical apparatus recording manuscript readings. It is wholly positive, and each time the entries are presented carefully. Given first is a lemma preceded by the concerned verse number and followed by a lemma sign (]). This draws the attention of the reader to the portion of the constituted text that is read in the manuscript differently. The lemma sign is followed either by the abbreviation 'em.' to indicate a proposed emendation or by the abbreviation 'conj.' to indicate a conjecture that is somewhat less secure. A semi-colon is placed after this and then the corrupt manuscript reading.

Introduction xix

The manuscript reading is indicated by the common abbreviation MS; the superscripts ac (ante correctionem) and pc (post correctionem) are used together with the abbreviation MS to indicate readings respectively before and after correction. The abbreviation 'ow.' is used to report overwritten syllable(s). In cases where there is more than one entry reported for the same verse, a thick dot (\bullet) is given to separate two entries and the verse number is not repeated.

The second register, the second from the bottom, is meant to record parallels. Whenever a parallel is recorded in this register, it is always accompanied by the verse or unit number of the constituted text and followed by an exact reference to the source. As mentioned earlier, the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ adopts with minor changes a considerable number of verses from the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ and thus we have parallel passages in these two texts. Some passages of the $Ast\bar{a}dasavidh\bar{a}na$ are either parallel or at least comparable to parts of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ and they can be seen in this layer of the apparatus. In very rare cases, some passages from Puranic or Śaiva texts feature in this apparatus.

Some pages contain a third register at the top of the apparatus. A good number of $prat\bar{\imath}kas$ of Vedic mantras are embedded in these texts, and I have tried my best to identify them in this third register of the apparatus. Many pages, however, have only two registers, because one or other of the two registers of parallels and quotations can be missing.

I have employed two types of punctuation in the constituted text: parentheses ((...)) for partially visible aksara(s) on a broken edge or elsewhere and brackets ([...]) for the aksara(s) restored in the lacunae. Where I am not able to fill in the lacunae but have calculated the approximate number of aksara(s) missing, I have added the number between a pair of \sqcup : thus ' $\sqcup 12$ \sqcup ' indicates that twelve aksaras are missing. I have used a plus sign (+) to indicate an aksara lost in a broken edge, and a dash (-) to indicate an aksara unreadable due to damage to the surface of the palm-leaf when the leaf itself is not broken. The crux signs $(\dagger, ... \dagger)$ have been used to indicate that the marked portion of text is so corrupt that I am unable to provide a convincing conjecture. At least once I have used double angular braces $(\ll \gg)$ to supply a portion of the text that is missing in the manuscript because of an eyeskip or lack of attention on the part of the scribe but that is logically needed and actually supported by a parallel in the testimonia.

At some places words or parts of words are marked with a wavy line

to alert the reader that the marked portion of the constituted text is quite insecure, being based on a conjecture about which the editor himself is not certain. This does not of course mean that all other conjectures not marked with such a wavy line are secure.

The verse-numbering and -division are my own. Normally a separate number is not assigned to a half-verse; it is instead attached to the preceding lines, creating a six- $p\bar{a}da$ verse. In the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ a single free-standing $p\bar{a}da$ sometimes serves as a heading (e.g. AVi 9, 29, 58), but this is not always so (e.g. AVi 40, 42, 54, 80). We cannot therefore avoid accepting some verses with odd number of $p\bar{a}das$, such as three or five.

Since the manuscript preserving the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ and the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ is more difficult to handle, the margins being damaged and folio numbers lost, as can be seen on the images presented in pp. 133–152, I have indicated in the edition the change of every line. But in case of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, I have indicated only when a folio is changed or turned.

Wherever the text is interrupted because of the loss of a folio, I have supplied a set of five flowery signs in the centre of a separate line $(\otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes)$.

Because each of these texts comes from only one independent manuscript source, often while editing the text I have faced a dilemma in deciding whether a particular linguistic phenomenon in the manuscript is scribal or authorial. I had to make delicate considerations before I decided, and in this process, I have often relied on the metre. I have adopted regular form where they do not violate the metre, and an Aiśa form if a regular one would infringe the metre. Thus, the metre has proved to be an important ground for many decisions.

I would also like to inform the reader that I have corrected inconsistencies in the gender of qualified nouns and qualifying adjectives, at least those in the same $p\bar{a}da$, wherever the grammatically correct form fits in the metre. I am however aware that some of these inconsistencies may be authentic. For, it is not problematic to have alternation of the masculine and neuter gender in $Ai\dot{s}a$ Sanskrit. I agree that I could sometimes have maintained the apparent incoherence of the original. But I have decided to make the text somewhat more coherent, especially because the manuscript itself is corrupt and it is anyway impossible to be sure that these consistencies are authorial. In many places, because of a gen-

Introduction xxi

eral scribal sloppiness, we cannot fully rely on the manuscript readings, particularly when only a visarga or an anusvāra determines the gender.

When conjectures are made, I have taken care that they are metrical, and in this process I have sometimes been forced to cut a word in the pratīka of the Vedic mantra being cited. But this does not seem to be a problem and there is no need to strive for a perfect pratīka, either. For at some places in the text (e.g. AVi 34cd) it is clear that the text stops in the middle of a word while citing a pratīka and sometimes even changes the order of words for the sake of metrical regularity.

A good number of $prat\bar{\imath}kas$ of Vedic mantras are embedded in these texts, and I have tried my best to identify them. In this effort I have derived much help from the $S\bar{a}mavidh\bar{a}na$ $Br\bar{a}hman$ and occasionally from some other primary and secondary sources. All these Vedic mantras are identified and recorded in the topmost register of the apparatus. They are also listed separately in alphabetical order in one of the indices appended. There are also portions of prose in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapancar\bar{a}tra$ and the $Ast\bar{a}dasavidh\bar{a}na$. These include enumerations of tattvas (AVi 12), the actual reading of mantras (e.g. AVi 29), and ritual instructions that would be difficult to fit metrecally. They are all collected in the last of the three indices given at the end of this volume.

The $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ contains a good number of unmetrical $p\bar{a}das$, and occasionally, as we have just seen, lines of prose. Unmetrical $p\bar{a}das$ and prose lines in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ are found particularly towards the end of that work, but these are not many. The $Dev\bar{a}mrta-pa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ does not contain any prose, but a few unmetrical $p\bar{a}das$ can be found in the eighth and thirteenth chapters. I have noted them in the critical apparatus and occasionally discussed them in critical notes.

An avagraha is inserted in the edited text, although it is hardly used in the source manuscript, to mark the elision of an initial a preceded by e or o, but not to mark a homophonic sandhi. The $anusv\bar{a}ra$ is usually given preference over class nasals as far as it is grammatically permitted, but when the nasal falls at the broken edge of a folio the manuscript reading is followed. I have not recorded the doubling of consonants in ligatures with semivowels in the manuscripts, and have normalised the text in this regard. The same is true with the confusion of the dental s and palatal s.

The Language of these Texts

I would like to draw the attention of the reader to the grammatical irregularities encountered in these texts. These irregularities, as could be expected, are often the same as those found in early Śaiva and Śākta Tantras, and the language of these texts, too, can be called Aiśa Sanskrit. In the following I collect and categorise these irregularities. My account is by no means exhaustive, and for more detailed account of Aiśa Sanskrit, the language of early Tantric texts, the reader should resort to GOUDRI-AAN and SCHOTERMAN 1988: 44–109, GOODALL 1998: lxv–lxx and 2004: lxxvii–lxxxvii, Törzsök 1999: xxvi–lxix, and GOODALL, ISAACSON & SANDERSON 2014: 107–130; and for the sake of a comparative outlook, to OBERLIES 2003 also.

Hiatus and hiatus-bridger. Hiatus at the seam of two $p\bar{a}das^{11}$ seems to be an acceptable feature even in the Purāṇas but in the texts presented in this volume it is encountered frequently even within a $p\bar{a}da$ just like in the Tantric texts of the Śaiva and Śākta traditions. Nevertheless, much more frequently we can see such a hiatus within a $p\bar{a}da$ has been avoided by inserting sandhi consonants m, d or r as a hiatus-bridger. Sometimes, even an allowed hiatus resulting from a regular sandhi is bridged. Such a hiatus-bridger can even be found bridging two members of a compound. And more, once we find ra inserted as a hiatus-bridger instead of r inside a compound (SP 8.12).

Double sandhi and irregular sandhi. In these texts one can now and again notice that a due sandhi has been ignored but at times double $sandhi^{16}$ or irregular $sandhi^{17}$ has been practised. However, a sandhi

¹¹See e.g. SP 7.45ab: annaprāśanamantras tu eṣa, AVi 1cd: tasmāt sarvaprayatnena aṅga°.

¹²See e.g. SP 7.23a = DP 11.32a: tu are nyasya, DP 7.21c: aviditvā imām.

¹³See e.g. SP 1.16c = DP 1.13d: nakha m-angulym̄, SP 2.12b: sāmavedo r-atharva-nah), AVi 44b: pādau m-upari, DP 12.12b: savyapakṣam tu d-ālabhet.

 $^{^{14}}$ See e.g. SP 5.21d = DP 6.29b: $p\bar{u}rva-m$ indrāva.

¹⁵See e.g. SP 5.26d: vedi-m-agrataḥ, AVi 69d: vāyu-r-ambarayor yathā.

¹⁶See e.g. DP 7.15b: naivedyausadhayaḥ smṛtāḥ for naivedya ausadhayaḥ smṛtāḥ which would be hypermetrical. DP 12.6d: tatordhvagā for tata urdhvagā. We can also list SP 5.12a: nyagrodhodumbaraś caiva for nyagrodha udumbaraś caiva, but the occurrence of śamīpalāśadumbaryaḥ in SP 7.39c tells that this text uses dumbara as a stem alternative to udumbara.

 $^{^{17} \}rm See$ e.g. DP 7.2a: nāsuredam for nāsuram idam, DP 9.15d: dadyābhimantritam for dadyād abhimantritam.

Introduction xxiii

between two $p\bar{a}das$ is hardly ever employed.

Loss of an anusvāra. A final anusvāra or a homorganic nasal resulting from a sandhi is dropped wherever needed in order to fit the word in the metre. ¹⁸ I have even found a case of such elision in the middle of a word: DP 9.12b: satyaparya'tam.

Loss of the last component of a word. The last syllable of a word, mostly a case-ending, may be dropped for the sake of the metre.¹⁹

Loss of an initial vowel. An initial vowel, mainly the initial i of iti, is elided in many conditions: when preceded by a final e, 20 by a final \bar{a} remaining after the disappearance of a visarga, 21 and by a final o. 22 Some very rare cases involve the loss of the final consonant of the preceding word and the initial vowel of the following word as well. 23

I have restored the final t/d at the end of an optative singular verb and also an a-stem ablative singular noun if it is allowed by the metre. For such a loss occurs only when the final t/d is followed by a consonant either at the end of the odd pādas or inside a pāda and I diagnose this as scribal error, not as a linguistic peculiarity. There is not a single case of the loss of the final consonant at the end of even $p\bar{a}das$. The loss of the final t/d at the end of the odd pādas cannot be original, because, unless constrained by the metre, our texts do not observe even a normal sandhi on the basis of any component present in the beginning of the following pāda. I therefore set the criterion that if a final consonant needs to be dropped to keep the metre intact, it should be regarded as authorial, and if otherwise, it should be regarded as a result of scribal error or confusion. I am aware that others would have decided otherwise at least in some of these cases. At this point, I would like to remind the reader that our manuscripts are full of scribal errors and that I have therefore taken the position that unless there is compelling evidence it is better not to identify an abnormal feature as a linguistic peculiarity.

To indicate this kind of *metri causa* shortening and also a loss of a syllable after double *sandhi*, I have appended an apostrophe to the

¹⁸See e.g. SP 7.31b: śārṅga' vinyaset, SP 8.49: gandhacūrṇa' samālikhya, AVi 48d: bāhu' vinyaset.

¹⁹See e.g. DP 3.4d nirdiṣṭā' for nirdiṣṭāni, DP 3.11a siddhi' for siddhidā, DP 7.15 digaṣṭa' vasavāṣṭakam for digaṣṭake vasavāṣṭakam, AVi 49d: jamgha' for jamghayoḥ.

²⁰See e.g. SP 5.14: agnimīle 'ti, SP 5.25: yoge yoge 'ti, AVi 17c: jaṭhare 'ti.

²¹See e.g. AVi 92: bhadrā 'ti, AVi 94 śrngā 'ti.

²²See e.g. DP 9.20b: dadhikrābņo 'ti.

²³See AVi 93c: kāṇḍāt kāṇḍā' 'ti.

shortened word. For instance, SP 7.31b: śārṅga', AVi 25b: bakāra', AVi 71d: jīva', DP 1.1b: brahmā', and DP 13.4b: nāsikāmūrti'.

Change of gender. There are two types of such deviations: the first is a simple change of the formal gender of a noun²⁴ and the other is the usage of attributes of one gender with the nouns of another gender.²⁵

Irregular inflection. A range of irregularly inflected verbal and nominal forms are found in these texts.²⁶ There are also some denominative verbs which have been irregularly formed.²⁷

Irregular compounds. We encounter a few such irregularly formed compounds which are not allowed in the standard high register of Sanskrit.²⁸

Incorrect usage of cases. There are some cases where the nominative case is used in the sense of the locative, ²⁹ the genitive in the sense of the ablative, ³⁰ and the locative in the sense of the dative. ³¹ There are a few rare cases of interchange of the locative and instrumental (e.g. SP 5.5), some of which could perhaps be justified by a grammarian. Likewise attested in these texts is the interchange of the nominative and accusative cases (e.g. SP 6.3-4, DP 10.3-5) which basically results from the blending of active and passive voices.

Irregularity of number. A few cases of incongruity of numbers are also encountered. At least once the nominative plural is treated as singular.³² The Nāsatyas are twins and should be in the dual but our text uses the plural for them.³³ In another case a predicate in the singular is applied to a subject in the dual.³⁴

 $^{^{24}}$ See e.g. SP 1.2a: devataiḥ for devatābhiḥ, SP 5.21a: patākāni vicitrāṇi for patākā vicitrāḥ, DP5.3a nakṣatrāś ca for nakṣatrāṇi, DP 8.11a: māle for mālāyām.

²⁵See e.g. SP 5.27a: dīpamālā vicitrāņi for dīpamālā vicitrāḥ.

 $^{^{26}}$ See e.g. SP 5.28b: $dh\bar{u}pitv\bar{a},$ AVi 89d: grhņet, AVi 111b: $n\bar{a}m\bar{a}n\bar{a}m,$ DP 8.22b yajñapuṃsam, DP 10.11a: hanati, 10.11c: hanate.

²⁷See e.g. DP 12.11b pratisthayet, 13.1ff: several occurrences of sandhayet.

²⁸See e.g. SP 8.12d: daityagandharva-r-āpsarāḥ, SP 8.51b: yathāvittānusārataḥ, AVi 48b: devadevajagatpateḥ, DP 3.5d: ekadvitricatuḥ, DP 10.1d: vājimadhyandinaṃ, DP 11.3: nāsikopari.

²⁹See e.g. SP 5.2: pratipac ca dvitīyāyām pañcamyām tu trayodaśī, AVi 43d: dakṣine caranau nyaset, AVi 44b: pādau-m upari kalpayet.

³⁰See e.g. DP 2.5ab: yasya sarvāṇi bhūtāni.

³¹DP 9.7d: dhenum dadyāt tu sthāpake.

³²SP 2.8c=DP 2.6c: naranārīprakartāras tena nārāyaṇaḥ smṛtaḥ.

³³DP 8.11b nāsatyāh for nāsatyau.

³⁴See e.g. SP 1.16a: katham osthau tu kartavyam.

Introduction xxv

Consonant-stems treated as vowel-stems. Nominal stems ending in s are most of the time treated as vowel-ending stems after dropping the final s.³⁵ However, there are exceptional cases in compounds where the actual s-stem words are used.³⁶ In one case, a consonant-stem is turned into a vowel-stem by adding an a.³⁷

Elliptical syntax. Sometimes the syntactical structure of a verse is so elliptical that without supplying extra words it is not possible to construe the sentence naturally.³⁸

Incorrect usage of *lyap* with a simple uncompounded root, too, is attested. This phenomenon appears to be a widespread feature in Tantric and even Puranic texts, but in our texts it occurs only once.³⁹

There are also cases of interchange or **confusion of cardinal and ordinal numbers.**⁴⁰ These texts also contain, but very rarely, irregular word-formations such as *yathāvittānusārataḥ* (SP 8.51b) and *sānnidhyakaraṇārthāya* (DP 9.27c)—the regular *sānnidhyakaraṇāya* or *-karaṇārtham* would have been unmetrical—and some clever ones like *kuyastaṃ* (DP 7.23c) and *śṛṅgi* (DP 11.40), formed to avoid metrical problems. These kinds of formation are rather frequently found, especially in Tantric but sometimes also in Purāṇic texts.

The Significance of these Texts

The first text, the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, is mentioned and actually paraphrased in the Paddhati of Somaśambhu (the second half of the 11th century CE), in the chapter on the consecration of an image of Viṣṇu. ⁴¹ Just the name of this text appears in the $Agnipur\bar{a}na$ (39.4)

 $^{^{35}}$ See e.g. DP 3.25a vakṣād for vakṣasaḥ, DP 7.14c: śiropadhāne for śiraüpadhāne, DP 8.15b dīpajyotiṃ for dīpajyotiṣaṃ, AVi 55c: ure for urasi, AVi 58c: śiram for śirasaṃ.

³⁶See e.g. DP 9.25a: śirahsnānam, DP 9.28d: brahmatejonapāyine.

³⁷See DP 7.6c: rtvijāh, DP 10.1b: rtvijānām.

³⁸See e.g. SP 5.9: nadīsaṃgamatīrtheṣu bālukāṃ tatra dāpayet, DP 4.4b: hīnāngā maraṇaṃ bhavet. Even more elliptical and problematic syntax is found in SP 1.16-19 and 2.12-13.

³⁹See DP 2.25 kuśāms tīrva.

⁴⁰See e.g. DP 3.5d-6d, AVi 18a.

⁴¹On the identity of this text with the *Svayambhūpañcarātra* of Somaśambhu, see Sanderson 2009: 62, fn. 68. As he remarks, the exact "title *Svāyambhuvapañcarātra* appears nowhere in the surviving folios but is reconstructed here from the analytic

when it presents a list of 25 Pañcarātras before launching into a section that covers several chapters and deals with the consecration of Vaiṣṇava deities. The core components of the ritual system of the Svāyambhuva-pañcarātra can be traced back in the Niśvāsa Guhyasūtra (15.227–233), 42 the latest and bracketing layer of the earliest known Śaivāgama, the Niśvāsatattvasaṃhitā. In the choice and ritual application of Vedic hymns (cf. 7.34–39), too, our text stands close to the Niśvāsaguhya (cf. 2.77–80). A verse in praise of the twelve-syllable mantra found in both of our Pañcarātras is traced in the Brahmapurāṇa, and another found only in the Devāmṛtapañcarātra is found in the Viṣṇupurāṇa (see fnn. 77 and 143). A few lines of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra (8.22cd–23) from the context of deposition of precious stones, minerals and so on match with those of the Sarvajñānottara (9.110cd–111).

A large part of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ is reintroduced in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ in a slightly edited and rearranged form. Most of the time, the latter text follows the former, borrows from it, and acknowledges this fact clearly. These texts in their extant forms overlap with each other in large portions, but each also provides material that is not shared among or has been lost from the others. Thus certain elements missing in one text may be recovered from another. For example, the third and fourth chapters are entirely missing in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, but there is a chance that, as in the case of the first and second chapters, they are the same as in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, because it is highly probable that the latter has borrowed them from the former, especially since the fifth and sixth chapters of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ are to be found in the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{a}avidh\bar{a}na$ and $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ respectively. 43

These two Pañcarātras are unique as they insist on the identity of the three deities, Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Maheśvara. This phenomenon is seen in the second half of the Nārāyaṇīya section of $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$, ⁴⁴ but hardly in any Vaiṣṇava Saṃhitās. Both of these texts use a fair number of Vedic mantras and $s\bar{u}ktas$, particularly in Pratiṣṭhā rituals, as if they were perhaps consciously outdoing the $Niśv\bar{a}saguhya$ in this respect. In addition, the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapañcar\bar{a}tra$ (12.2–8) introduces a mandala ten lines

equivalent seen in the colophon of the eighth Adhyāya."

⁴²See the next section for the analysis of the ritual system.

 $^{^{43}}$ On the possible relationship of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ and $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$, see below pp. lii–liii.

⁴⁴Cf. e.g. *Mahābhārata* 12.328.19–26.

Introduction xxvii

of which representing the ten incarnations of Viṣṇu are equated with ten Vedic mantras from ten maṇ dalas of the Rgveda. The same set of mantras is found in the Sankhayanagrhyasutra in the context of the upakaraṇ a ritual. There is however some difference in the use of this set of mantras. In the Grhyasutra the first and last pratukas stand for one stanza and the rest for two stanzas, but our text does not tell us such a thing. Next, our text uses the last mantra of the Rgveda, samanuvan akutuh, as a unifying entity, but the Grhyasutra does not use it; and of course in the account of the Grhyasutra, none of these mantras is said to be related to Viṣṇu in any way.

When it comes to the issue of the deity's images, the Devāmrtapañcarātra prescribes the veneration of the set of five images (pratimāpañcaka) of Narasimha, Varāha, Vāmana, Trivikrama, and Vāsudeva in Viśvarūpa form (cf. 4.6). As mentioned above, it is possible that the whole of the fourth chapter of the *Devāmrtapañcarātra*, like many others, comes from the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra⁴⁶ and that this component originally belongs to the latter. In any case, this unique component is found neither in the extant Svāyambhuvapañcarātra nor in the Astādaśavidhāna, and apparently, it has not managed to survive in later texts. One very important piece of information, however, I have found in Srinivasan 1979 (pp. 45– 46). She has described "an interesting Vishnu-Caturmukha" image in the Gwalior Museum and published photographs of all five sides of it. According to Srinivasan, this image "comes from Badoh and dates approximately to the eighth century A.D." "One side shows a four-armed, wellornamented Vishnu seated on Garuda. ... On the three other sides, continuing counterclockwise, are representations of Trivikrama, Narasimha, and Varaha; a lotus configuration is carved on top." As I can see in one of the photographs she has published, the panel of Trivikrama includes the dwarf Vāmana. If we count him separately, we have here all five divinities listed by our text. It is also interesting that the lotus on top is depicted with eight petals as prescribed in our texts. But in this com-

⁴⁵Cf. Śānkhāyanagṛḥyasūtra 4.5.3–9: ... pratyṛcaṃ vedena juhuyād iti haika āhuḥ. sūktānuvākādyābhir iti vā. adhyāyārṣeyādyābhir iti māṇḍukeyaḥ. atha ha smāha kauṣītakiḥ. agnim īle purohitam ity ekā. kuṣumbhakas tad abravīt, āvadams tvaṃ śakune bhadram ā vada, gṛṇānā jamadagninā, dhāman te viśvaṃ bhuvanam adhiśritaṃ, gantā no yajñaṃ yajñiyāḥ suśami, yo naḥ svo araṇaḥ, prati cakṣva vi cakṣva, āgne yāhi marutsakhā, yat te rājañ chrtam havir iti dvyṛcāh. tac chamyor ā vṛnīmaha ity ekā.

 $^{^{46}{\}rm About}$ the lost third and fourth chapters of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\~ncar\=atra$, see below pp. xxxviii–xxxix.

position and the pentad of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra*, the order of Varāha and Narasiṃha is different. This composite image otherwise closely corresponds to the pentad of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra*. But our text in all probability is not talking about one composite image but five separate images. Furthermore, the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* describes Vāsudeva as Viśvarūpa and the teacher of the world and, in the immediately following text, gives instructions to make the image with two, four or eight arms. At this place, the text does not speak of Garuḍa, but from the second last chapter we know that the Viṣṇu of this text mounts on Garuḍa.

These Pañcarātras, including the $A\underline{s}t\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$, are special in yet another respect: they focus on the all-pervasive nature of Viṣṇu and the application of this concept in the ritual in the form of a $ny\bar{a}sa.^{47}$ In this process, all kinds of living beings, cosmic elements, and Vedic as well as non-Vedic divinities are incorporated in Viṣṇu's body, and he is designated as 'One consisting of all deities' (sarvadevamaya). I find that this phenomenon is typically Vaiṣṇava, something coming from the earlier layer of Vaiṣṇavism before it was reformed along Śaiva lines, because this concept is found highlighted also in the $Bhagavadg\bar{\imath}t\bar{a}$. Although any deity might be characterised as all-pervasive, all other deities are not mapped onto its body. It is interesting that this component disappears when we come to the Jayottaratantra, the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$ and other subsequent Samhitās.

There are further noteworthy features in both of these Pañcarātras that indicate that at an earlier stage Vaiṣṇavas had close connections with contemporary tantric as well as non-tantric cults, especially the Śaivas. I will analyse them occasionally as I narrate the contents of these texts.

 $^{^{47}}$ The section of this sarvadevamaya nyāsa is not found in the extant portion of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$, but it contains a clear instruction in the seventh chapter (verse 32) to the effect that one performs it after worshipping the three retinues. It is found in the other two texts, the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ and $Dev\bar{a}mrtapañcar\bar{a}tra$. Now we can either imagine that the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapañcar\bar{a}tra$ knew the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ and borrowed from there the section in question, or we may postulate that the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$ itself had it, even though it is not found in our incomplete manuscript. This second option seems more plausible to me, because there appears to be an internal reference to it in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$, as I have just indicated. In any case, we have evidence for this element in all three texts.

Introduction xxix

The Ritual System these Texts Teach

The main deity of both of these texts is a single-headed Viṣṇu. According to the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ (4.8), he can be depicted with two, four, or eight arms, but no detail is provided there. Although this chapter is missing in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, we can find there a so-called $dhy\bar{a}namantra$, towards the end of the whole text, which depicts the deity as four-armed and holding conch, discus, and mace, but it is silent about the fourth object. This is interesting in the light of the widespread early convention that the fourth object may be a ball or lump of clay representing the earth (see Gail 2009 and Goodall 2011). Nevertheless, both texts list all eight weapons as they are supposed to be installed in the $s\bar{a}dhaka$'s body and need to be worshipped in one of the retinues of the deity. So, it is possible that these texts are mainly concerned with the eight-armed form of Viṣṇu.

The eight-armed form of Visnu appears to be well-known already in pre-Gupta times. A number of Kusāna images of eight-armed Visnus from the Mathurā region have survived (cf. Srinivasan 1997: 247). Besides, an inscription from Nagarjunikonda composed in a mixture of Sanskrit and Prakrit and dated in 278 CE in the reign of the Abhīra King Vāsisthīputra Vasusena records re-consecration of an image of Astabhujasvāmin, probably made of udumbara wood (cf. SIRCAR 1961: 197–204, 1965: 525–526). The identity of Astabhujasyāmin as Visnu is beyond doubt, because the inscription opens with an obeisance to Purānapurusa Nārāyana, and there are also other Visnu-related artefacts obtained from the same site of archaeological excavation, such as a conch with a short inscription that reads bhagavato athabhujasāmisa incised in the same script together with carvings of cakra, chatra and ankuśa (see, Indian Archaeology 1959–1960—A review, p. 8). Coming to the early Gupta period, we find a description of Visnu in his eight-armed form in one of the copperplates of Mahārāja Bhulunda of Valkhā (cf. Ramesh & Tewari 1990: Grant I, pp. 1–2). This inscription also lists the weapons carried by the deity. We can likewise mention the two Visnu-vikranta images from Nepal which depict the deity in an eight-armed form and bear short identical inscriptions of Saka 389 (467 CE) recording the donation of King Manadeva I (cf.

 $^{^{48}}$ This visualisation is very close to the one found in the $Ni\acute{s}v\bar{a}saguhya$ (5.95cd): $\acute{s}a\acute{n}khacakragad\bar{a}p\bar{a}nih$ $p\bar{\imath}tav\bar{a}so$ $jan\bar{a}rdanah$.

VAJRĀCĀRYA: inscription nos. 4 and 5).⁴⁹ All this tells us that by the early Gupta period the worship of the eight-armed form of Viṣṇu had become a pan-Indian phenomenon.

This tradition of depicting Visnu in the eight-armed form continued over the subsequent centuries, but it is true that the eight-armed form of Visnu is not as popular as four-armed ones. Nevertheless, a good number of images depicting this form, with minor variation in the weapons carried by the deity, can be found in situ and also in museums all over the Indian subcontinent and also in Southeast Asia. Such an image, probably coming from the Gayā region of Bihar but now preserved and displayed in the National Museum, Kathmandu, which can be dated to circa 9th century (cf. Mevissen 2008), is presented in this volume as the frontispiece. This image depicts the deity holding an arrow, a sword, a lump of clay, and a mace in his left arms from top to bottom, and in his right arms in the same order, a shield, a bow, a conch, and a discus. Except for the lump of clay, shield, and arrow, the other five weapons are the same as prescribed in our texts. In place of these three, our texts have lotus, plough, and pestle. But we should remember that, as mentioned above, a lump of clay representing the earth is seen in place of a lotus in early images of both four- and eight-armed forms of Visnu.

Visualizations of the eight-armed form of Viṣṇu are found in Varāhamihira's Bṛhatsaṃhitā (58.33), the Viṣṇupurāṇa (6.7.82–85), Matsyapurāṇa (258.7–8), Sātvatasaṃhitā (12.223), Viṣṇudharmottara (3.44.12–13), Agnipurāṇa (1.49.16–20) and in other works that follow these texts. The Netratantra, too, prescribes an eight-armed form of Viṣṇu but it is very surprising that there the deity is mounted on a goat and his emblems are different. According to Kṣemarāja, this cult originally comes from the Māyāvāmanikā, a lost Vaiṣṇava text. All these visualizations differ when it comes to the list of weapons carried by the deity and the order of these weapons, and I have not found all eight weapons of our texts together in one place, neither in other literary or epigraphical sources, nor in actual images. Our texts list conch, mace, discus, sword, bow, lotus, plough, and pestle. The first five can be seen in almost all eight-armed Viṣṇu images and are also common to many of prescriptions for visual-

⁴⁹One of these two images is now kept in the National Museum, Kathmandu, and can actually be seen online: http://www.nationalmuseum.gov.np/gallery-details.php?gid=11. The other one stands in situ in the area of the famous Pashupati temple.

Introduction xxxi

ization, but not the other three. In place of a lotus, we normally have a lump of clay (cf. above paragraphs) or a gesture of peace or security (śāntida; cf. e.g. Brhatsamhitā 58.33). The other two, plough and pestle, are hardly seen in the hands of eight-armed Visnu. In place of these, we find arrow and shield, which make natural pairs with bow and sword respectively. Something close to our list, however, is found in three texts: the first section of the Visnudharmottara, the Mohacūdottara, and the Agnipurāna. Narrating the story of the killing of Kālanemi, the first text relates that the demon saw Visnu holding plough, pestle, mace, bow, discus, and sword before he fought with him and got killed. It does not specify how many hands the deity had.⁵⁰ Thus, in this depiction six out of eight weapons found in our texts are mentioned, but the other two, conch and lotus, do not appear. The second text places mace, sword, lotus, the gesture of peace, conch, discus, bow, and shield in the arms of eight-armed Visnu.⁵¹ Again, six out of eight weapons found in our texts are mentioned; this time plough and pestle are missing. The third text states that the Trailokyamohana form of Viṣṇu holds in his eight arms a discus, a sword, a pestle, a hook, a conch, a bow, a mace, and a noose. Again, six weapons from our list are attested and two, lotus and plough this time, are replaced with hook and noose.⁵²

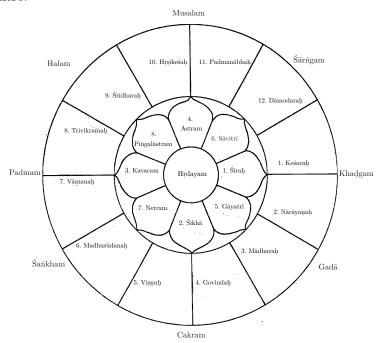
In the outermost retinue of the deity's three-retinue mandala, both of our Pañcarātras place the eight weapons of the deity. In the second retinue are the twelve names of Viṣṇu starting with Keśava. The innermost retinue is in the form of an eight-petalled lotus and installed on its petals are the eight aṅgas of Viṣṇu in mantra forms: śiras, śikhā, kavaca, and astra, together with gāyatrī, sāvitrī, netra, and the extraneous piṅgalāstra. In fact, also the hṛdayamantra, the first member of the well-known set of five ancillary mantras, is an aṅgamantra, but still the Devāmṛtapañcarātra (11.21) states that Viṣṇu has eight aṅgas. To settle this problem, the hṛdaya mantra is installed in the centre and equated with Viṣṇu; actually it is more than just Viṣnu because it is seen as a combination of

 $^{^{50}}$ Viṣṇudharmottara 1.124.12: sajalajaladanīlam padmapatrāyatākṣam khagapatim avarūḍham kalpavṛkṣopamānam | halamusalagadābhiḥ śobhitam devadevam varapuruṣam ajeyam śārṅgacakrāsipāṇim ||

 $^{^{51}}$ Cf. Mohacūdottara folio 8^r , lines 5–6: gadākhadgāmbujan dakṣe turyaḥ syāt śāntidaḥ karaḥ | śaṅkhacakradhanuḥkheṭā vāme cāṣṭabhuje (em.; °kheṭa vāme cāpabhuje MS) harau ||

 $^{^{52}}$ Agnipurāṇa 1.49.19cd—20c trailokyamohanas tārkṣye aṣṭabāhus tu dakṣiṇe \parallel cakraṃ khadgaṃ ca musalaṃ aṅkuśaṃ vāmake kare \mid śaṅkhaśārṅgagadāpāśān . . .

Śrī and Viṣṇu. This may seem odd when compared with Śaiva systems, because there the hrdaya mantra, like other ancillary mantras in the retinue, is neither placed in the centre nor equated with the main deity. In the Jayottaratantra (1.28), the second seed-syllable of the root mantra is identified as the common hrdaya mantra of all four goddesses, and thus, it enjoys a special status. But this mantra is different from the hrdaya mantra placed among the ancillary mantras, which is not the case in our text. We can therefore postulate that there were actually eight aigamantras, not nine, when the netra mantra was not yet included in the group. But when it became included, the hrdaya mantra was pushed to the centre.



The SP/DP mandala with three retinues

 $^{^{53}}$ Such special hrdaya mantras are found also in an early Buddhist Tantric text, the $Ma\tilde{n}jusriyam\bar{u}lakalpa$. In the second parivarta of this text, together with the root mantra, not only the hrdaya mantra but also the upahrdaya and paramahrdaya mantras are stated (Sâstrī 1920: 26, 29). Here the hrdaya mantra is described as 'applicable for all rites' (sarvakarmika) which means that it has exceptional status. But none of these hrdayas is equated with the main deity, and the ancillary mantras are not even mentioned here. So, it is clear that this text follows a different scheme. Nevertheless, it is worth noticing that this text, too, assigns a special status to the hrdaya mantra.

Introduction xxxiii

The above combination of these nine mantras as one set deserves our attention. We can see that $g\bar{a}yatr\bar{i}$ is grouped together with the original ancillary mantras already in the Niśvāsamukha (2.3cd–4ab), and by the time of the Niśvāsaguhya sāvitrī is included in this group, and all seven mantras are regarded as one set.⁵⁴ In the Pauskarapārameśvara⁵⁵ fragments (folio 11), too, these seven are listed together, and the whole set is identified as the set of Yogapītha mantras. But I have not seen anywhere else all these nine together as one group, as they appear in our Pañcarātras and in the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$. In a separate scheme, we can find the netra mantra grouped together with the original five ancillary mantras: hrdaya, śiras, śikhā, kavaca, and astra. The netra mantra is appended to this set of five mantras, initially as an additional element, but gradually is regarded as a member of the set of ancillary mantras, and sadaiga, 'six ancillary mantras,' becomes a cliché in later literature. In our texts the netra mantra is actually appended in the eighth position only after gāyatrī and sāvitrī. Thus, it appears that our texts do not know the set of sadaiga mantras. In the ninth position these texts place an extra astra mantra, the pingalāstra. This mantra, in its extraneous nature and rarity, can be compared with the pāśupatāstra of the Kālottara tradition (cf. Sārdhatriśatikālottara, Chapter 22), even though it belongs to a different set of mantras there and is not grouped with the five ancillary mantras.

Beyond the texts mentioned above, we have very few texts which feature both $g\bar{a}yatr\bar{\iota}$ and $s\bar{a}vitr\bar{\iota}$ as two mantras or goddesses. For example, in the $Mata\dot{n}gap\bar{a}rame\acute{s}vara$ (Kriyāpāda 1.69–70), these are equated with two padas of the $vyomavy\bar{a}pin$ mantra, but they are separated from the five ancillary mantras there. $G\bar{a}yatr\bar{\iota}$ and $s\bar{a}vitr\bar{\iota}$ fea-

 $^{^{54}}$ The entire fifteenth chapter of the $Niśv\bar{a}saguhya$ is concerned with these seven mantras. It refers to them as the mantrasaptaka and each akṣara of these mantras is raised separately (15.1–220). Appended to this is the clear articulation ($procc\bar{a}ra$) of mantras raised in that way, including the five brahmamantras raised in the thirteenth chapter. After this articulation, the number of akṣaras in each mantra is counted (15.221–244).

⁵⁵For information about the *Pauṣkarapārameśvara* and its early ninth-century fragments, see Goodall 1998: xliii-xliv, fnn. 97 and 98, and Sanderson 2001: 4–5, fn. 2.

 $^{^{56}}$ Originally $g\bar{a}yatr\bar{\iota}$ and $s\bar{a}vitr\bar{\iota}$ refer to the same Vedic mantra as well as the deity associated with it. If there is any differentiation, it is in visualisation. According to the Smārta tradition, the deity of this Vedic mantra is visualised as $g\bar{a}yatr\bar{\iota}$ in the morning and as $s\bar{a}vitr\bar{\iota}$ in the noon.

ture also in the Kiraṇatantra (12.18, 14.6, 36.15) and a citation from the $S\bar{u}ksmasv\bar{a}yambhuva$ in the Mṛgendrapaddhatiṭīkā. Nārāyaṇakaṇṭha in his commentary on Mṛgendratantra (ad Kriyāpāda 1.5) mentions both of them. The Atharvapariśiṣṭa chapter on the Pāśupata observance lists two different mantras as rudragāyatrī and rudrasāvitrī. The Niśvāsakārikā (e.g. IFP T.150, p. 91) mentions both but just in passing. The Vīṇāśikhatantra (cf. verses 108cd–109) installs both as two goddesses on the left and right sides of Tumburu, treating them as two maids. The same appears true with the eleventh chapter of the Netratantra, which draws on some similar system of Tumburu. The Kubjikāmata mentions the two goddesses, but only in a nyāsa (cf. 17.108, 24.21). The Picumata Brahmayāmala mentions them in a single line and in an ambiguous way, but they appear not to figure otherwise in the ritual system of this Tantra.

It is also interesting to note that the feminine presence seems muted in this relatively early phase of the Pañcarātra. Even though Goddess Śrī is incorporated, she is incorporated in the body of Viṣṇu but remains invisible; there is no image of her worshipped in this system. She is at least symbolically present in the maṇḍala for worship according to the scheme of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra (see fn. 147 below), but in the Devāmṛta-pañcarātra she is not even symbolically present there. Nevertheless, the goddess of earth, Bhū, with whom Viṣṇu is intimately connected, is located in the deity's throne (cf. Chapter 12 of the text). This situation matches with that in the early pan-Indian Śaivasiddhānta. It is only later that Gaurī receives emphasis and later still, and perhaps only in the South, that Manonmanī is raised to the status of consort. A detailed discussion on the gradual feminisation of the Śaivasiddhānta can be found in GOODALL, forthcoming.

Equally interesting and significant ritually is the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna, which is found embedded in the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra. The core of its ritual system matches with that of our Pañcarātras, but it has some additional components which are also unique and archaic. I will analyse

 $^{^{57}}$ IFP T.1021, p.125. I am grateful to Dominic GOODALL for this information.

 $^{^{58}}$ Cf. BISSCHOP & GRIFFITHS 2003: 330 (Text 2.5–6). See also footnote 79 for their remark that the $rudras\bar{a}vitr\bar{\imath}$ mantra seems superfluous.

⁵⁹Somaśambhu has them only in the chapter (4.6) that is concerned with the $Sv\bar{a}yam$ -bhuvapañcarātra.

 $^{^{60}}$ Brahmayāmala 80.230cd—231ab: gāyatryoṃkārasāvittriṃ sarvaśāstrasamanvitā || kapāle caturo varṇṇā draṣṭavyā vīravandite |

Introduction xxxv

them just before I summarise that text, after presenting the contents of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$.

Contents of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra

Now in the following pages, in order to go some way towards compensating for the lack of an annotated translation, I will present the contents of these texts. As I mentioned while describing the manuscripts, the $Dev\bar{a}$ -mṛtapañcarātra is based on the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$, and many of its chapters are identical. So I will occasionally discuss the exposition of some topics as given in both texts when presenting the contents of one of them, in order to avoid giving the same material twice.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Synopsis

The first chapter of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ can be called a synoptic chapter programming the whole text in the form of a series of questions.

When Īśvara was residing on the Mandara mountain, surrounded by Vīrabhadra and the other gaṇas, praised by Indra and other deities, kinnaras and gandharvas, Brahman approached and praised him with his thousand names, with the mantras from all four Vedas: Rg, Yajuṣ, Sāman, and Atharvan, and said:

O great lord! You are the first of all beings, nobody else is the creator of this world. You created the whole world that passes through creation and dissolution. In the world, both forms of Nārāyaṇa, qualified with attributes and free of them, are venerated. I ask you, O Śarva, whether Viṣṇu is sakala or niṣkala, embodied or not embodied, subtle or tangible, manifest or unmanifest, eternal or not eternal, all-pervasive or not all-pervasive, characterised by [mantra] phonemes or devoid of those phonemes?

Furthermore, I would like to know how Janārdana, the lord of the world, is installed in this world. Which material is used to cast his image, what are the measurements of his body parts: head, forehead, nose, cheeks, lips, chin, arms, nails, neck, chest, nipple, navel, belly, hips, genital, thighs, knees, shanks, ankles, feet, and toes? How can his vehicle be characterised? How many arms should his images have? How are his weapons? How can Viṣṇu be indicated in the image, which is marked with all auspicious marks? How should his temple be built? How is the

pavilion of sacrifice constructed? How is the pedestal made? How is the tape measuring the inner chamber of the temple $(garbhas\bar{u}tra)^{61}$ characterised? On which day and weekday, under which star and conjunction is the consecration ceremony held? How are the sections of the pavilion, and how is the sacrificial hollow characterised? How are the banners, flags, and parasols, chowrie, and canopy characterised? How are the various parts of the fire altar made? How should the water-jars, foods and delicacies be? Please tell me about the placing of precious metals, foodgrains, and precious stones at the place of consecration, and also about the characteristics of the consecrating teacher and about the caretakers of the installed image.

The Devāmṛtapañcarātra adopts this chapter in its entirety, only making necessary changes in the opening portion that introduces the interlocutors. The interlocutors of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra are Īśvara and Brahman but in the Devāmṛtapañcarātra they are Brahman and Sanatkumāra. In the first text the teaching takes place on the Mandara mountain, whereas in the latter it takes place on Mount Meru.

Chapter 2: On Vișnu's Nature

As he heard the questions of Brahman, Īśvara responded: O Brahman! Listen carefully to the details of Viṣṇu's consecration. [This represents] the great knowledge, as the Pañcarātra is the scriptural teaching for the sake of acquisition of worldly things (yogaśāstra) and also for one's liberation [from worldly existence] (mokṣaśāstra). Rudra, Brahman, and Janārdana are one in reality: these three represent each other and are not different. So, this 'Viṣṇu' pervades everything in the world, moving or standing. He is proclaimed as the supreme deity in all scriptures. He

 $^{^{61}}$ This interpretation of $garbhas\bar{u}tra$ is tentative. Two similar terms, $j\bar{v}as\bar{u}tra$ and $brahmas\bar{u}tra$ are attested in Tantric texts in the sense of the central thread(s) used in the course of drawing a mandala, extending or pointing to four directions.

⁶²This suggests that consecration is the main concern of this text. It is natural, then, that it should be cited in Somaśambhu's paddhati. See above, p. xxv.

 $^{^{63}}$ Here $mok \dot{s}a$ is contrasted with yoga. The same opposition is to be found in the concluding portion of this chapter survived only in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ version (cf. DP 2.22–23, see below p. xxxviii for a summary). This can be compared with the contrast of $s\bar{a}mkhya$ with yoga in the $Bhagavadg\bar{\imath}t\bar{a}$ (e.g. 3.2, 5.5), which are depicted there as focussed on gnosis and skillful action respectively. Moreover, both of these texts claim that the great knowledge they teach is capable of reconciling the two contrasting paths.

Introduction xxxvii

is the foundation of everything, the overlord of everyone's grace or disgrace, from whom all beings spring at the beginning of the eon, and where they all end up at the end. He is called Nārāyaṇa in that he creates men and women and makes them glorious. He rests on Sāṃkhya, Yoga, and Pañcarātra. He alone is the essence of the Vedas, the Pāśupata system, and of Dharma-related scripture. Whatever scriptural knowledge is told by deities, sages, and humans in the Purāṇas, all of them have Nārāyaṇa as their essence. What happened, what happens, and what is to happen, all seasons and times, past and present, everything in the world consists of Viṣṇu. He is the Rgveda, Yajurveda, Sāmaveda, and Atharvaveda. He is venerated in all sacrifices: in all types of Paśubandha, in the Agniṣṭoma, in the great sacrifices of Somasaṃsthā, in the Haviryajñas, in the Agnihotra and other Dharma rites. The same reality is expressed by the expressions of $svāh\bar{a}$, vaṣat, and aham brahma. Viṣṇu is the senses, mind, and the fundamental elements also.

[The text in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ breaks off here as two folios are missing but, since this chapter is identical in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ up to this point, we can assume that like the first this chapter was simply adopted from the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ with little alteration. With this assumption, we can read the missing portion of 14 verses from the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. These verses are still dealing with the issue of the nature of Viṣṇu, which was raised in various ways in the first chapter.]

sāṃkhyaṃ yogaṃ pañcarātraṃ vedāḥ pāśupataṃ tathā | jñānāny etāni rājarṣe viddhi nānāmatāni vai || ... sarveṣu ca nṛpaśreṣṭha jñāneṣv eteṣu dṛśyate | yathāgamaṃ yathājñānaṃ niṣṭhā nārāyaṇaḥ prabhuḥ || Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Pañcarātra, the Vedas, and the Pāśupata scripture, know that all these knowledge systems, O king-sage, are actually different opinions. ... In all of these knowledge systems, O best king, in accord with their tradition and in accord with their knowledge, Lord Nārāyaṇa is explained as the ultimate reality.

⁶⁴This echoes the following statement found in the $N\bar{a}r\bar{a}yan\bar{i}ya$ section of the $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$ (12.337.59, 64):

 $^{^{65}}$ A possible reference to ahaṃ brahmāsmi (Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad I.4.10), one of the so-called mahāvākyas of the Vedānta system. For some reason, the $Dev\bar{a}mrta-pañcar\bar{a}tra$ replaces it with a similar expression, khaṃ brahma, which can be found in the end of the $V\bar{a}jasaneya$ $Saṃhit\bar{a}$ (40.17).

Vișnu is the deity pervading everywhere, situated in every being; he enjoys being in every body in the form of the witnessing self. The sun and moon, stars as the seizing planets, everywhere in the intermediate space, the nether world, sky and heaven, in every being standing still or moving. Just as the wind, being very subtle, is not seen, though it is everywhere, in the same way Visnu is everywhere but is not seen by people in the world. The non-eternal is the tangible form; that is the bodily image of the god, but the beginningless, bodiless, and beautiful is exactly the subtle that stands as both remote as well as proximate (parāpara). Janārdana stands as the locus and the entity placed over it; for the sake of all beings he assumes both bodily and bodiless forms. Visnu, as he is full of distinctive qualities, is worshipped by all deities as the eternal god, as Nārāyana, Krsna, Rudra, and Iśāna. The one who is lord Visnu is lord Śiva. 66 So those who are devoted to Visnu but hate Mahādeva, they go to hell, vast and terrible. Similarly, those proud of worshipping Rudra, if they defame Visnu, fall into a bottomless terrible hell. Those people who always perceive the identity of the two will acquire worldly riches (yoga) and, at the end, will achieve liberation from worldly existence (moksa). Therefore, one should regularly worship Mahādeva and Hari as identified with each other. Thus is he pleased and bestows both worldly acquisitions as well as liberation. Just as the wind and ether are always one, so there is no difference between Keśava and Śiva. Just as a man suffering from an ocular defect sees two moons, in the same way a man suffering from ignorance sees Rudra and Keśava as separate.

Lost Chapters 3 and 4

The third and fourth chapters of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ are lost, as mentioned before, with the two missing folios. Since the first folio written on both sides contains a total of 40 verses, we can say that nearly 80 verses were there in these two lost folios. If we subtract the 14 verses of the concluding part of the second chapter, we are left with 66 verses. In the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ the third and fourth chapters together have only 43 verses, and it is certain that some verses are missing in the beginning of the next item in the manuscript, the Astadasavidhana. So, it is logical to

 $^{^{66}}$ This is the message of the second half of the $N\bar{a}r\bar{a}yan\bar{y}a$; see $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$ 12.328, 330, and 337.

Introduction xxxix

allocate 43 out of the remaining 66 verses to the third and fourth chapters and assume that another 13 verses belonged to the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$. This presupposes that up to the fourth chapter the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ was adopting the text of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ with little alteration. This is likely because the contents of these two chapters are listed in the programme of the text presented in the first chapter common to both texts. But we cannot be certain about the contents of these chapters, particularly because in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ the fifth chapter is not the same as in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. Nevertheless, I propose that we supply these two chapters from their counterparts in the $Dev\bar{a}mrta-pa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, namely, the third and fourth chapters there.

Interpolation in the Manuscript

The immediately following portion of text in the manuscript is part of the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$, a precept for eighteen rituals, which ends with a brief colophon stating 'Thus, in the Pañcarātra, ends the precept for eighteen rituals.' Then follows a chapter on construction and ritual preparation of the sacrificial pavilion ($y\bar{a}gamandapa$). Since the last part of this section is missing, we do not have a colophon, and it is circumstantial evidence that leads us to suppose this portion to be the fifth chapter. We cannot simply take the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ as a sub-section of this chapter, although it is so presented in the manuscript. It is very unlikely that it should be an integral part of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$, as the ritual system taught in it conflicts with what is taught in the seventh chapter of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$. After due reflection, I have therefore separated the text of the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ and placed it after the conclusion of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$.

 $^{^{67}}$ Cf. $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$ 1.12–13 and its identical parallel $Dev\bar{a}mrtapañcar\bar{a}tra$ 1.7–8

 $^{^{68}}$ The fifth chapter of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\~ncar\=atra$ appears in the $Dev\=amrtapa\~ncar-r\=atra$ as the sixth chapter. In its fifth chapter, the $Dev\=amrtapa\~ncar\=atra$ presents the rite of mentally associating all prominent deities with the various limbs of Viṣṇu. This matter is not found in the $Sv\=ayambhuvapa\~ncar\=atra$, although a reference to this rite is there. Everything of this chapter is found instead in the $Ast\=adaśavidh\=ana$ (verses 58–69). See also fn. 47 above.

Chapter 5: Consecration of the Pavilion

The fifth chapter relates how the sacrificial pavilion is to be built and ritually consecrated. The pavilion should be built close by and in front of the temple where one plans to install Viṣṇu's image. It should be ritually prepared on a day that is convenient for the consecrator and that falls on the first, second, fifth, thirteenth, or fourteenth of the bright half of a month, or on the full-moon day. Among weekdays, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are considered good for the ritual of consecration. As for asterisms, uttarāṣāḍhā, uttarābhādrā, uttarāphālgunī, revatī, aśvinī, rohiṇī, hastā, punarvasu, puṣya, śravaṇa, and bharaṇī are those recommended for the ritual of the installation of Viṣṇu's image.

On a chosen day, having cleaned the ground after removing chaff, bone, hair, sand, coal, and stone, one should perform the ritual. The teacher performing the ritual should build a nice sacrificial hollow on the ground, four hands wide on both sides, while the pavilion should be ten hands on either side. The hollow must have all the auspicious characteristics, and the pavilion must be built with fresh tree branches. Then the consecrator should bring some sand from a confluence of rivers or some sacred place, and place that in the pavilion, smear its surface, and then build the altars prescribed here. The altar in the east should be rectangular, in the south crescent-moon-shaped, round in the northwest, and lotus-shaped in the north; they are four altogether.⁶⁹

The archways are made five hands high from the wood of one of these trees: banyan, Ficus Glomerata, wood apple, Butea Frondosa, the holy fig, Mimosa Suma, sandal, and red sandal. As the archways are installed, they should be decorated with white clothes, Kuśa grasses, cloth strips, and flower garlands. The eastern archway should be installed reciting the first stanza of the Rgveda: $agnim \bar{n}le purohitam$, that in the south reciting the first stanza of the Yajurveda: $ise tvorje tv\bar{a}$, that in the west reciting the first stanza of the $S\bar{a}maveda$: $agna \bar{a} y\bar{a}hi v\bar{\nu}taye$, and that in the north reciting the first stanza of the Paippalāda version of the Atharvaveda: $san no dev\bar{\nu}h$.

 $^{^{69}}$ In contrast, the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ speaks of five altars in one place, when it relates them with the astral bodies, but in another place speaks of only four and relates them with the three Vedic fires plus the place to heap ashes. See fn. 133 below.

 $^{^{70}}$ These mantras are chosen because the four archways represent the four Vedas. Incidentally, it is worth noticing that the Paippalāda is the recension of the Atharvaveda known to the redactor of our text.

Introduction xli

The consecrator should then bring waterjars, put some gold inside them, write the svastika sign on their necks with sandalwood paste, decorate them with clothes and ornaments, place them on plates filled with barley or rice grains, and locate them by the archways while reading the $\bar{a}jighra\ kalaśam\ stanza.^{71}$ He should then cover the rows of pillars in the pavilion with fine cloths and paintings, and decorate them with flowers, wreaths, blossoms, and all types of garlands. He should also fix flags, mirrors, banners, chowries and canopies. After that, he should invite people to celebrate the occasion with great festivity: ringing bells, singing songs and auspicious chants, blowing conches and other instruments, reciting Vedic stanzas, and also, with the ritual proclamation that the day is auspicious, and with repeated cheers ($puny\bar{a}hajayaśabdaiś\ ca$).

As for banners, they should be of different colours in different directions, representing the guardians of the quarters: yellow in the east for Indra, red in the southeast for Agni, dark green ($\dot{s}y\bar{a}ma$) in the south for Yama, dark blue ($n\bar{\imath}l\bar{a}\tilde{n}jana$) in the southwest for Nirṛti, white in the west for Varuṇa, dark-brown (krsna) in the northwest for Vāyu, green in the north for Soma, and a banner of all colours in the northeast for Iśāna.

In the next step, the consecrator demarcates with white and red powders the periphery of the hollow on sacrificial ground, he strews bunches of Kuśa grass, starting from the hollow platform (vedi), in such a way that the blades point either to the east or north, as he recites the vedyā vediḥ samāpyate stanza. Then, reciting the yoge yoge tavastaraṃ stanza, he creates a good layer of Kuśa grass strewn there. In this very space he has to offer to Viṣṇu a bed made of cotton, silk, and fine clothes, and two beautiful pillows. He should offer beautiful rows of lamps, and then food and drink of various kinds: curries and sweets, milk and curd, butter, roots and fruits, delicacies of cakes, and fries dripping with ghee.

The $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ suffers from at least one missing folio at this point, which leaves the chapter incomplete, but the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, which has adopted the whole of this chapter till now, concludes it with three more verses (this chapter is placed there as the sixth). In these three verses, it relates the following things:

The consecrator should also offer rice-pudding, curd-rice, and gheerice to the deity. Having worshipped the deity in this way, he should place the deity in the centre of the pavilion and offer him the celebrated

⁷¹To locate the Vedic stanzas and hymns, see Indices in the back of the book.

Puṇḍarīka parasol. After doing all this, he can look forward to the world of Viṣṇu, where all desires are fulfilled.

Chapter 6: Characterisation of the Consecrator

Only the last four verses of the sixth chapter have survived, all the rest is lost in the missing folio. It must have had approximately 37 verses, if we subtract the verses at the end of the fifth chapter from the average total of 40 verses contained in one folio. In the four surviving verses, it is recommended that one who is intact in his all limbs, looks beautiful, knows the scripture, and knows the twenty-five *tattvas* should be chosen as the consecrator. One should not choose a man of ignoble origin as the consecrator, or a pale-faced man, a man with one eye, or a man with a squint, a very white or black man, a man without teeth, or a man who is too fat, or bald, or who has black teeth; a man suffering from leprosy or some disease; a crippled, hunch-backed, ulcerated, or noseless man.⁷²

Chapter 7: The Deity inhabits the Pavilion

The seventh chapter describes the procedure of incubation of the deity (adhivāsana) in the sacrificial pavilion. First, a chariot to carry the image (brahmaratha) is prepared while reciting the uta vāta pitāsi naḥ stanza, and while reciting the sahasraśīrṣā puruṣaḥ stanza the image is carried in that chariot to the pavilion and laid in the bed already prepared (see the end of the fifth chapter above) while reciting the śambhavāya mantra.⁷³ First, to the accompaniment of the viśvataś caksur uta stanza, the rite

⁷²This chapter has a parallel in the tenth chapter of the <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code>. There the text does not suffer from any damage or loss of folio. So this should probably be read together with that chapter. It should be borne in mind, however, that the text of the <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code> has been slightly revised. For example, the <code>Svāyambhuva-pañcarātra</code> does not mention the followers of other systems among people unworthy to be the consecrator. In the <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code>, on the other hand, Buddhist and Jaina monks and Kaulas are included among the unworthy ones.

⁷³The text is corrupt in the manuscript and reads sambhavāyoni mantreṇa ṣaryyāyām. I have emended that to śambhavāyeti mantreṇa śayyāyām, taking śambhavāya as a pratīka for VS 16.41: namaḥ śambhavāya. I am aware of the fact that Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.24 reads sambhavāyeti gāyatrī and the gāyatrī mantra of this system turns out to be oṃ sambhavāyai namaḥ (see the mantras listed below). Nevertheless, I follow the first option, because all mantras immediately preceding and following this mantra are Vedic ones.

Introduction xliii

of Sakalaniskala is performed,⁷⁴ and then in the following way the ritual embodiment ($sakal\bar{\imath}karana$) of the deity is done.

Each syllable of the twelve-syllable mantra om namo bhagavate vāsudevāya is installed in twelve parts of the image, Touching the relevant part of the image while reciting the syllable: om in the head, na in the nose, mo in the forehead, bha in the face, ga in the throat, va in the chest, te in the right arm, vā in the left arm, su in the right thigh, de in the left thigh, vā in the right foot, and ya in the left foot. Each of these syllables is visualised differently: the syllable om is visualised as bright as a ring of fire, na as white as cool water, mo as blue as pounded black pigment, bha is to appear like the morning sun, ga like gold, va like the white lotus, te like the flame of fire or saffron, vā like the Kunda flower or snow, su like a streak of lightning, de as yellow as the Māhendra banana, vā as white as the ocean of milk, and ya looking like a ruby. According to the text, it is important to meditate on these twelve syllables because those who meditate on these syllables can find that passage which neither deities nor Yogins nor performers of Vedic sacrifices are able to find.

At this point are given the commonly known five angamantras: hṛdaya, śiras, śikhā, kavaca, and astra, along with four additional ones, gāyatrī, sāvitrī, netra, and piṅgalāstra. Here I cite these mantras in due order:

⁷⁴Neither here nor in its parallel in the <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code> (9.40) is it clear what this rite consists of. The rite is to take place when the eyes of the deity incarnated in the image are already opened, but the ritual embodiment of the deity (<code>sakalīkaraṇa</code>) is not yet achieved. Does this mean that the deity is not yet <code>sakala</code> but in the state between <code>sakala</code> and <code>niṣkala</code>? Even so, how would the deity be rendered <code>sakalaniṣkala</code>? Might the consecrator mentally visualise the deity in this way and worship him while reading the given Vedic stanza?

 $^{^{75}}$ These twelve syllables of the Vaiṣṇava mantra are placed in the divine body also in the $Aṣṭ\bar{a}daśavidh\bar{a}na$ as well as in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, but they follow different schemes. In the first, only two syllables are placed differently: va in the right arm and te in the chest. In the second, however, all other syllables except the first two are placed differently. For a comparison, see p. lxxxii below; see also pp. lxv-lxvi.

⁷⁶This statement in praise of the twelve-syllable Vaiṣṇava mantra is found with minor variant readings in the *Brahmapurāṇa* (57.31). In the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra*, side by side with this verse (11.15), there is another verse (11.16) claiming that meditators upon the twelve-syllable mantra do not return to this world, and that verse can be found in the *Viṣṇupurāṇa* (1.6.40). It is possible, however, that these verses come to our text as freely floating verses or from some independent precept for the cultivation of this mantra. See also fn. 143 below.

```
(oṃ hūṃ viṣṇave) hṛdayāya namaḥ |
oṃ viṣṇave śirase namaḥ |
oṃ padmanābhāya śikhāyai namaḥ |
oṃ dhruvāya kavacāya namaḥ |
oṃ cakriṇe namaḥ |
oṃ sambhavāyai namaḥ |
oṃ vijayāyai namaḥ |
oṃ netrāyāśanaye namaḥ |
om aghorāya namah |
```

This is followed by an instruction for the worship of Visnu in the centre of three consecutive retinues. We have to infer that this mandala is drawn near the newly built image lying there. The above mantras are installed on the petals of an eight-petalled lotus, except for the hrdaya mantra, which is placed in the pericarp. It is equated with the godhead, and worshipped there together with $\hat{S}r\bar{i}$, who is represented by the seed-syllable $h\bar{u}m.^{77}$ In the second retinue placed on a twelve-spoked wheel drawn outside this lotus, twelve names of Visnu are worshipped and equated with the syllables of the twelve-syllable mantra: Keśava in the east with the syllable om, Nārāyana with **na**, Mādhava with **mo**, Govinda with **bha**, Visnu with **ga**, Madhusūdana with va, Vāmana with te, Trivikrama with vā, Śrīdhara with su, Hṛṣīkeśa with de, Padmanābha with vā, and Dāmodara with ya. Then in the third retinue, the eight weapons of Visnu are installed: conch in the east, mace in the southeast, discus in the south, sword in the southwest, lotus in the west, plough in the northwest, pestle in the north, and bow in the northeast. At this point, the text enjoins the installation of all deities in the body of Viṣṇu, but no detail is given here.⁷⁸

Then the fire sacrifice is performed in the Vedic way, while the image is apparently left lying in the bed facing the temple. A *Rgveda* priest recites

 $^{^{77}}$ As shown in the list above, the hrdaya mantra is damaged: altogether four akṣaras in the beginning are lost. The first syllable must be om and the following the style of the other mantras, we can say that the remaining three akṣaras must contain some name of Viṣṇu in the dative. For example, viṣṇave is a plausible candidate.

Now when the text speaks of worshipping the hrdaya mantra as the godhead, together with the seed syllable $h\bar{u}m$ representing Śrī, this syllable is extra, added to the hrdaya mantra. A similar combination of Viṣṇu's name with this syllable, om $h\bar{u}m$ viṣṇave namaḥ, can be seen in the $Ast\bar{u}dasavidh\bar{u}na$ in the $svarab\bar{u}any\bar{u}ana$ (see below, p. lxii).

 $^{^{78}}$ Such detail is found in the twelfth unit of the $Ast\bar{a}dasavidh\bar{a}na$ and the fifth chapter of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. See also, fn. 47 above.

Introduction xlv

the Śrīsūkta, Pāvamānasūkta, Nāsadākhya, Vāksūkta, Vṛṣākapisūkta, and Aindrāgnasūkta, and makes oblations to the fire in the altar at the eastern corner. A Yajurveda priest recites the Bhadra, Puruṣasūkta, Ślokādhyāya, Śukriya, Brāhmaṇa, Pitṛsūkta, and Maitrasūkta, and makes oblations to the fire in the southern altar. A Sāmaveda priest recites the following sāmans: Devavrata, Puruṣagati, Jyeṣṭha, Rathantara, Bhāruṇḍa, Gāyatrī, as well as two further sāmans, in a row, 79 and the Vāmadevya sāman. Then he makes oblations into the fire in the western altar. Similarly, an Atharvaveda priest recites the Atharvaśiras, Skambhasūkta, Bhadrakalpas, Pariṣads, Pavitras, Gaṇapāṭhas, Nīlarudra, and †netrayo †, and makes oblations to the fire in the northern corner. 80 The number of oblations should be twelve thousands, or eight, four, three, two, or one.

Two long pieces of wood $(k\bar{a}nda)$ are moved⁸¹ while reciting the mantra agnimūrdhā divah; the tasks of furrowing the altar ground and sprinkling are done while declaiming the agnim dūtam puro dadhe mantra. Then the life-cycle rites of the fire are performed. The rite of garbhādhāna is performed reciting the supūtapūh mantra, that of puṃsavana reciting the svasti na indraḥ stanza, and that of sīmanta reciting the śamsā mahām indram mantra. The rite of jātakarman is carried out doing prānāyāmas, the rite of nāmakarman is done reciting the svāhā mantra, and that of niskrāma reciting the yajñāyajña mantra. The rite of annaprāśana is performed reciting the esa viprair abhistutah mantra, and cūdopakarana reciting the jyestha mantra. Then the rite of vratabandha is performed reciting the yathemām vācam mantra, the rite of samāvartana is done reciting the ākrsnena rajasā mantra, and that of patnīsamyojana reciting the tryambaka mantra. After these sacraments, sādhakas should perform Agnihotra and other sacrificial acts in a proper manner. All these oblations should be made using the prescribed mantras suffixed with $sv\bar{a}h\bar{a}$. At this point, offerings to the mother goddesses, Yaksas, and the ghostly beings should be made. Meat, turmeric

⁷⁹This interpretation is far from certain. The text simply reads $g\bar{a}yatr\bar{m}$ caiva cottare, and I take uttare in this expression as an accusative dual and interpret that as standing for two further $s\bar{a}mans$.

 $^{^{80}}$ The $Ni\acute{s}v\bar{a}saguhya$, too, enumerates the hymns of four Vedas to be recited in the Pratiṣṭhā ceremony. There the hymns from the Rgveda are all different, those from the Yajurveda and $S\bar{a}maveda$ are the same, and those from the Atharvaveda are mixed.

⁸¹Is this a statement about the churning of fire?

powder, rice flakes, curd and groats, these make the $bh\bar{u}tak\bar{u}ra$ offering; this should be offered to the ghostly beings. For the fulfillment of all desires, this ceremony of incubation of the deity should be performed for five nights, three nights, or a full day and night.

Chapter 8: Image Installation

The ritual of image installation is explained in this chapter. It begins with the deities in the outer periphery, the guardians of the ten quarters. It gives a Vedic mantra together with an invocation verse for each of these deities, which are used to invite and install them in the sanctity. Here I relate the prescribed Vedic mantras and the guardians of the quarters, with their respective quarters in brackets:

$tr\bar{a}t\bar{a}ram\ indram$	Indra (E)
agnaye $tv\bar{a}$	Agni (SE)
yamāya tvā	Yama (S)
āyaṃ gauḥ	Nirṛti (SW)
pañca nadyaḥ	Varuṇa (W)
yaja devā yuje vahe	Vāyu (NW)
īśāvāsyam idaṃ	Soma (N)
abhi tvā śūra	$\bar{\text{I}} \dot{\text{sa}} \text{na (NE)}$
namo 'stu sarpebhyaḥ	Ananta (Nadir)
bhūr bhuvaḥ svaḥ	Brahman (Zenith)

The description of Brahman, the guardian of the zenith, is followed by a verse which lists deities, ancestors, demons, mother goddesses, Siddhas, and similar divinities. Perhaps the text is saying that these lesser divinities encircle the deity's abode, without allocating them to fixed points in the quarters. We have to resort to this guess because the next folio is missing, if not the next two, and the text is discontinuous.

When the text resumes, it is speaking about the deposition of various precious stones, minerals, seeds, and so on, together with gold, perhaps representing all metals, in the place in which the image is going to be installed permanently. The text very much reminds us of the seventeenth unit of the $A\dot{s}t\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$, but it is not the same. We are told that yellow orpiment should be placed in the eastern corner and red arsenic in the southeast. Similarly, the black mineral $(a\tilde{n}jana)$ should be placed in

Introduction xlvii

the southern corner, pyrite in the southwest, and green sulphate $(k\bar{a}s\bar{s}sa)$ in the west. Since text has been lost in the damaged edge, we do not know which minerals are placed in the other three corners. The text further enjoins the placing of the best of all metals and seeds. First of all, two herbs known as Rddhi (prosperity) and Vrddhi (growth) are placed in the middle.⁸² First, rice seeds along with gold should be placed in the eastern corner. Black and green beans are placed in the southeast corner, barley, wheat, and red lentil seeds are placed in the south, while silver and sesame seeds are placed in the southwest corner. To achieve all desired goals, a piece of crystal should also be placed in the western corner. Here the text is again lost in the damaged edge, and the statement remains incomplete. The same is true for the description of the northwest corner. In the north corner, as the text prescribes, one should deposit white mustard seeds and a ruby, and in the northeast corner an emerald. In the centre, iron and a sapphire should be placed. However, in case of scarcity of these materials, instead of all minerals one should just deposit yellow orpiment. If the various required kinds of seeds are not available, one should place there a grain of rice instead, and a diamond (vaira) if the various required precious stones are not available.

The text is again briefly interrupted because of the damaged edge, but it is clear that after the deposition of these materials, the sacrificers assisting the consecrator put the image in a chariot or palanquin, worship it, offer gifts in the deity's name, and bring it into the temple (until now it was lying on a bed outside the temple). Then the consecrator offers the welcome arghya to the deity, sanctifies the pedestal with the deva savitaḥ stanza, and offers a comfortable seat while reciting a non-Vedic mantra which is incompletely preserved.⁸³ The text at this point is somewhat obscure, but it appears that the consecrator next begs the deity to receive the daily worship offered by temple priests on behalf of the hosts. Then the text enumerates the rewards: by worshipping Viṣṇu in this way, a king achieves special achievements, enjoys a long life, and does not face any adversity. The place where Viṣṇu is worshipped shines beautifully, and order is established there.

Then inside the temple, a few new rituals are performed. First, the

 $^{^{82}}$ These two herbs appear in this context also in the $Ni\acute{s}v\bar{a}saguhya$ (2.65).

 $^{^{83}}$ I cite the mantra here: om parameśvara dharmajñānavai
⟨rāgyaiśvarya⟩ [approximately 22 akṣaras lost] sthirā bhavantu.

deity is urged with the prārthanamantra.⁸⁴ The next thing in the text is a non-Vedic sthāpanamantra,⁸⁵ which is followed by dhruve nakṣatre, seemingly a pratīka of a Vedic mantra that I am unable to locate. With these two mantras is performed the sthitinyāsa that ritually fixes the image. The text prescribes that, after this act, food and other offerings are made, and people prostrate in front of the deity following the ordained prescriptions. Then the rites of punnāma and rudrapāda⁸⁶ as well as the pacificatory rite should be performed. For the sake of the latter, on the fourth day of consecration, by day and night, oblations are made into the sacred fire. Again because of the damage to the edge of this folio, we do not know any other details about this sacrifice.

The next rite appears to be that of the deity's ablution. For this purpose, using perfumed powders, a lotus with pericarp and filaments should be drawn. There should be the worship of the deity associated with the array of nine (navavyūha).⁸⁷ The guardians of the quarters and the astral bodies should be worshipped situated in all eight directions. Then, in the middle of that lotus, brahmins reciting Vedic hymns should place a jar full of water. With five Vedic mantras dedicated to Varuṇa, precious stones, metals, and seeds should be placed in that jar. Likewise, the leaves of the mango and of other trees, as well as perfumes, flowers, and garlands, should also be placed. With the water of that waterjar prepared in this way, the deity should be bathed; he should then be offered flowers

⁸⁴Only the last word of this mantra, $\langle k\bar{\imath}rti\rangle$ vardhanaḥ, is preserved. I assume that 19 akṣaras were there before this word.

⁸⁵This time the mantra is intact: oṃ namo namaḥ paramāya parameṣṭhyātmane namaḥ. This mantra reminds me of the first of the five upaniṣanmantras found in the mantrakośa chapter of the Brahmarātra section of the Sanatkumārasaṃhitā (p. 93): om saum namah paramāya parameṣthyātmane namah.

⁸⁶I do not know what kind of rites these two are.

⁸⁷I assume that navavyūha is another name for the core of the deity's maṇḍala in the form of an eight-petalled lotus with the pericarp as the centre. The same lotus was worshipped before as part of the sakalīkaraṇa rite carried out outside the temple. Then two retinues of Viṣṇu's twelve names and eight weapons were worshipped. Now these two retinues are discarded but the guardians of the quarters and the astral bodies are worshipped around the lotus.

In some other texts, however, the same designation is used to refer to the set of Vāsudeva, Saṃkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna, Aniruddha, Nārāyaṇa, Brahman, Viṣṇu, Narasiṃha, and Varāha. This set does not appear in the extant Svāyambhuvapañca-rātra. In the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna the same group of deities appears in the svarabījanyāsa but nowhere in the maṇḍala, and the designation navavyūha is never used. See also p. ly below.

Introduction xlix

and incense to the accompaniment of the recitation of the Vedic mantras \bar{a} py \bar{a} yasva and $y\bar{a}$ te rudra śiv \bar{a} tan \bar{u} h respectively. From now on, the deity must be visualised in four ways⁸⁸ and worshipped regularly.

Now with the mantra om aniruddhāva moksātmane svāhā, the consecrator should worship the deity's feet, offer incense reading the mantra om kāmāya gataprabhave⁸⁹ svāhā, and worship him with the mantra om amrtamūrtaye svāhā. Then together with all brahmins involved in the ritual, everybody should ask the deity for his forgiveness, and the consecrator should recite the gāyatrī mantra 108 times. This gāyatrī mantra is most probably the one given in the ninth chapter: $n\bar{a}r\bar{a}yan\bar{a}ya$ vidmahe... pracodayāt. He should then prepare the caru as ordained previously, and make oblations in the fire with the mahāvyāhrtis and all those mantras that are used in the daily obligatory ritual. He should make oblations with the root mantra, †the three ... †, 90 the eight-syllable mantra, 91 and the twelve-syllable mantra. Then, according to his financial capacity, the host should offer the sacrificial fee $(dak\sin\bar{a})$ to the officiating teacher. An elephant, a horse, or even a village may be given to him. Jewels, gold, a nice bamboo-flute, pairs of clothes, several pieces of silk, linen, and cotton should also be offered to him. Then the consecrator should prostrate himself before the teacher and give him a jewel.⁹² For one who does so, the reward of that deed cannot be told. Even if a man simply thinks of building and consecrating a temple in this way, he will have the result

 $^{^{88}}$ This might refer to the deity's four visualisations: three in the morning, noon, and evening, and the fourth as the transcendent form of the deity. Or else, it could be an implicit reference to the Caturvyūha comprised of Vāsudeva, Saṃkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna, and Aniruddha. The last of these is mentioned in the mantra immediately following this instruction, which is prescribed for the worship of the deity's feet. Kāma glorified in the mantra prescribed for offering incense should be Pradyumna, but all four are mentioned nowhere in the extant $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. However, we should remember that a large portion of text is missing in this very chapter (see p. xlvii).

⁸⁹I am not sure about the meaning of this adjective of Kāma: gataprabhave. This term as such can be recognised as gataprabhu in the dative. In that case, we need to interpret gataprabhu as 'the one whose capacity has been lost,' which might fit for Kāma, but the interpretation of prabhu as 'capacity' will be a forced one. Another possibility is that gataprabhave is an irregular form intended for gataprabhavāya. Neither of these terms are attested.

⁹⁰Text damaged.

 $^{^{91}}$ Although it is not cited in the text, I assume that this mantra is om namo $n\bar{a}r\bar{a}yan\bar{a}ya$.

⁹²The text is damaged here and thus a piece of information is missing.

that all his sins are destroyed that very day. How much more must be gained by a man who actually builds a temple! Therefore, according to financial capacity, everyone should build a house for Viṣṇu.

Chapter 9: Internalisation of Vișnu?

The ninth chapter is implausibly short. Since the eighth chapter ends towards the end of the first line of the same side as that on which the ninth begins, no folio can be missing. It is in the third line that we find a colophon stating that the ninth chapter has concluded. Since this folio is badly damaged, approximately 68 akṣaras are lost in the opening of this chapter. The first thing we have here is a prescription to visualise Viṣṇu within oneself. Then follows the dhyānamantra, which reads like a blend of a verse of visualisation and a gāyatrī mantra dedicated to Viṣṇu. Then a mantra is prescribed for the use of offering incense, and again another gāyatrī mantra together with the formula oṃ gaccha gaccha punarāgamanāya is prescribed for the use of dismissing the deity until the next time. There is again a lacuna and then comes the chapter colophon followed by the post-colophon with the date of copying: Nepal Samvat 147 (1027 CE).

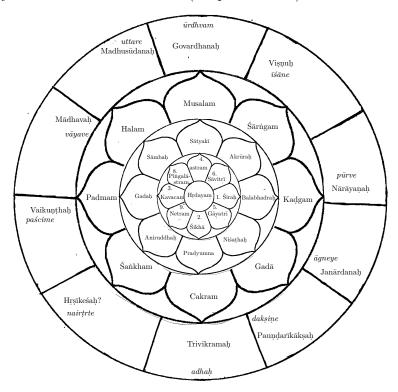
The Aṣṭādaśavidhāna

The $A\dot{s}t\bar{a}da\dot{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ is found inserted in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ before the fifth chapter. As mentioned above, I have taken it out from the place in which it appears in the manuscript, and have presented it here after the conclusion of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. There are good reasons to suppose that the $A\dot{s}t\bar{a}da\dot{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ is a text complete in itself: it is close to the tradition of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, but it differs in its teachings and seems independent. In the $A\dot{s}t\bar{a}da\dot{s}avidh\bar{a}na$, the deity is worshipped in a $ma\dot{n}dala$ with four consecutive retinues, while in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, in the seventh chapter, we find a prescription to worship the deity with only three retinues. Moreover, all except the innermost retinue are formed differently in the $Ast\bar{a}da\dot{s}avidh\bar{a}na$.

 $^{^{93}}$ The mantra is as follows: pītavāsam caturbhujam śaṅkhacakragadādharam | śāntam paramanirvāṇam tan no viṣṇuḥ pracodayāt ||

⁹⁴It reads: om jvala jvala prajvala prajvala om dhūpam grhņa grhņa.

The $A st\bar{a} da savidh \bar{a} na$ is based on some system that focussed on ten forms of Viṣṇu rather than on twelve. As will be clear below, in the fourth retinue of the mandala prescribed for worship there, ten names of Viṣṇu, beginning with Nārāyaṇa, are installed and venerated. Similarly, it prescribes installing in one's body another set of ten names of Viṣṇu beginning with Keśava, a list arrived at by dropping two names from the widely-known set of twelve names (see p. lxv below).



The AVi mandala with four retinues

However, the $A\underline{s}\underline{t}\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ has something more significant in the second retinue of this mandala. It installs eight Vṛṣṇi heroes there: Balabhadra, Niśaṭha, Pradyumna, Aniruddha, Gada, Sāmba, Sātyakī, and Akrūra. These appear in the $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$ several times, but I have not seen them elsewhere worshipped as a group in this way. It is obvious that the godhead in the centre is implicitly equated with Vāsuveda. Neverthe-

⁹⁵See fn. 125 below for the discussion of a textual problem involving these names.

less, as we see below, the core of the ritual system of the Astadaśavidhāna contains the same lotus of nine ancillary mantras with the same scheme of one mantra in the pericarp and others on the eight petals:

Aṣṇādaśavidhāna
Heart mantra in the pericarp
as Viṣṇu, alone;
Ancillary mantras
(first retinue);
8 Vṛṣṇi heroes
(second retinue);
8 weapons of Viṣṇu
(third retinue);
Viṣṇu's 10 names: Nārāyaṇa
etc. (fourth retinue).

Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 7
Heart mantra in the pericarp
as Viṣṇu, with Śrī;
Ancillary mantras
(first retinue);
Viṣṇu's 12 names: Keśava etc.
(second retinue);
8 weapons of Viṣṇu
(third retinue);
No fourth retinue.
(SP/DP maṇḍala on p. xxxii)

It is uncertain whether the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ had already been incorporated into the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, as it has been in our manuscript, before the composition of the *Devāmrtapañcarātra*. There is very little in the way of parallels between the Astadaśavidhana and the extant Devāmrtapañcarātra. The fifth chapter of the latter, which relates how all deities are deposited in the body (sarvadevamaya-nyāsa), matches the twelfth unit of the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$, whereas an exposition of this subject is not found in the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra, in which it is merely referred to in a one-line prescription in the seventh chapter. But since both of our Pancaratras are incomplete, we cannot conclude that the redactor of the Devāmṛtapañcarātra knew or did not know the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna. Nethertheless, it is possible that the composer of the Devāmrtapañcarātra knew a contaminated version of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra like ours. If that was the case, it is possible to say that two conflicting descriptions of the deity's mandala, one in the Astādaśavidhāna section and another in the seventh chapter, necessitated revision of that conflation in the Devāmrtapañcarātra by throwing off the Astādaśavidhāna but incorporating some of its components. This is one possibility.

On the other hand, there are some details that suggest that the $Dev\bar{a}$ - $mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ did not know the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$. First, both of these
texts prescribe $astrany\bar{a}sa$ but they do not have the same scheme. ⁹⁶

 $^{^{96}}$ See the relevant section of the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ below, and compare that with the

Second, both of these texts prescribe the allocation of Viṣṇu's names $(n\bar{a}many\bar{a}sa)$, but here again they follow different schemes and give different numbers of names: the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ has all twelve names, whereas the $Ast\bar{a}dasavidh\bar{a}na$ is happy with just ten. We can be sure that this choice of ten names is intentional, not a mistake, for it has another set of ten names in the outermost retinue of the mandala of the deity. Thus, this is a system of tens not twelves.

The Astādaśavidhāna first introduces a series of nyāsas in its first eleven units. In these nyāsas, it contains some remarkable material that reveals the mind of its composer. We have only the last verse of the first anganyāsa. But from the Devāmrtapañcarātra (11.20–22) we can be sure that this concerns the deposition of eight plus one ancillary mantras found first in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ (7.16). Here in the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ the whole ritual process begins with this nyāsa, but in the Devāmrtapañcarātra it is seen as the final element in the rite of ritual embodiment of the image. 97 In the second unit, it contains the Vaisnava version of the five brahmamantras styled after the brahmamantras of the Śaivas, which were first adopted by the Pāśupatas and later by the Saiddhāntika Śaivas. These Vaisnava brahmamantras are apparently unique, for they have not been found in any other text. 98 In another nyāsa, it adopts the 38 kalās associated with the five brahmamantras. This time it does not invent a new set but simply adopts the available Saiva one, probably from the tradition of the Svacchandatantra, which is also found adopted in other Mantramārga texts.

In yet another $ny\bar{a}sa$, it presents Vijayā, Ajitā, Aparājitā, Jayāvahā, Jambhanī and Stambhanī as a group of $\acute{s}aktis$. I have not found an exact parallel for this set, but the first four names may remind one of the four goddesses of the Vāma tradition. According to the $V\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}\acute{s}ikhatantra$ and the tradition narrated in the eleventh chapter of the Netratantra, they are worshipped around Tumburu, on four petals of a lotus when Tumburu is situated in the pericarp. However, the names of these god-

sixth chapter of the Devāmrtapañcarātra.

 $^{^{97}}$ The ancillary mantras, altogether nine including the hrdaya mantra worshipped in the centre, play a vital role in the ritual system of our Pañcarātras, as well as in the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$. In all these texts, they are worshipped in the innermost circuit of the mandala, and are installed in the image when it is ritually embodied.

⁹⁸See below the section on the brahmamantras.

desses appear in these texts with some differences. ⁹⁹ The ritual system of the $V\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}\acute{s}ikhatantra$ appears simple: other than Tumburu and the four goddesses, it only has Gāyatrī and Sāvitrī (cf. verses 94–109). But in the ritual system delineated in the eleventh chapter of the *Netratantra*, outside the lotus are four $d\bar{u}t\bar{\imath}s$ and four attendants, while Tumburu is flanked by Gāyatrī and Sāvitrī, and beneath and above him are placed Aṅkuśa (as Bhairava) and Māyā (cf. verses 2–11). There among the $d\bar{u}t\bar{\imath}s$ we can find Jambhanī, the next goddess of our set of Śaktis. ¹⁰⁰ So there is little doubt that the $A\dot{\imath}t\bar{\imath}ada\acute{s}avidh\bar{\imath}ana$ is importing these female deities from the Vāma tradition. However, we must observe that it is drawing from a system simpler and older than the source of the *Netratantra* and possibly newer in comparison with that of the $V\bar{\imath}n\bar{\imath}s\acute{\imath}khatantra$. ¹⁰¹

If we accept that our text is eclectically drawing on the Vāma tradition, we can review the previous $ny\bar{a}sas$ and see whether similar eclectic borrowings might lie behind those too: with the deposition of the brahmamantras, the text aims to exploit the virtues¹⁰² of the Siddhānta tradition,

 101 The $V\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}sikhatantra$ and the source of the Netratantra differ also in their visualisations of Tumburu: the first depicts him with four heads, and the second with five. I conclude that there may once have been different models of Tumburu-worship available. So it is conceivable that at an earlier stage Tumburu was flanked by Stambhanī and Jambhanī and encircled by the four sisters. Here incidentally I would like to take notice of the fact that, as $T\ddot{o}Rzs\ddot{o}\kappa$ (2013) has explained, fourheaded representations come before the five-headed ones in a systematic way, the latter reflecting probably the Saiddhāntika idea of five faces for the five brahmamantras.

It seems to me that the four-faced Tumburu encircled by four goddesses, all of whom are related to victory (jaya), is a good match for the four-faced Vaikuṇṭha, who is surrounded with four goddesses one of whom is called Jayā. Furthermore, we cannot ignore the fact that the texts teaching this ritual system of Vaikuṇṭha are named after Jayā and that the justification provided by those texts for this naming convention is not particularly compelling. In this context, it is worth noting that, according to the $Jay\bar{a}khyasamhit\bar{a}$ (27.99c-100b), Jayantī, Vijayā, Aparājitā, and Siddhi are the friends of Jayā.

 $^{^{99}}$ Jayā is placed first in both of these texts, but in our text she bears a longer name Jayāvahā and stands at the end of the row. Jayantī appears in the $V\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}\acute{s}ikhatantra$ in place of Ajita.

¹⁰⁰Actually Jambhanī and Stambhanī appear together as adjectives in the *Ucchuṣmakalpa* from the *Atharvapariśiṣṭa* (36,1.4: śive jaṭile brahmacāriṇi stambhani jambhani mohani huṃ phaṭ namaḥ; see BISSCHOP & GRIFFITHS 2007: 10) and also in many Buddhist mantras and Dhāraṇīs, including the *Mahāmāyūrīvidyārājñī*. The same two appear together with Vijayā in some mantras of Vajravārāhī found in the *Sādhanamālā* and *Siddhaikavīratantra*.

 $^{^{102}}$ I feel that it is not only a suggestive tool to win the favour of the adherents of

and with the deposition of $38~kal\bar{a}s$ the virtues of the Dakṣiṇa tradition. We can see the same eclectic tendencies at work in the prescription of the deposition of Sāṃkhya/Yoga tattvas and also of Vedic mantras in the fifth and eighth units.

Interestingly, this text groups together the four Vyūha deities, Nārāyana as the fifth, and Brahman as the sixth, then Visnu, Narasimha, and Varāha (see Unit vii below). The group of these nine deities is known in other texts under the designations navavyūha, navamūrti, and also navanāvaka, 103 but our text does not use such a designation. Likewise, the first five, the four Vyūha deities and Nārāyana, are collectively treated as pañcamūrti (cf. Somaśambhupaddhati 4.6.35–38) and pañcatattva (cf. Garudapurāna 1.32.1–7). Actually, in this very context Somaśambhupaddhati (cf. 4.6.38ab) mentions the possibility of performing the nyāsa following the other alternatives such as astcamūrti, but here we have nine entites and none of our texts in their extent form provide any information on these possibilities. All this makes me suspect that there are two sets of deities in this group, one combining the four well-known Vyūha deities with Nārāyana and then further with Brahman and the other relating Narasimha and Varāha to Visnu (see Unit vii below on p. lxii for more arguments). This second set reminds us of the three-faced form of Vaikuntha. Perhaps the author of this text knows of the three-faced form of Vaikuntha.

In its ninth to eleventh units, the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ provides separate schemes for the deposition of Viṣṇu's twelve names, individual syllables of his twelve-syllable mantra, and his eight weapons. All these three elements can be found in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, but in a different sequence and as part of the rite of $sakal\bar{i}karaṇa$. Here in the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$, they are treated independently and the rite of $sakal\bar{i}karana$ is not formally

these Śaiva schools outside the ritual sphere, but it serves as an auto-suggestion for the ritualist himself which makes him think that with these $ny\bar{a}sas$ he harvests all the fruits of cultivating these tantric traditions.

¹⁰³For references, see RASTELLI 2007: 200–201. To these references, I add the reference of the *Pratiṣṭhālakṣaṇasārasamuccaya* (6.105–106), which lists the nine deities and gives information about their visualizations. See also fn. 88 above.

 $^{^{104}}$ There they appear in the sequence of syllables, names, and weapons. Beyond these three, the rite of $sakal\bar{\imath}karana$ in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapanaratra$ includes the deposition of eight plus one ancillary mantras as the last element of this rite. The same appears true for the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapanaratra$, though it has a shorter scheme for this rite, as it does not include deposition of Viṣṇu's names and weapons.

mentioned. 105

In the twelfth unit, the $A\underline{s}\underline{t}\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ explains how Viṣṇu houses all deities in his body. This unit is identical with the fifth chapter of the $Dev\bar{a}-mrtapa\~ncar\=atra$, but the timing of teaching this secret is different in these two texts: the latter tells it immediately after the characterisation of a good image, while the former presents it only after the ritual embodiment of the image. In the thirteenth unit, the rite to put life into the image is related. This is achieved by reading a Vedic hymn. This component is significant because it is not found in either of our other two Pa\~ncar\=atras, nor in any early tantric material of the Śaiva or Vaiṣṇava traditions. In other accounts, I suppose, the rite of $sakal\=ikaraṇa$ itself, which is achieved by assembling together mantra-souls and mantric elements, is enough to create the immortal body of the deity.

In the fourteenth unit, ablutions are offered to the deity incarnated in the image, his eyes are opened, and he is moved from the bathing place to a specially prepared bed, both in the sacrificial pavilion itself. All these components can be found in detail in the ninth chapter of the <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code>, but in the <code>Svāyambhuvapañcarātra</code> there is only a brief instruction in the beginning of the seventh chapter to the effect that the image is to be brought to the pavilion and, once it is placed in the bed prepared for this purpose, the rite of <code>sakalaniṣkala</code> is to be performed. In any case, in both of these Pañcarātras these acts precede the ritual embodiment of the image, whereas in the <code>Aṣṭādaśavidhāna</code> they take place not only after various kinds of ritual embodiment of the image but also after the rite of its animation.

The fifteenth unit of our precept deals with the sacraments of the fire and sacrifice in that fire. It enjoins the performance of all sacraments of the fire using the ancillary mantras of its own ritual system, and the whole section is quite brief. However, when the same component is found in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, it is not so brief, and Vedic mantras are prescribed for all sacraments. This component is not found in the extant $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, which is incomplete towards the end.

In the sixteenth unit, the $Aṣṭ\bar{a}daśavidh\bar{a}na$ teaches the worship of Viṣṇu in the centre of four consecutive retinues, whereas both of our Pañcarātras are content with just three retinues. ¹⁰⁶ The next unit tells

¹⁰⁵Practically speaking, however, all ritual acts till the eleventh unit are different ways of ritual embodiment (sakalīkaraṇa) of the deity.

¹⁰⁶For the comparison of these two schemes of worship, see above pp. li–lii.

us the way precious stones, minerals, and seeds are deposited in the place of the image, and then the final unit gives the ritual of consecratory ablution of the installed image. These components can be seen in the eighth chapter of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, but are not available in what survives of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$.

At this point, let us have an overview of the ritual course of the Astadasavidhana and that of our two Pañcaratras¹⁰⁷ side by side so that a comparison can be made. This will reveal that, although they have common components, they do not follow the same course:

We can take the first eleven units of the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna as an extended version of the rite of ritual embodiment of the newly built image. This is followed by the mental cultivation of the scheme mapping all prominent divinities in Viṣṇu's body, and then, animation of the image. Then ablutions are offered to the deity incarnated in that image, his eyes are opened, and he is moved to the sacrificial pavilion. In the pavilion, four archways are ritually installed. In the next step, the image is brought into the temple and installed there. This is followed by a pacificatory rite and the fire sacrifice. Then comes the rite of Viṣṇu's worship in the centre of four consecutive retinues, followed by the deposition of precious stones, metals, and seeds in the place of the installed image, and finally the offering of the consecratory ablution.

In the scheme of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra/Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, first of all, the sacrificial pavilion is constructed and ritually consecrated. Then the newly built image is brought there ceremonially, laid in the bed specially prepared at the time of the construction of the pavilion, and is ritually embodied with mantric elements. The deity is worshipped in the centre of three retinues, and it is meditated upon as consisting of all divinities. After a pacificatory rite, the fire sacrifice is performed, and the image is left in the pavilion at least for one night. After this, the image is brought into the temple and installed there. Finally, after offering the consecratory ablution, the ceremony is ritually concluded.

 $^{^{107}}$ In the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$, we can have an idea of its ritual course, even though passages are missing in the middle. In fact, when the real ritual course begins in the fifth chapter, we have at least a few verses from each chapter. This allows us to track the ritual sequence of the text. In the extant part, the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\bar{n}car\bar{a}tra$ does not deviate from the course its predecessor follows, rather it provides details of certain rituals which are said to be performed in the extant parts of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\bar{n}car\bar{a}tra$ but not described. Therefore I am speaking of the ritual course of our Pañcarātras as one and the same, though the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\bar{n}car\bar{a}tra$ is incomplete towards the end.

Contents of the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna

i) aṅganyāsa: In its available form, the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna begins with the statement that the aṅganyāsa is essential. Without installing the ancillary (aṅga) [mantras in the image], 108 so the text tells us, no sādhaka can accomplish the goal. Though all of these aṅgamantras are absent here, we know them from the context of worship, when they are venerated in the innermost retinue of the deity. 109 After this statement the five brahmamantras are given, followed by an instruction about where to place them in different parts of the body. When it moves further to the next item in the ritual sequence, it identifies that as the third. I suppose therefore that the first item in the list of eighteen ritual steps was aṅganyāsa and what we have now in the beginning of the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna is the conclusion of that step, and that the installation of the brahmamantras is the second.

ii) five brahmamantras: The Vaiṣṇava version of the five brahmamantras is found only in the $Aṣṭ\bar{a}daśavidh\bar{a}na$. It is interesting to note that some of the South Indian $P\bar{a}\bar{n}car\bar{a}tras$ give five upaniṣanmantras which make the limbs of the deity. This matches the idea that Śiva's body is made of five brahmamantras. However, these upaniṣanmantras are elsewhere in the form of $n\bar{a}mamantras$ preceded by seed-syllables, and not in the style of $P\bar{a}$ śupata mantras, which is what we find in the $Aṣṭ\bar{a}daśavidh\bar{a}na$. 110

Since they are unique, I cite these mantras in full, and compare them

 $^{^{108}}$ The text is not always clear about where the mantras are installed: in either or both the image and the consecrator's body. Logically they could be deposited in both of them, and the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\bar{n}car\bar{a}tra$ actually suggests this when it deals with the $a\bar{n}gany\bar{a}sa$ (cf. 6.22ab). However, here in the end of the fourth unit, we find the statement that one endowed with 38 $kal\bar{a}s$ is proclaimed as $\bar{a}c\bar{a}rya$. This can be interpreted in favour of the deposition of mantras and mantric elements in the consecrator's body. However, we cannot deny the possibility that 'one endowed with the thirty-eight $kal\bar{a}s$ ' can be expanded to 'one endowed with [the knowledge of] the thirty-eight $kal\bar{a}s$.' Furthermore, towards the end of the eighth unit, we find a prescription that certain mantras are to be deposited in horses and weapons. I surmise that the horses mentioned here are those yoked to the chariot supposed to carry the image later. Therefore I assume that all of the $ny\bar{a}sas$ prescribed here are meant for the image. Of course, certain $ny\bar{a}sas$ are deposited in the $s\bar{a}dhaka$'s body too, but that is not the concern of this text at this point, for the context here is consecration.

¹⁰⁹They are actually nine but counted as eight once the first of them, the *hṛdaya* mantra, is equated with Viṣṇu and placed in the pericarp. For these mantras, see above, pp. xliii–xliv.

¹¹⁰For these mantras, see Tāntrikābhidhānakośa III, s.v. pañcopaniṣanmantra.

with the original Pāśupata mantras:

I. om nare nare naranātha narāya mām narottama

II. om yajñāya namo yānāya namo dharmāya [na]maḥ puṇyāya namo vratāya namo niyamāya namo mārgānusāriṇe namaḥ \parallel

III. om akālebhyo 'tha kālebhyaḥ kālakālatarebhyaś ca | sarvataḥ [kā](lakālebhyo na)mas te rudrarudrebhyaḥ ||

IV. om tatsamyogāya vidmahe hṛṣīkeśāya dhīmahi tan no visnuh pracodayāt \parallel

 $\mathbf{V.}$ bodhaka sarvavidyānām devadānavādhipate mahāpuruṣa namo 'stu te \parallel

The first mantra of this set is styled after the second-half of the first Pāśupata brahmamantra, which I cite here in the form in which it is found in the $Niśv\bar{a}saguhya$ on the grounds that it is that form that is closest to our mantra: 111 $bhave\ bhave\ n\bar{a}tibhave\ bhavasva\ m\bar{a}m\ bhavodbhava$. It appears that the first-half of the Pāśupata mantra has been discarded, unless we suppose that the scribe has made a mistake here. The second mantra above reminds one of its Pāśupata counterpart because it follows the same pattern but is shorter. In the Pāśupata mantra, there are eleven epithets ending in the dative, followed by namas, whereas here in the Vaiṣṇava version we have only seven epithets. 112 The third mantra is of equal length as its Pāśupata counterpart: it simply replaces ghora of the original with $k\bar{a}la$ and changes the final word, $rudrar\bar{u}pebhya\dot{p}$, to $rudrarudrebhya\dot{p}$. 113 The fourth mantra above adapts the Tatpuruṣa mantra 114 by replacing tatpuruṣa with tatsamyoga,

¹¹¹Both the *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka* and *Pāśupatasūtra* have *bhavodbhavāya namaḥ* instead of *bhavodbhava* in the vocative.

¹¹²For the sake of comparison I cite the Pāśupata mantra here: vāmadevāya namo jyeṣṭhāya namaḥ śreṣṭhāya namo rudrāya namaḥ kālāya namaḥ kalavikaraṇāya namo balavikaraṇāya namo balapramathanāya namaḥ sarvabhūtadamanāya namo manonmanāya namah.

 $^{^{113}}$ For the sake of comparison, I present the Pāśupata mantra here: aghorebhyo 'tha ghorebhyaḥ ghoraghoratarebhyaḥ | sarvebhyaḥ sarvaśarvebhyo namas te astu rudrarūpebhyaḥ ||

 $^{^{1\}bar{1}4}$ The full Tatpuruṣa mantra is this: tatpuruṣāya vidmahe mahādevāya dhīmahi tan no rudraḥ pracodayāt \parallel

mahādeva with hṛṣīkeśa, and rudra with viṣṇu. The fifth mantra copies the Īśāna mantra. It is very close in style and wording, but there is a big difference: In the archetype mantra of the Pāśupatas/Śaivas, all designations of the lord are in the nominative, and the mantra says, 'May such and such a lord be benevolent to me.' But in this mantra, the sentence is differently constructed and it says, 'O the greatest person! Salutation to you who are such and such.'

The text instructs the practitioner to install the fifth of these brahmamantras in the head, the fourth in the face, the third in the chest, the second in the private parts, and the first in the feet. This is the way these brahmamantras are installed in the Siddhānta tradition of the Mantramārgic Śaiva system. So although the five brahmamantras originally belong to the Atimārga of the Pāśupatas, when our text is imitating these mantras, it appears to have the Siddhānta in view. Let me remind the reader here that, in this and some of the subsequent units, our text has apparently incorporated more than one ritual system known at the time of its composition, and so by depositing them in the body of Viṣṇu (and perhaps also on the body of the Vaiṣṇava teacher) it implicitly suggests that Viṣṇu is in the centre of all these systems. Perhaps it also intends to invite the adherents of these systems to resort to this Vaiṣṇava system.

- iii) śaktinyāsa: The next item, the third of the eighteen vidhānas, is śaktinyāsa. This time the six śaktis, namely, Vijayā, Ajitā, Aparājitā, Jayāvahā, Jambhanī, and Stambhanī, are installed in the body, starting from the feet up to the head. Again, we are not told whose body this is: is it that of the deity or the consecrator. Presumably this ambiguity has the effect of reinforcing the purpose of this sort of nyāsa, namely to bring about the identification of the worshipper with the deity worshipped.
- iv) *kalānyāsa*: Next the 38 *kalā*s are installed. I present them here in the order in which they appear in the text: Sṛṣṭi, Vṛddhi, Mati, Lakṣmī,

 $^{^{115}}$ Here is the Īśāna mantra as found in the end of the fifth chapter of the Pāśupatasūtra (sūtras 5.42–47) and in the Niśvāsaguhya (15.226): īśānaḥ sarvavidyānām īśvaraḥ sarvabhūtānām | brahmaṇo 'dhipatir brahmā śivo me astu sadāśiva ||

BISSCHOP (2006: 18), however, in his edition of the $s\bar{u}trap\bar{a}tha$ reads the mantra with one more word, $brahm\bar{a}dhipatir$, in the beginning of the second-half of the mantra as found in the $Taittir\bar{\imath}ya$ $\bar{A}ranyaka$ (10.47). According to his notes, all three manuscripts he used for his edition read the mantra with the extra word.

¹¹⁶Cf. e.g. Sārdhatriśatikālottara 2.10cd.

Medhā, Kānti, Svadhā, Sthiti, Rajā, Rakṣā, Rati, Pālyā, Kāmā, Tṛṣṇā, Mati, Kriyā, Rddhi, Māyā, Rātrī, Bhrāmaṇī, Mohanī, Māyā, Mohā, Tamā, Tṛṣṇā, Kṣudhā, Mṛṭyu, Jarā, Bhayā, Nivṛṭti, Pratiṣṭhā, Śānti, Vidyā, Tārā, Sutārā, Taraṇī, Tarayantī, and Sutāraṇī. This is nearly the same list as is found in the *Svacchandatantra* (1.54–59ab) and *Netratantra* (22.26cd–34).¹¹⁷ One endowed with these thirty-eight *kalā*s, the text declares, is proclaimed to be an *ācārya*, the highest-ranking teacher, who is entitled to initiate and consecrate.

Sadāśiva and the five brahmamantras are associated with the 38 kalās from earlier times, but they remain unnamed (e.g. Sārdhatriśatikālottara 22.2–9). These names of kalās appear first in the Svacchandatantra, and their inclusion in our text may be intended to represent the Dakṣiṇa tradition rather than that of the Siddhānta, because the brahmamantras are there to represent the latter.

- v) twenty-five tattvas: This time our text simply enumerates the 25 tattvas, without telling us where they are to be installed, in five sets of five tattvas. However, they are not exactly the same as in the Sāṃkhya system. Our text makes the first set by grouping the tattvas from puruṣa to manas together; the second is made of the five subtle elements, the third set has the gross elements, the fourth has the five sense faculties, but the fifth set is, surprisingly, made of the five manifestations of vital air, the prāṇas. I can hazard a guess that this may represent a variety of the Sāṃkhya school, or the school of Yoga. The prāṇas are of vital importance for Yogins, and it is possible to argue that the prāṇas are responsible for all bodily movements, and it is perhaps for this reason that they have replaced the five organs of action. As at the end of the previous unit, the text says that the knower of these 25 tattvas is proclaimed to be an $\bar{a}c\bar{a}rya$.
- vi) **akṣaranyāsa**: The next unit allocates all the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet to parts of the body. Starting from the toe and going up to the belly are the sixteen vowels and they are identified as ātmatattva.

¹¹⁷We have Mati, Tṛṣṇā, and Māyā twice in this list. In place of the first Mati, the *Svacchandatantra* and *Netratantra* have Dyuti, and in place of the second Tṛṣṇā they have Nidrā. Thus, they avoid duplication of these two, but still, in these texts as well as in ours, Māyā is duplicated. In these two Śaiva works, they are divided into five groups and assigned to the five *brahmans*, but not in our text.

The Niśvāsakārikā (IFP T.17A, pp. 12–13) also has a list of thirty-eight kalās but that is a different one and differs from ours midway.

Starting around the belly, including the hips, up to the lips and in both hands, the stops are placed; they are identified as $vidy\bar{a}tattva$. The rest of the $ak\bar{s}aras$ —the semivowels, sibilants, ha, and $k\bar{s}a$ —are allocated to the cheeks and other parts of the head up to the topknot. These $ak\bar{s}aras$ are identified as $\dot{s}ivatattva$. This approach of looking at $ak\bar{s}aras$ in terms of $\bar{a}tma$ -, $vidy\bar{a}$ -, and $\dot{s}ivatattvas$ goes back to the Niśvāsa corpus: $Ni\acute{s}v\bar{a}saguhya$ 9.203—204 (each $ak\bar{s}ara$ seen that way) and 12.34—44 (all $ak\bar{s}aras$ grouped into three). Deposition of these three tattvas on the body has a significant place in the $V\bar{t}m\bar{a}\acute{s}ikhatantra$ (cf. verses 60–83); but neither the $Ni\acute{s}v\bar{a}saguhya$ nor the $V\bar{t}m\bar{a}\acute{s}ikhatantra$ appears to be the source of this $ny\bar{a}sa$ in our text, because one groups the letters of the alphabet differently and the other associates those groups differently.

vii) $svarab\bar{\imath}jany\bar{a}sa$: In the next step, Vāsudeva, Saṃkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna, Aniruddha, Nārāyaṇa, Brahman, Viṣṇu, Narasiṃha, and Bhūvarāha are installed from the feet to the head. All these seed-syllables $(b\bar{\imath}jas)$ are vowels, which is why this set is named $svarab\bar{\imath}jany\bar{a}sa$. However, this name is a little problematic, because the set is not complete with the fifth mantra item and the rest of the mantras in this set do not take vowels as their seed syllables. They have different $b\bar{\imath}jamantras$ or none. It is therefore possible that the last four, or even five, mantra items in this unit were incorporated later, either as additional independent items or as subordinated ones (See also p. lv above for related arguments).

```
oṃ a <sup>118</sup> vāsudevāya na[maḥ] |
(oṃ ā saṃkarṣaṇāya namaḥ |
oṃ aṃ pradyumnāya) namaḥ |
oṃ aḥ aniruddhāya namaḥ |
oṃ oṃ nārāyaṇāya namaḥ |
oṃ tat sad brahmaṇe namaḥ |
oṃ hūṃ viṣṇave namaḥ |
oṃ narasiṃhāya namaḥ |
oṃ bhūvarāhāya namaḥ |
```

viii) **vedanyāsa**: Now a number of Vedic hymns and stanzas are installed in the body. Our text claims that this **vedanyāsa** is taught

 $^{^{118}}$ See Critical Notes to $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ verse 29 on pp. 118–119 for the discussion of textual problems involving these seed syllables.

 $^{^{119} {\}rm This}$ may remind one of $Bhagavadg\bar{\imath}t\bar{a}$ 17.23
ab: oṃ tat sad iti nirdeśo brahmaṇas trividhaḥ smṛtaḥ |

Introduction lxiii

by Śambhu, ¹²⁰ the god of gods, and is the same in all systems: Śaiva, Vaiṣṇava, Saura, and Bhāgavata. ¹²¹ Let us now present a table of these Vedic hymns/stanzas and the places in the body to which they are allocated.

 \dot{sr} īs $\bar{u}kta$ topknot maṇḍalabrāhmaṇa head s \bar{u} ryas \bar{a} man forehead un nay \bar{a} mi... eyes

... masāman tip of the nose yenedam right ear jyotyakarman left ear

 $netran\bar{a}s\bar{i}$ beyond the ears $p\bar{a}vam\bar{a}n\bar{i}$ and $vir\bar{a}ja$ sides of the face

tad evāgnis tad ādityaḥ teeth rcam vācam tongue palate prānebhyah svāhā īśāvāsyam lips gārgibrāhmana chin kumārabāla? cheeks skambhasūkta shoulders purusasūkta throat right breast purusam left breast $purusagati = setus\bar{a}man$ varunasāman chest jyesthasāman navel

tam īśānam

vāmato

kankato middle of the right arm

right arm

left arm

¹²⁰Here the *vedanyāsa* is said to be taught by Śambhu indeed. This suggests that the source of the *vedanyāsa* is Śaiva, but we cannot justify this from what we know of Śaiva sources. So the reference to Śambhu in this matter is rather intriguing. There is however a possibility that our text borrows the *vedanyāsa* from a Śaiva text not available to us. In any case, it is obvious that this Vaiṣṇava tradition considers the Śaiva one older.

¹²¹It is noteworthy that here Bhāgavata is distinguished from Vaiṣṇava. This suggests that in this text Vaiṣṇava refers only to the followers of the Pañcarātra system.

kanikranti... middle of the left arm

vidā maghavanright handindram naroleft hand

 $\begin{array}{lll} tr\bar{a}t\bar{a}ram \ indra & right-hand \ fingers \\ indr\bar{a} \ y\bar{a}hi & left-hand \ fingers \\ \dot{s}uddhavat\bar{\imath} & right-hand \ nails \\ [broken] & left-hand \ nails \\ tryambakam & hips/bottom \\ \dot{s}\bar{a}mbhavam & spine \\ \end{array}$

 $ap\bar{a}m..., \acute{sr}\bar{i}s\bar{u}kta, vikarņas\bar{a}man$ testicles bhāsasāman penis rudrasāman anus vāta ā vātu bheṣajam rectum imaṃ vām hips

rudrasāman right thigh vibhrāt left thigh right knee bṛhatsāman lajjā dvija? left knee devavrata, dīrgha ankles ājyadoha, palalabhāra legs ākrsnena, asya vām feet yanvaka right toes janyakarman left toes

janyakarmanleft toesvarāhasāmanright toe-nailskadrudrāyaleft toe-nailsnīlagrīvā, tarat sa, pāvamānīsoul and limbs

rathe tisthan horses [of the chariot]

hiranyagarbhah weapons

ix) ten names of Viṣṇu: In the next step Viṣṇu's ten names: Keśava, Nārāyaṇa, Mādhava, Govinda, Viṣṇu, Madhusūdana, Vāmana, Dāmodara, Hṛṣīkeśa, and Padmanābha are placed respectively in the head, face, neck, arms, chest, belly, hips, thighs, knees, and feet. Surprisingly the text is speaking of twelve body parts, not ten and it does not explain how to fit the ten names in twelve places. If we count each item in the dual—arms, hips, and so on—as a single entity, as I have done, we can have ten places to take in the ten names. I may conjecture that when the body parts are independently counted, both arms and feet,

which are far apart and function separately, are counted as two separate parts, and thus the number twelve is reached. As discussed earlier, the mandala prescribed by the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ for Viṣṇu's worship has another set of Viṣṇu's names, and again the number is ten. So we can at least be sure that the prescription of ten names for the purpose of $ny\bar{a}sa$ here is not the result of textual corruption.

In the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ we can find a passage parallel to this (11.12–14), but that passage assigns the matching number of twelve names to the twelve body parts. There Trivikrama and Śrīdhara make the set complete. It is sure that the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ was not source of this section of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. Probably the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ was not here borrowing directly from our version of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, either. Since in some cases the allocated places too are changed, I present below a comparative table. In this table I present the names in the order in which they appear in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ and place a serial number before each of these names to indicate the order in which they appear in the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$; two names, marked with XXX, are missing in the latter:

37.43.677.0	. am T n . á	5 57 T 7 C 5 C 7
NAMES	AṣṬĀDAŚAVIDHĀNA	DEVĀMŖTA
1. Keśava	head	head
 Nārāyaṇa 	face	face
3. Mādhava	neck	neck
4. Govinda	arms	arms
5. Viṣṇu	chest	chest
6. Madhusūdana	belly	back
7. Vāmana	hips	belly
X Trivikrama	XXX	hip
X Śrīdhara	XXX	right thigh
9. Hṛṣīkeśa	knees	left thigh
10. Padmanābha	feet	anus
8. Dāmodara	thighs	feet

x) **twelve syllables of the** *dvādaśākṣaramantra*: In the next step, each syllable of the twelve-syllable mantra, *oṃ* namo bhagavate *vāsudevāya*, is placed on a different body-part in the following order: head, nose, forehead, face, throat, right arm, chest, left arm, left thigh, right thigh, left foot, and right foot. In this step, exceptionally, the text

gives instructions for placing these syllables on body parts and then requires them to be raised again, as if they cannot be left out there because they are needed for the sake of perpetual reciting. This $ny\bar{a}sa$ is found also in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ but there this prescription to lift the syllables up again is not found. In the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ and $Dev\bar{a}-mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, the rite of installation of mantra-syllables on the divine body is designated as $sakal\bar{k}karana$, which is not the case here. However, as far as the scheme of installation is concerned, the $Ast\bar{a}dasavidh\bar{a}na$ is closer to the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, while the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ adopts a completely different scheme. For details, see below pp. lxxxi-lxxxii.

xi) astranyāsa: In this unit, eight weapons of Viṣṇu are located in different segments of the image: the sword is placed in the chest, the bow in the head, the club and plough in the two arms; the discus covers the area of the abdomen, the abdomenal cavity and the back, the conch covers the genitals, the mace covers the anus, hips, thighs, and knees, and the lotus covers the ankles and feet.

xii) all deities in Visnu's body: Next the text explains how Visnu consists of all deities, but does not give any instruction for nyāsa. I think that the sādhaka is supposed to cultivate these equations in his mind. Brahman is his head, Vanaspati makes his hair, the sun and moon reside in his eyes, the eleven Rudras garland his neck, the asterisms and astral bodies shine as his teeth, dharma and adharma form his lips, Sarasvatī, the goddess of all scriptures, resides in his tongue, and $g\bar{a}yatr\bar{\iota}$ and $s\bar{a}vitr\bar{\iota}$ in his nostrils. Likewise, the directions and sub-directions are situated in his ears, and the hundred Rudras inhabit the middle of his eve-brows. The sages are in his hair-follicles, while Yaksas, Kinnaras, Gandharvas, Piśācas, Dānavas, Rāksasas and the like are in his abdomen. All rivers are in his arms and serpents are in his fingers. The multitude of stars is distributed over his nails. In his spine is Mount Meru, and in his heart the Goddess Śrī. Further, Yama, the king of Dharma, is in his navel, the earth in his hips, Creation in his genitals, the Aśvins in his knees, and mountains in his thighs. The hells and the seven lower regions are in his feet, and Kālāgnirudra is located in his big toe. In this way, Viṣṇu is characterised by all deities, and so all deities have him as their soul. Visnu's body pervades all that is of speech and everything within and beyond the reach of light, moving or standing. Thus, the relation of Visnu and the world is like that of wind and ether.

Introduction lxvii

The fifth chapter of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* is identical to this section. The only thing additional there is a single verse at the end announcing the topic of the next chapter.

xiii) animation of the image: This is the thirteenth step in the ritual process. In this step, the teacher in charge of consecration is supposed first to do $pr\bar{a}n\bar{a}y\bar{a}ma$ and envisage a body of ten limbs permeating the head, nose, chest, arms, anus, knees, and feet. Then he should make brahmins recite the Hymn of Life $(j\bar{\imath}van\bar{\imath}s\bar{\imath}kta)$, which gives life to the image, a minimum of seven times on both sides of the image, but the fastening of the image is accomplished only with one thousand or five hundred repetitions. 122

xiv) ablution, the opening of the eyes, and the moving of the image to the ritual site: Now the teacher should put waterjars in the middle of the place of ablution and around it: the Rgveda is placed to the east, the Yajurveda to the south, the $S\bar{a}maveda$ to the west, and the Atharvaveda to the north. He should place the throne with the image on top of it, 123 reciting the stanza $bhadram\ karnebhih$. Now he should offer the following things while reciting the specified Vedic mantras:

MANTRA OFFERING vrīhayaś ca unhusked rice tryambakam Pipal leaves bracelet kamkato na kāndāt kāndāt oil dīrghāvutvāva massage śan no devīr mud-pack five-herb¹²⁴ concoction kayā naś citra cow's urine $g\bar{a}yatr\bar{i} = tat \ savitur \ varenyam$ gandhadvārām cow-dung

āpyāyasva

milk

¹²²I think that the text may be defective at this point. Usually, as one unit concludes, an announcement in some form tells what is coming next. But this time we have no indication of the conclusion of the thirteenth and of the beginning of the fourteenth ritual step. So at the least this kind of statement is missing.

¹²³I am compelled to interpret in this way, although the text simply says 'he should place the throne', for all ritual actions after this are directed towards the image not the throne.

 $^{^{124}\}mathrm{As}$ the text immediately indicates, these five herbs are śamī, udumbara, aśvattha, nyagrodha, and palāśa.

MANTRA OFFERING dadhikrābṇo curd tejo 'si ghee

devasya tvā Kuśa water

Now a paste is prepared of the herbs adhoghaṇṭā, rathāṅgā, viṣṇukrāntā, śatāvarī, śarvarī, śoṇakā, rambhā, bhūmikeśī, sahā, balā, siṃhī, and vyāghrī, and that paste is applied on all limbs of the deity. Then reciting the following mantras ablutions are offered to the deity with various ingredients:

MANTRA **OFFERING** herbal bath yā osadhīh flower bath agnim īde yā phalinī fruit bath agnimūrdhā milk bath vedāham etam perfume bath river water imam me gange clothes brhaspate †janaraktā paridhāmānaḥ† girdle sacred thread yuvā suvāsā

śrīś ca te laksmīś ca

Now reciting the yuñjate mana uta yuñjate stanza the consecrator offers to the deity the pigment prepared from the cow's bile, worships him reciting the agnir devatā vāto devatā stanza, and offers him the incense of bdellium. Then he takes a small stick of gold reciting the stanza hiraṇyagarbhaḥ samavartatāgre, and marks the eyes on the image as he recites the agnir jyotiḥ stanza. Now reciting samiddho añjan kṛdaram he applies collyrium to the eyelashes, fills up the eyes with honey and ghee reciting the madhuvātā ṛtāyate stanza, and then stirs that filling with a blade of Kuśa grass. Because the margin is damaged, we do not know the stanza recited for this purpose.

sandal-paste

Once the eyes of the deity incarnated in the image are open, he is ready to move. So the consecrator lifts up the image while reciting another stanza: ut tistha brahmaṇaspate, and brings it into the ritual site $(y\bar{a}gasth\bar{a}na)$, which appears to be the sacrificial pavilion standing in front of the newly built temple, while reciting the stanza \bar{a} no $bhadr\bar{a}h$. Then

Introduction lxix

he offers a bed for the deity there as he recites the stanza yaj $j\bar{a}grato$ $d\bar{u}ram$, and an awning over the image as he recites the stanza $k\bar{a}nd\bar{a}t$ $k\bar{a}nd\bar{a}t$, and also ornamental archways in four directions of the temple reciting the stanza $catv\bar{a}ri$ $\dot{s}rig\bar{a}s$ trayo asya $p\bar{a}d\bar{a}h$. Each of these archways stands on two pillars and has three pinnacles; to the east it is made of Palāśa wood, to the west of Udumbara wood, to the west of Peepal wood, and to the north of Nyagrodha wood.

Next the consecrator brings the image into the temple while reciting \bar{a} no $bhadr\bar{a}h$, digs a hole and fixes the image reciting $dhanvan\bar{a}$ $g\bar{a}h$. Thus the task of installation is complete but still the pacificatory rite has to be performed. For this purpose, first, as he recites $e\bar{s}o$ ha deva mantra, the fire altars have to be made: rectangular in the east, semi-circular in the south, round in the north-west, and octagonal in the north. Now the consecrating teacher seats himself in the south-east, facing north-east, and begins the fire-sacrifice by taking hold of the fire while reciting the $tad\ ev\bar{a}gnis\ tad\ \bar{a}dityah\ stanza$.

xv) sacraments of the fire: This makes the fifteenth step of the ritual process. The consecrator prepares the place of the fire-altar by furrowing in the ground using the astramantra, sprinkles it with the kavacamantra, installs Sakti there with the hṛdayamantra, and in the womb of the Sakti just installed he puts the sacred fire. After this the sacraments starting with the rite of impregnation are performed and then afterwards oblations are made in the purified sacred fire.

xvi) worship of the deity with four retinues: Now the godhead Nārāyaṇa is worshipped at the centre of four concentric retinues. The innermost retinue is made in the form of a lotus. The anusvāra in the form of bindu representing Puruṣa, the twenty-fifth of the Sāṃkhya tattvas, is explained as the heart (hrdaya) of the deity; that is first placed in the pericarp of the lotus, then the śiras, śikhā, kavaca, and astra are set respectively in the east, south, west, and north petals. Similarly, the gāyatrī, sāvitrī, netra and piṅgalāstra mantras are set one after the other in the south-east, north-east, south-west, and north-west petals.

Then comes the second retinue: Balabhadra is worshipped in the east, Niśaṭha in the south-east, Pradyumna in the south, Aniruddha in the south-west, Gada in the west, Sāmba in the north-west, Sātyakī in the north, and Akrūra in the north-east. Gada seems to be dancing for

¹²⁵I have not seen anywhere else these eight grouped together. All belong to the Vrsni

some reason, while the others are not described at all.

In the third retinue, Viṣṇu's eight weapons are placed: the sword in the east, the mace in the south-east, the discus in the south, the conch in the south-west, the lotus in the west, the plough in the north-west, the club in the north, and the bow in the north-east.

In the outermost fourth retinue, ten names—and I assume that names imply forms—of the deity are worshipped: Nārāyaṇa in the east, Pauṇḍarīkākṣa in the south, Vaikuṇṭha in the west, Madhusūdana in the north, Viṣṇu in the northeast, Janārdana in the south-east, Hṛṣīkeśa¹²⁶ in the south-west, Mādhava in the north-west, Trivikrama in the nadir, and Govardhana in the zenith.

xvii) **deposition of precious stones**: In the next step, eight precious stones, eight minerals, and eight kind of seeds are offered to the deity; they are probably placed in specific arrangements. As the text recommends, if the jewels are not all available, then a piece of gold should be offered; if the minerals are not all available, then sulphate of arsenic should be offered, and if not all kinds of seeds are available, then one grain of barley should be offered.

xviii) **installation**: The last ritual step is installation, or rather the final consecration. The text describes this step very briefly and says that the deity should be offered the consecratory ablution while the eṣo ha deva stanza is recited.¹²⁷

These eighteen ritual steps conclude with a brief colophon stating 'Here ends the precept of eighteen [ritual]s'. As I argued earlier, the $Ast\bar{a}da\hat{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ is complete in itself and has a ritual system similar but different from that taught in the other two texts. It cannot be left embedded there causing contradiction with what is found in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, so I have presented it here separately.

clan and appear several times in the $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$ (cf. e.g. 1.211.9–11, 1.213.27–29, 14.88.4–6), where they are depicted as commanding heroes. However, Gada is my conjecture: in his place the manuscript actually has Garuḍa. It reads garuḍa(!) paścimato $dady\bar{a}t$, which makes a hypermetrical $p\bar{a}da$. By emending to gadam paścimato $dady\bar{a}t$, Garuḍa, who was out of place in this group of Vṛṣṇi heroes, has been eliminated from the list and at the same time I have solved the metrical problem. See also pp. li–lii above.

¹²⁶Hṛṣīkeśa is my tentative conjecture, which fits metrically, for the name allocated to the south-west is lost in a lacuna.

 $^{^{127}}$ Some detail of the consecratory ablution can be found in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\~nca-r\=atra~8.39-43$.

Contents of the Devāmṛtapañcarātra

The $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ adopts the first two chapters of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ almost unaltered, so the contents of these two chapters should be read from the previous section on the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. What is altered is just the frame-story that identifies and stages the interlocutors: in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ Iśvara was teaching Brahman on the Mandara mountain, but here Brahman is teaching Sanatkumāra on Mount Meru. But we may note that the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ does not want to disguise the fact that it is reintroducing the teachings of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. At the end of the second chapter, Brahman announces that he will explain how an image of Viṣṇu is consecrated following the teaching of Svayambhu, and thus he connects the new text with the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$.

Now in the following I will narrate the third and fourth chapters of the $Dev\bar{a}mrapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. There is a chance that these two chapters originally come from the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. Although we do not find them now in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, the programme of that text given in its first chapter lists the contents of these chapters (see p. xxxvi above for related arguments).

Chapter 3: Sculpting Visnu's Image: Material and Size

This chapter is about the sculpting of Viṣṇu's image (pratimālakṣaṇa). It first enumerates twenty materials suitable for this purpose, which are: sapphire, dark-blue sapphire, ruby, diamond, emerald, cat's eye, pearl, coral, copper, white brass, tin, lead, yellow brass, Nāgavṛṣṣa, 128 silver, gold, iron, stone, clay, and Rājapaṭṭa stone. As the text states, images made from these materials are the best if they are three fore-arms in height. They are of middle standard if two hands high and 33 or 25 aṅgulas high. If they are one to twelve aṅgulas high they are of low standard. However, an image up to the size of twelve aṅgulas can be worshipped in a household, not higher than that. Even within that option, an image one aṅgula in size is just excellent but one that is two aṅgulas in size causes loss of wealth. That which is three aṅgulas in size causes bestows supernatural powers, but one that is four aṅgulas in size causes

 $^{^{128}}$ This must be a metal or precious stone, not wood, because we find below a separate list of various kinds of wood suitable for the crafting of an image.

illnesses. One that is five aṅgulas in size bestows wealth, but one six aṅgulas in size causes agitation. Likewise, an image seven aṅgulas in size fulfills one's desire for a son, but one that is eight aṅgulas long causes death. An image which is nine aṅgulas in size gives cattle, but one that is ten aṅgulas in size causes destruction of everything. Similarly, an image eleven aṅgulas in size provides good luck, but one that is twelve aṅgulas long kills everybody.

In order to craft wooden images, according to our text, one should choose sandalwood, or the wood of one of these trees: Tabernaemontana coronaria (tagara), Wood apple, Xanthochymus Pictorius (tamāla), Red Eye (? raktalocana), Strychnos nux vomica (tenduka), Deodar, and Mahāriṣika (?). Wooden images of anything from one vitasti, which is generally interpreted as twelve aṅgulas, to three fore-arms in height are of the lowest standard, those up to the height of six hands are of the middle standard, and those up to nine hands are of the highest standard.

The text also gives the proportional measurement of all limbs applicable to the images of the first kind, namely, those made of precious stones and metals. It does not mention the wooden ones in this context.

Chapter 4: What makes a Good Image

The fourth chapter tells us what makes a good image. An image should be well-formed and sculpted in the round, plump, and proportionate. It should not be black, extra flat or long, or ill-shaped. It should not have an oblique look gazing down or up, or into the middle. It should not be bent, cracked, with deficient limbs, or without limbs. There should not be any scratch if one wishes success. A cracked image will cause loss of money, and if the image has deficient limbs, it will cause death. If limbless, it will bring devastation to the country; if crooked, it will cause strife; and an image gazing downward will cause famine and drought. Therefore, Visnu, the deity with an eagle in his banner, should be depicted complete with all his limbs, with a calm gaze, looking auspicious, and he should be kept adorned with two pieces of cloth. There should also be installed Narasimha, Varāha, Vāmana, Trivikrama, and Vāsudeva in his all-encompassing form. These should be installed in the centre and the four sub-directions respectively; this is the pentad of images (pratimāpañcaka). 129

¹²⁹For a brief discussion on this pentad, see above pp. xxvii–xxviii.

Introduction lxxiii

The main image of Vāsudeva should have two or four or eight arms. He should be adorned with a girdle at the waist and an extensive garland of forest-flowers covering his limbs. Choice bracelets should be on his hands, anklets on his feet, and he should wear a single pearl necklace $(ek\bar{a}val\bar{\imath})$ around his neck. The deity should be depicted with curly hair and a diadem on top, with earrings and other ornaments in his ears, and a bright mark on his forehead. He should be shown wearing a serpent for his sacred thread, and another for his belt. A lotus and the mace that destroyed demons should be in his right hands, while a discus and a conch are to be placed in his left hands. A club and a sword are placed in the other two hands to the right and a plough and a bow in the hands to the left. 130 A man who builds such a beautiful image is always endowed with all possessions.

The **fifth chapter** of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* is identical with the twelfth unit of the *Aṣṭādaśavidhāna*. It teaches the installation of various divinities in the image of Viṣṇu. The only thing added here is a single verse at the end of the chapter that announces the topic of the next chapter.

Similarly, the **sixth chapter** of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* largely matches the fifth chapter of the *Svāyambhuvapañcarātra* and teaches the ritual preparation of the sacrificial pavilion. That common content is not repeated here, only what has been added in the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* is given.

After the ground is cleaned but before the making of the hollow in the sacrificial ground, the consecrator draws a nine-box diagram and worships the sun there in the central box, while the other eight astral bodies are placed around the sun. The <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code> differs again from the <code>Svāyambhuvapañcarātra</code> when it comes to the number and location of fire altars. The <code>Svāyambhuvapañcarātra</code> recommends four altars: rectangular in the east, resembling the half-moon in the south, round in the northwest, and in the shape of a lotus in the north. But in the <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code> they are five, with one extra in the north-east corner. Now the round altar is located in the west, not the northwest. ¹³¹ Additionally, these five

¹³⁰Although it is not stated explicitly, we can guess that the first four weapons are the major ones and the other four are placed in the additional hands when the deity is depicted with eight hands.

¹³¹The *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* recommends a bow-shaped altar in the south whereas the *Svāyambhuvapañcarātra* recommends a half-moon-shaped one. But this does not count

altars are associated here with five astral bodies: Soma, Budha, Guru, Śukra, and Ketu respectively. These new elements suggest that at the time of the composition of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* veneration of the astral bodies had gained in importance.

There is no parallel in the extant $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ for the seventh to ninth chapters of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$.

Chapter 7: The Pavilion is Divine, not Demonic

The seventh chapter begins with Sanatkumāra's curious question: Is this pavilion associated with the Asuras, Piśācas or Rākṣasas? How can a sacrifice be made in a pavilion of non-divine nature? Such a pavilion signifies cruelty and is devoid of Dharma. In response to this question, Brahman denies the allegations and proposes that the pavilion houses all deities, and says that it is a lofty palace in the middle of the milk ocean; there is the Śvetadvīpa and also the mountains. The text identifies the altar in the east as the house of the Āhavanīya fire and explains that the presiding deity of this fire is Brahman. Similarly, it identifies the southern altar as the house of the Dakṣiṇāgni fire and associates that with Viṣṇu. It then labels the altar in the northeast as the place of ashes (bhasmāgāra) and associates that with the Yajñapuruṣa. According to the text, the three guṇas: sattva, rajas, and tamas, preside over the three step-like belts (mekhalā) outside the altar. The 'All-gods' (viśvedevāḥ) are located in the yoni and Kambala and Aśvatara are in its mouth. The

Since we are left to surmise, we might pay attention to the fact that the temple structure stands on the $v\bar{a}stucakra$ and its construction might be thought to involve the killing of some living beings. On violent customs involved in the appearement of the $v\bar{a}stu$ of a house ($v\bar{a}stu\acute{s}amana$), see Bakker 2009. Another possibility is that, as shown in the previous chapter, the fire altars are associated with the seizing astral bodies, and since they can influence people negatively, the pavilion as the house of these seizers is seen as non-divine.

as a point of difference, because in this kind of contexts describing shapes ardhacandra (half-moon) and dhanus (bow) are often used as synonyms.

¹³²What is behind these allegations? In the beginning of the eighth chapter, too, the text states that rituals should be performed using Vedic mantras so that the sacrifice of consecration shuns its demonic nature.

 $^{^{133}}$ In the previous chapter, the text was speaking of five fire altars associated with five astral bodies, but here only four of them are mentioned and equated with the three Vedic fires and the Yajñapuruṣa, and the fifth is left out. But this fits well with the prescription of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$ (5.10–11) that requires the building of four fire altars.

Introduction

four Vedic priests in four gates represent the four Vedas and thus all Vedic mantras. The consecrator is $V\bar{a}$ sudeva himself, the teacher of the world, the ultimate being.

The archway in the east is related to the eon of Krta and represents the priestly Brahmin class. That in the south is associated with the eon of Tretā and represents the warrior class of Ksatriyas. The one in the west is associated with the eon of Dvapara and represents the Vaisya class of farmers and merchants, and the one in the north is related to the eon of Kali and represents the class of Śūdras. Here the three classes of ancestors preside over the three pinnacles of each archway, which are equated with the three worlds. The oceans are symbolically located in water-jars there, the wind-gods in the pair of clothes around the jars, the mountains in the pillars, Yaksas in flowers and wreaths, Vidyādharas in garlands, Nāsatyas in blossoms, Apsarases in chowries, and mankind in the canopy. The pairs of Rati and Medhā and of Tumburu and Nārada are represented by songs and music, and prominent sages dwelling in the world of Brahman are represented by Vedic chants. The banners stand for Kinnaras, ghostly spirits, guardians of quarters and such like divinities. The moon, stars and asterisms are present in the bunches of Kuśa grass; in the bed are the serpents; in the beddings are the nine astral bodies; Gandharvas are in the pillow; and Guhyakas are in the side pillows. In the lamp are all heavenly bodies, and all herbs are in the food offerings. Dharma stands as the parasol; the eight Vasus stand in the eight directions. Above is heaven with all the gods; below are the lower regions; and in the middle is Nārāyana, the ultimate and eternal entity.

 $G\bar{a}yatr\bar{\imath}$ is located in the rice-pudding cooked ritually in a special pan $(sth\bar{a}l\bar{\imath}p\bar{a}ka)$, $s\bar{a}vitr\bar{\imath}$ in the $pra\bar{\imath}t\bar{a}$ -vessel, and ambrosia in the clarified butter. The Brahman priest represents Puruṣottama himself, while the eleven Rudras are represented each by one aigula from the tip of the twelve-aigula-long sacrificial ladle. Likewise, the deities stand by the utterances of $sv\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, and Prajāpati by the utterances of $va\bar{a}t$. In Vedic sacrifices, as the text asserts, Brahmins actually offer oblations to Yajñavarāha present in the form of the sacred fire. In conformity to this fact, in the sacrificial pavilion people make sacrifices to Viṣṇu present in the form of Kālāgnirudra fire, who is capable of bestowing liberation. In this way, the deities are present in the sacrificial pavilion in their respective places, and one has to imagine that this pavilion is built on the Śvetadvīpa in the middle of the milk ocean.

Without the officiant knowing this secret, if the pavilion of consecration is built out of his own imagination, then the host as well as the officiating consecrator will go to hell. That ritual will be fruitless, because it will lack Dharma. If performed wrongly, the sacrifice is the worst of enemies: it causes poverty, affliction by disease, loss of money, and decay of family. Therefore, with every effort, one should perform the sacrifice assisted by a highly educated priest.

Chapter 8: Consecration of the Pavilion

The eighth chapter gives the Vedic mantras to be used in the installation of the pavilion itself, so that the sacrifice shuns its demonic nature and becomes divine. First of all, the temple is consecrated while reciting the praty amu \tilde{n} ca° stanza, then the pavilion while reciting the agna \tilde{a} y \tilde{a} hi stanza, and the hollow platform in the sacrificial ground (vedi) while reciting the vediṣada stanza. The next item might be the soil in that platform but the text is damaged; that is put in place while reciting the sapta mrd stanza. All fire altars are consecrated while reciting the agnim agn \tilde{n} t stanza, the mekhal \tilde{a} s with the nejameṣa stanza, and the yoni with the śan no dev \tilde{n} h stanza. With the ream vācam stanza, vigour in the sacrificial priests is achieved, and with the aham sapta stanza the consecrating teacher is installed as a representative of Viṣṇu. In the next step, reciting the catvāri śrṅgāh stanza the four archways are consecrated, and a three-spoked pinnacle is placed over each of them while reciting the bhūr bhuvah svah stanza.

While the abhikrandan stanza is declaimed, water-jars are installed and a pair of clothes is put around each of them while the vasiṣṭhā hi stanza is recited. The pillars of the archways are sanctified while reciting the imaṃ nu somam stanza. Furthermore, with the srakve drapsasya stanza flowers and wreaths are set in place, and with the sutrāmāṇam and uttānaparṇe stanzas garlands and blossoms are placed separately. Likewise, with the balavijñāya and vi hi sotor stanzas respectively, chowries and canopies are placed, and with the somo dadad stanza Vedic chants are offered. Then with the ubhayaṃ te stanza both kinds of chants, perhaps those in Sanskrit and in vernaculars as well, 135 are offered. All

 $^{^{134}\}mathrm{On}$ the demonic nature of the sacrificial pavilion, see fn. 132 above.

 $^{^{135} {\}rm The}~Ni\acute{s}v\bar{a}sanaya~(2.30)$ states that speech is fourfold and lists Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhramśa, and Ānunāsika.

Introduction lxxvii

banners are set while the $asm\bar{a}kam$ $indra\dot{h}$ stanza is recited, and a layer of Kuśa grass strewn near the hollow platform is laid while a Vedic mantra is declaimed whose $prat\bar{\imath}ka$ has now been corrupted beyond recognition: $\dagger sajy\bar{\imath}\acute{s}rtrabh\bar{a}g\bar{a}s$ $tv\bar{a}\dagger$.

The bed for the deity is set with the $par\bar{\imath}to\ si\tilde{n}ca$ stanza, the beddings are placed with the $tubhatt\bar{a}$ angirastamah stanza, and a pair of pillows is placed with the $indr\bar{a}ya\ s\bar{a}ma\ g\bar{a}yata$ stanza. The lamp is installed with $indra\ jyes\dot{t}ham\ na\ \bar{a}$ bhara, then while the $caran\ vai\ madhu$ stanza is recited, the hollow platform is covered with various food offerings, and the parasol is installed with the $indrah\ ksatram\ stanza$. Thereafter the $dhanvan\bar{a}\ g\bar{a}$ stanza is recited for the sake of locating the directions ritually, and with the $ud\ u\ tistha\ svadhvara$ and $adh\bar{a}\ no\ visvasaubhaga\ stanzas$ respectively the regions in the earth and beneath it are located, and the middle sphere is located with the $antas'\ carati\ stanza$.

The yad indra prāg stanza is recited at the moment of placing the ritual pan with the food to be cooked ($sth\bar{a}l\bar{\imath}p\bar{a}ka$) on the fire, and the $p\bar{a}r\bar{a}vatasya$ stanza when placing the Praṇītā vessel. The contents in the plate of the clarified butter to be offered ($\bar{a}jy\bar{a}nga$) are sanctified by reading the $\bar{A}jyadohas\bar{a}man$, and with the apratīto jayati stanza the Kuśa figure symbolising the ultimate $brahman^{136}$ is set. Then by reciting the krṣṇo 'si stanza the two wooden ladles named sruc and $sruv\bar{a}$ are sanctified. The adityai vyundanam stanza is recited as he secures the expression of $sv\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, and all that is expressed in the Vedic mantra astu śrauṣaṭ ... including the exclamation vaṣaṭ. After this, while the yajñena vardhata stanza is declaimed, the Yajñapuruṣa is installed; then with the vipraṃ viprāso stanza the brahmanical fire ($vipr\bar{a}gni$) is gathered and brought to the pavilion, and with the namaste rudra stanza that fire is installed in the altars as the fire of Kālāgnirudra.

As the text informs us, this is the divine ceremony of pavilion installation.¹³⁷ He who performs this will receive the reward of having performed an Aśvamedha sacrifice. But he goes to hell, together with his host, if

 $^{^{136} \}mathrm{In}$ any kind of fire ritual, a symbolic dummy of Brahman made of fifty stalks of Kuśa grass is installed near the Praṇ̄tā vessel to the south of the sacred fire (cf. e.g. $Saṃsk\bar{a}rad\bar{\iota}paka$, pp. 27–28). It represents the Brahman priest who is responsible for supervising the ritual, but our text interprets it as a representation of Puruṣottama, the ultimate person (cf. DP 7.17).

 $^{^{137}}$ Thus the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ depicts even the pavilion, and not merely Viṣnu's image, as consisting of all deities and many mantras.

he carries out the consecration ritual without using the Vedic mantras, being deluded by greed. Such an act would ruin his locality, even the whole country, and the king of that country would face great dangers. There would instantly follow all kinds of calamities, and loss of property would ensue.

Chapter 9: Ritual Ablution of the Deity

The ninth chapter presents the procedure for ritual ablutions of the deity. First of all, for this purpose, the consecrator chooses some brahmins well-versed in the Vedas as his assistants, and sets a splendid throne just one hand in height in the northeast corner of the temple. He first takes the image around the village mounted on an elephant or a chariot, or carried by brahmins, leading a procession blowing conches and playing instruments. During this procession, offerings are made to the image at every step saying 'Veneration to the bestowers of all things!' (sarvadebhyo namo 'stu) and at the end the image is carried into the temple complex, while Vedic and other auspicious chantings are going on. 138

At the time the image enters the complex, the consecrator recites the rathe tiṣṭhan nayati stanza, then, while reciting the bhadraṃ karṇebhiḥ stanza, he places the image on the throne prepared a while before. Then the skilled architect (sūtradhāra), clad in a white robe, takes a water-jar and gives a bath to the image, and gives it the final touch by carving the final line of the eyes, thus producing sight in them. As he does this, the agnir jyotir jyotir agniḥ stanza is recited. At this moment, a cow is donated to the consecrator. Then, prouncing the madhuvātā stanza the consecrator fills the eyes of the image with ghee mixed with honey, picks up a golden stick as he reads the hiraṇyagarbhaḥ stanza, and with that stick, he opens the eyes of the image while reciting the citraṃ devānāṃ stanza.

After this, the consecrator begins the pacificatory rite in order to correct any possible sculpting error in the image. He mixes black sesame seeds, Śamī leaves, mustard seeds, and rice grains in ghee and oblates 108 times in the fire burning with Pālāśa wood. He makes oblations further, one hundred times each in the name of the seven worlds from Bhū to

 $^{^{138}}$ This is the pre-installation ablution. This step is described briefly in the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}a-vidh\bar{a}na$, but I do not find it included in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\~ncar\=atra$.

Introduction lxxix

Satya while reciting the seven $vy\bar{a}hrtis.^{139}$

Once all obstacles have thus been quelled, the consecrator begins the ritual ablution of the image. For this purpose, he uses water-jars marked with auspicious signs and filled with water and herbs, without holes or black marks at the bottom. He recites the samudram gaccha stanza and fetches a water-jar full of water and offers the water to the deity while reciting the imam me gaige stanza. He offers some soil from a termitemount with the mūrdhānam divah stanza, and washes that reciting again the samudram gaccha stanza. Then he finds the concoction of five herbs: Samī, Udumbara, Aśvattha, Nyagrodha, and Palāśa, and offers that to the deity while uttering the yajñāyajñā vo stanza. He brings the five products of the cow and Kuśa-water, and offers each of them with a separate Vedic mantra: cow-urine with the gāyatrī mantra, cow-dung with the gandhadvārām stanza, milk with the āpyāyasva stanza, curd with the dadhikrābno akārisam stanza, ghee with the tejo 'si stanza, and the Kuśa-water at the end with the devasya tvā stanza. Then he offers the deity bathing in water mixed with various fruits: the fruits of Diospyros embryopteris, Emblic Myrobalan, mango, and wood apple, reciting the $y\bar{a}$ phalinī stanza. Thereafter he mixes these herbs: $sahadev\bar{a}$, balā, śatamūlī, śatāvarī, kumārī, gudūcī, simhī, and vyāghrī in water, and bathes the deity with that water while reciting the $y\bar{a}$ osadhīh stanza. He utters the ghrtavatī stanza, and takes out a portion of ghee and smears it over the limbs of the deity with the drupadād iva mumucānah stanza.

Next the deity's head is washed with water, while the $m\bar{a}nastoke$ stanza is declaimed. This is followed by bathing in perfumed water accompanied by the $visno rar\bar{a}tam$ stanza, and finally the deity is bathed in river water while all eight mantras of Visnu are recited. ¹⁴⁰ The consecrator then visualises the deity dressed in yellow clothes, and requests him to grant his presence, first with Vedic mantras and then with the following eulogy in Anustubh verses:

Obeisance to you who go beyond selfish attachment! You are characterised by the greatness of satisfaction. You take the form of ultimate as well as worldly knowledge. You do not de-

 $^{^{139}}$ The seven vyāhṛtis match the names of the seven worlds: $bh\bar{u}h,\;bhuvah,\;svah,\;mahar,\;janah,\;tapah\;and\;satyam.$

 $^{^{140}}$ I have not been able to identify which these mantras are. The $Visnus\bar{u}kta$ (RV 1.154) might be a candidate, but there are only 6 stanzas in this hymn.

viate from the glory of brahman, and your impetus transcends the guṇas. You are Puruṣa, the one free of attributed qualities, imperishable, and the most ancient. O Lord Viṣṇu, please be present here! O Lord Viṣṇu, please come, do come! O graceful god, please accept your share of the sacrifice! Obeisance to you, O Vāsudeva!

After all this, the consecrator offers an arghya to the deity while uttering the hiranmayena pātrena stanza, and then perfumes and garlands him with the idam visnur vicakrame stanza. With the brhaspate at stanza he changes the clothes on the image, and offers the upper garment reciting the vedāham etam stanza. The sacred thread is offered while the brahma jajñānam stanza is recited, and the image is covered with flowers accompanied by the yā osadhīh stanza. Then the consecrator puts garlands on the image while reciting the śrīś ca te stanza, burns incense with the dhūr asi stanza, and applies collyrium round the eyes of the image with the samiddho añjan stanza. He makes a mark on the forehead of the image with the pigment of cow's bile while reciting the yunjanti bradhnam stanza, fans the deity with a chowry while reciting the balavijñāya stanza, and shows a mirror with the devā gātuvido stanza. After this, he offers the dish of rice, lentils, and sesame seeds cooked together along with ghee while uttering the annapate 'nnasya stanza, and then invites the deity to enter the pavilion while reciting the $d\bar{n}rgh\bar{a}yutv\bar{a}ya$ stanza. Pronouncing the ut tistha brahmanaspate stanza, he lifts the image up and puts it in a special chariot called brahmaratha, which is kept for the sole purpose of carrying deities, and reciting the sahasraśīrsā stanza he brings the image into the pavilion. There again an arghya is offered to the deity, the image is placed on a bed in front of the temple and, with the recitation of the viśvataś caksur uta stanza, the image is rendered Sakalaniskala. This rite of Visnu's ablution is performed by the consecrator and other assisting brahmins together. 141

Chapter 10: The Consecrator and his Assistants

The tenth chapter characterises the consecrator as well as his assistants. According to the text, brahmins coming from good families and belonging

 $^{^{141}}$ Parts of this chapter are found in the fourteenth section of $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$ but the schemes there and here are different.

Introduction lxxxi

to one of the branches of the four Vedas, well-versed in the Vedas and the ancillary texts, and devoted to Viṣṇu, should be chosen as assistants (sahāya) of the consecrator to perform sacrifices; the same people are to be appointed as the caretakers of the image (mūrtidhara). As for the consecrator, he should be a brahmin learned in mantras, well-versed in the Pañcarātra, and intact in all his limbs. He should know the scriptures and look beautiful. He should be of a high descent, skilled in the Vedas, devoted to Visnu, and a knower of the twenty-five tattvas. He should neither be very tall nor dwarfish, neither stout nor thin, neither too white nor black, not impure, and not lacking in Vedic education. He should not be envious, not full of lice, neither too young nor aged. He should not be bald, brown-skinned, monkey-coloured, or overbold. He cannot be a man suffering from leprosy or some disease, bad-skinned, one-eyed, or blunt. He should not be practising something other than what is ordained by the Vedas and the scriptures following them. He should not have deficient limbs, and he should not be an adulterer. He cannot be someone devoted to some other deity, a Śūdra, an impostor, or an outcaste. A Kaula, Devalaka, 142 Saura, Ārhata, and Bauddha should be avoided for the worship of Vișnu. If appointed as the consecrator of Vișnu, a Kaula kills the host, a Devalaka kills his wife, a Saura ruins the village, a naked Jaina burns down the country, and a Bauddha ruins everything: cattle, offspring, and wealth. Therefore, with every effort, all those devoted to other deities must be avoided.

Chapter 11: Deposition of Mantras

The eleventh chapter is about $sakal\bar{\imath}karana$: deposition of mantric elements in the image and also in the consecrator's body. This chapter is parallel with the seventh chapter of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapancar\bar{a}tra$, but differs on a few points. In the very beginning of the process, the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapancar\bar{a}tra$ gives an instruction carry out $sakal\bar{\imath}karana$ upon the image, touching its relevant parts, whereas the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapancar\bar{a}tra$ enjoins that the consecrator should carry out $sakal\bar{\imath}karana$ on his body and touch the image. Although the consecrator installs the twelve syllables of the om namo bhagavate $v\bar{a}sudev\bar{a}ya$ mantra on different parts of the image during the $sakal\bar{\imath}karana$ process according to both works, each of them

 $^{^{-142}}$ For some remarks on the history of this term, see $T\bar{a}ntrik\bar{a}bhidh\bar{a}nakośa$ III, s.v. devalaka.

follow a different scheme of installation. Here is a table that compares the two:

SYLLABLES	SVĀYAMBHUVA	$\mathrm{DEV}\bar{\mathrm{A}}\mathrm{MRTA}$
$o\dot{m}$	head	head
na	nose	nose
mo	forehead	mouth
bha	mouth	throat
ga	throat	arms
va	chest	chest
te	right hand	navel
$v\bar{a}$	left hand	back
su	right shank	waist
de	left shank	thighs
$var{a}$	right foot	shanks
ya	left foot	feet

After the installation of these syllables in the divine body, the consecrator meditates on each of those syllables separately. Both texts agree on this issue and use the same scheme of visualisation. The other component of this rite in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ appears to be the deposition of the hrdaya and the other eight angamantras, after which this text begins with the worship of Viṣṇu along with the deities in his three retinues. In the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, however, we find that, between the installation of the syllables of the twelve-syllable mantra and the angamantras, the twelve names of Viṣṇu beginning with Keśava as well as the eight weapons of the deity are additionally installed.

At this point, the text provides some new information about the aigamantras not found in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ or the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}a$ -

 $^{^{143}}$ At this point both texts extol the meditator. The $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\~ncar\=atra$ uses only one verse for this purpose (see fn. 77 above), while the $Dev\=amrtapa\~ncar\=atra$ adds a further verse, which can be traced in the $Vi\verbsnupur\=ana$ (1.6.40). This added verse asserts that all heavenly bodies beginning with the sun and moon go and come back every day, but that until today no meditator upon the twelve-syllable mantra has ever returned.

¹⁴⁴The text simply lists these mantras, and only the last item in the list it allocates explicitly to 'the hands' (*hastayoḥ*). I assume that this, if not an abbreviation, is the result of eyeskip, and that all *angamantras* should in fact be allocated to particular places.

Introduction lxxxiii

vidhāna. It states that Visnu is proclaimed to be astānga, 145 and hence the angamantras are installed in the image, in the body of the sādhaka, and also in the lotus drawn to worship Visnu. It also identifies the first five of these mantras with the Vyūha deities and Nārāyana, collectively referred as pañcamūrti: hrdaya with Vāsudeva, śiras with Samkarsana, śikhā with Pradyumna, kavaca with Aniruddha, and astra with Nārāyana. Then the text appears to say that Sambhavā is $g\bar{a}yatr\bar{i}$, it identifies $s\bar{a}vitr\bar{i}$ as Vijayā, netra as a form of light, and pingalāstra as a form of Aghora. 146 There is still one more minor but important point on which the Devāmrtapañcarātra differs from its predecessor: here the goddess Srī is not located in the lotus of worship, whereas in the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra she is located and worshipped in the pericarp together with the hrdayamantra, which is defined as Vāsudeva. Otherwise, the rest of the process of worshipping Visnu in the centre of three concentric retinues matches the account of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra. This chapter concludes at the end of this process.

Chapter 12: The Rgveda, Viṣṇu's Image, and his Incarnations

We have already seen in the previous pages how much both our Pañcarātras emphasise the Vedic character of the deity and of the cult they are promoting. The $Dev\bar{a}mrtapañcar\bar{a}tra$ seems even keener in this regard in its twelfth and thirteenth chapters. Its twelfth chapter begins with Sanatkumāra's remark that an object installed with the mantras of worship $(p\bar{u}j\bar{a}mantra)$ —I assume he means non-Vedic mantras—cannot invite trusting devotion. He asks how an image can be divine if it lacks the mantras of Rg, Yajus, and $S\bar{a}man$. In order to free Sanatkumāra from this worry, Brahman produces the following scheme to equate ten representative mantras from ten Maṇḍalas of the Rgveda with various lines and shapes in the image that are held to represent the ten incarnations of Viṣṇu. Finally he equates the last mantra of the Rgveda with some line in the image thought to stand for brahman and to lead to heaven:

 $^{^{145}\}mathrm{Not}$ eight but nine of them are there, but the heart mantra is placed in the centre as the essence of Viṣṇu.

¹⁴⁶This suggests an allusion to the Śaiva aghorāstra.

agnim īle purohitam kuṣumbhakas tad abravīt āvadaṃs tvaṃ śakune gṛṇānā jamadagninā dhāman te viśvam gantā no yajñam yo naḥ svo araṇo prati cakṣva vi cakṣva āgne yāhi marutsakhā yat te rājañ chṛtaṃ samānī vah

horizontal line Matsya: Kūrma: downward line Varāha: upward line Narasimha: downward line Vāmana: very slanted line Rāma: the shape of hands Rāghava: horizontal line Krsna: upward line Buddha: round shape Kalkin: triangular shape brahman: a line to heaven

With all these particular lines and shapes that are homologised with Vedic mantras, the image is regarded as the primaeval Purusa characterised by all ten Mandalas of the Rgveda. At the point of conjunction of these lines and shapes, Goddess Śrī is located. If we want to imitate the Sāmkhyas, we can see her as Prakrti. Similarly, the goddess of earth, Bhū, with whom Visnu is intimately connected, is located in the deity's throne. Then reciting the svasti no mimītāśvinā stanza the image of Garuda is set. After the main image is put in place, its limbs are attached to it. Although this is not stated, I suppose that this process is symbolically performed, unless the image is too big and must really be assembled piece by piece. But such a process of assembly cannot be applied to all kinds of images, as the following reveals. With the trīni jānā pari bhūsanti stanza the left foot of Garuda is set, and with the esa stomo maha stanza his right foot is set. Similarly, reading the yuñjāthām rāsabham rathe stanza the left wing of Garuda is set, and the right wing reading the pratisthāsi pratisthām stanza.

 $^{^{147}}$ It is noteworthy that in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$'s prescription of the maṇḍala for the worship of Viṣṇu, the goddess of earth is nowhere explicitly installed. Another important point is that, even though Goddess Śrī is incorporated, she is incorporated in the body of Viṣṇu but remains invisible; there is no image of her worshipped in this system. In the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ she is not even symbolically present in the maṇḍala for worship; she is at least symbolically present there according to the scheme of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. See also p. xxxiv above.

Introduction

Chapter 13: Assembling the Image-Limbs Ritually

The thirteenth chapter provides a scheme for assembling the limbs into the main body of the image by reciting a Vedic stanza for each of them. Here, too, the same logic is applied: first the full image is installed, and only then, symbolically, individual limbs are attached to the main body. Since this process begins with the putting of the whole image of Viṣṇu in place while reciting the sahasraśīrṣā puruṣaḥ, this further reinforces the supposition that the fixing of limbs is to be performed mentally. There is a faint possibility that this chapter is placed here as an appendix which describes something happening in the sculptor's workshop, not in the temple at this point of time. In the table below, I juxtapose each Vedic stanza with the limb assembled:

indrāya gāva āśiram head udvayan tamasah pari crown etā arsanti forehead bodhanmanā id astu nah evebrow aksann amī madanta eyes nāsad āsīn no sad āsīt nose bhadram karnebhih ears gāyanti tvā cheeks gāvaś cid ghā samanyavaḥ chin tam u stavāma yam giram lips kālī karālī teeth indrāsomā tapatam raksa tongue tuvigrāvā neck iha rati chest samkrandanenānimisena shoulder shoulder-blade āśum dadhikrām tam u gharmeva madhu jathare belly apām prstham asi back tanūr asi the bodily form

This chapter is incomplete, for no folio after the 26th is found, but we can surmise that the last part that we have of it must be close to the conclusion, because the ritual process of limb by limb installation or assembling of the image which started at the head has reached the lower region of the body.

The conclusion of the text as a whole, however, seems to us as if it might still be a long way off when we compare the course of ritual described in this text with that in the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra. The ritual sequence in the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra is as follows: a) first the sacrificial pavilion is constructed and ritually consecrated, then b) the newly built image is brought to the pavilion and laid in a bed there, where the rite of sakalīkarana is performed, c) this is followed by the fire sacrifice and overnight incubation of the image in the pavilion. On the next day, d) the pacificatory rite is performed, and the image is carried into the temple and is installed there, e) the image gets a consecratory ablution, f) then Visnu is internalised and the ceremony is concluded. The last ritual item that is parallel in the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra and in what remains of the Devāmrtapañcarātra is the rite of sakalīkarana. That is covered in the eleventh chapter of the *Devāmrtapañcarātra*, and the rites in the following two chapters can be seen as an extension and enhancement of that rite. Now if we suppose that no other extra content was added in the Devāmrtapañcarātra, we must be missing three or four further chapters that would have covered the remaining rites.

We would expect the new image to remain in the sacrificial pavilion at least for one night. Only then should it enter the temple and get installed. There should then follow the post-installation rite of the deity's ablution, and finally the rite of dismissing the invoked deities and the conclusion of the ceremony. But all these are missing from the <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code> as transmitted to us.

TEXT

॥ स्वायम्भुवपञ्चरात्रम् ॥

॥ स्वायम्भुवपञ्चरात्रम्॥

॥ प्रथमाध्यायः॥

[1^r1]मन्दरस्थं सुखासीनं देवानां प्रभुमीश्वरम्। कारणं सर्वभूतानामृषिदेवगणार्चितम्॥१॥ इन्द्राद्यैर्देवतैः सर्वैः वीरभद्रादिभिर्गणैः। सुरिकन्नरगन्थर्वैः सिद्धविद्याधरैः स्तुतम्॥२॥ प्रणिपत्य हरं देवं लोकानां विजयात्मकम्। (यत् क)[+++++++++][2]मर्चनम्॥३॥ ऋग्यजुःसामाथर्वेस्तु मन्त्रैर्वेदसमुद्भवैः। स्तुत्वा नामसहस्रेण ब्रह्मा वचनमब्रवीत्॥४॥ भगवन् सर्वधर्मज्ञ आदिमध्यान्तगोचर। त्वमादिः सर्वभूतानां नान्यः कर्ता महेश्वर॥४॥ त्वमादिः सर्वदेवानां स्रष्टा देवो महेश्वरः। त्वमसृजो जगत्सर्वं सृष्टिसंहारगोचरम्॥६॥ पृच्छामि त्वा महादेव शर्व नारायणात्मकम्।

¹ The manuscript begins with ॐ नमः भगवतो वासुदेवायः (!) • मन्दरस्थं सुस्रासीनं] em.; मन्दस्थं सुस्राशीनां MS • ॰गणार्चितम्] em.; ॰गनार्चितं MS 2 इन्द्रादौर्] em.; इन्द्रादौ MS • वीर॰] em.; वीर्य॰ MS • सिद्ध॰] em.; सिध्य॰ MS • स्तुतम्] em.; स्तुतै MS 3 देवं] em.; देव MS • ॰मर्चनम्] em.; ॰मचनं MS 4 ऋग्यजुःसामा॰] em.; ऋग्यजुसाम॰ MS 4 ॰ ब्रवीत्] em.; ॰ ब्रवीत्ः MS 5 भगवन् सर्वधर्मज्ञ] em.; भगवा सर्वधर्मज्ञ em.; ॰गोचरं MS 5 त्वमादिः] em.; त्वयादि MS • नान्यः] em.; नात्यो MS • महेश्वर] em.; । सहेश्वरं MS 6 त्वमादिः] em.; त्वयादि MS 6 त्वमसृजो जगत्सर्वं] em.; त्वयसृज्जनयत्सर्वं em.; त्वयसृज्जनय em.; ॰ सहार॰ MS 7 नारायणात्मकम्] em.; नारायनात्मक MS

सिगुणं निर्गुणं चैव] [3]द्वयं लोके प्रपूज्यते॥ ७॥
किं मूर्तिश्व र्-अमूर्तिश्व अजातो जात म्-एव च।
किं नु सूक्ष्मं विजानीयात्किं वा स्थूलिमहोच्यते॥ ८॥
किं विष्णुः सकलः प्रोक्तः किं वा निष्कल-म्-एव वा।
किं वाव्यक्तं विजानीयाद्यक्तरूपी च किं भवेत्॥ ९॥
किं नित्यं च अनित्यं वा अक्षरो उनक्षरस्तथा।
सर्वगः किं नु विज्ञेयः किं वासर्वगतः स्मृतः॥ १०॥
किं (नु व) [णात्मको विष्णुः किं वा वर्ण] [4] विवर्जितः।
कथं च स्थाप्यते लोके लोकनाथो जनार्वनः॥ ११॥
प्रतिष्ठा तस्य देवस्य श्रोतुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः।
केन द्रव्येण कर्तव्या तस्य वै प्रतिमा शुभा॥ १२॥
किं प्रमाणं तु विज्ञेयमङ्गप्रत्यङ्गयोस्तथा।
शरीरं किंप्रमाणं तु कर्तव्यं वैष्णवैर्जनैः॥ १३॥

7cd-13 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.2cd-8:

किं नु मूर्तिरमूर्तिर्वा अजातो जात एव वा॥ सगुणं तु कथं प्रोक्तं निर्गुणं वा जगङ्गुरो। किं नु सूक्ष्मं विजानीयात्किं वा स्थूलमिहोच्यते॥ किं विष्णुः सकलः प्रोक्तः किं नु निष्क-ल-म्-एव वा। किमव्यक्तं विजानीयाद्यक्तरूपं तु किं भवेत्॥ किं नु नित्यमनित्यं वाक्षरो उनक्षर एव वा। सर्वगः किं नु विज्ञेयः किं वासर्वगतः स्मृतः॥ किं नु वर्णात्मको विष्णुः किं वा वर्णविवर्जितः। कथं वा स्थाप्यते विष्णुलोंकनाथ जगङ्गुरो॥ प्रतिष्ठा तस्य देवस्य श्रोतुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः। किस्मिन्द्रव्ये तु कर्तव्या तस्य वै प्रतिमा शुभा॥ किं प्रमाणं तु विज्ञेयमङ्गप्रत्यङ्गयोस्तथा। शरीरं किंप्रमाणं तु कर्तव्यं लक्षणान्वितम्॥

⁸ मूर्तिश्च ए-अमूर्तिश्च अजातो] em.; मूर्तिश्च ए-अमूर्तिश्च अज्यतो $MS \bullet$ जातमेव] MS^{pc} ; जामेव $MS^{ac} \bullet$ नु] conj.; तु $MS \bullet$ °यात्किं वा स्थूलिमहो °] em.; °या िकम्वा स्थूमियहो ° $MS \bullet$ 9 विष्णुः सकलः प्रोक्तः] conj.; विष्णु सकलं प्रोक्तं $MS \bullet$ °म्-एव वा] conj.; °मेव दाः $MS \bullet$ °व्यक्तं] em.; °व्यक्तं $MS \bullet$ व्यक्तरूपी च] MS^{pc} ; व्यक्तरू च $MS \bullet$ 10 नित्यं च अनित्यं वा] conj.; णित्योश्च अनित्यम्वा $MS \bullet$ ऽनक्षरस्तथा] em.; नक्षरोस्तथा $MS \bullet$ सर्वगः िकं नु विज्ञेयः] em.; सर्वगं िकं तु विज्ञेयं $MS \bullet$ 11 °नाथो जनार्दनः] em.; °णाथ जनार्द्धणं $MS \bullet$ 12 तत्त्वतः] em.; तत्त्वतं $MS \bullet$ कर्तव्या तस्य] em.; कर्तव्यं तस्या $MS \bullet$ 3 °णं तु विज्ञेयमङ्गप्रत्यङ्ग °] em.; °णे तु विज्ञेयां अङ्गप्रत्यगः em.; अप्ताणं तु कर्तव्यं] em.; प्रमानं तु कर्त्तव्यं em.; °वेजनैः] em.; °वेजनैः em.

मकुटस्य प्रमाणं तु शिरश्चैव कथं भ(वेत्)।
ललाटं तु पुनस्तस्य कर्तव्यं (कि) प्रमाणतः॥१४॥
नासिकं तु िक्षं कार्यं कथं नेत्रमथादिशेत्।
गण्डयोः किं प्रमाणं तु कर्णं चैव कथं भवेत्॥१५॥
कथमोष्ठौ तु कर्तव्यं चिबुके किं नु लक्षणम्।
बाहुभ्यां नख म्-अङ्गुल्यां ग्रीवायां किंप्रमाणतः॥१६॥
वक्षश्चैव कथं कार्यं स्तनकौ नाभिमण्डलम्।
जठरस्य प्रमाणेन किटभ्यां लिङ्गमेव च॥१७॥
ऊरुभ्यां जानुनि चैव नालके पादगुल्फयोः।
अ (ङ्गु) ल्यां नख-म्-अङ्गुष्ठे सर्वलक्षणमेव च॥१८॥
वाहनं नु कथ [6]न्तस्य वक्तव्यं तु जनार्दनम्।
कित बाहुर्महाप्राज्ञ कर्तव्यं मधुसूदनम्॥१९॥
आयुधानि च देवस्य कीदृशानि च कारयेत्।

मकुटस्य प्रमाणं तु शिरसश्च कथं भवेत्। ललाटं तु पुनस्तस्य कर्तव्यं किंप्रमाणतः॥ नासिका तु कथं कार्या नेत्रे चैव पितामह। गण्डयोः किं प्रमाणं तु कर्णयोश्च कथं भवेत्॥ ओष्ठौ किं तस्य कर्तव्यौ चिबुके किं नु लक्षणम्। बाहोश्चैव तदङ्गुल्या ग्रीवायाः किंप्रमाणतः॥ वक्षश्चैव कथं कार्यं स्तनके नाभिमण्डलम्। जठरस्य प्रमाणं तु कट्या वै लिङ्गमेव च॥ ऊरुकौ जानुनी चैव नलकौ गुल्फपादयोः। अङ्गुल्या नख-म्-अङ्गुष्टौ सर्वलक्षणमेव च॥ वाहनं नु पुनस्तस्य कर्तव्यं तु जनार्दने। आयुधानि च देवस्य कीदृशानि तु कारयेत्॥ सर्वलक्षणसंपन्नं कथं विष्णुं विनिर्दिशेत्। प्रासादं तु कथं कार्यं शोभनं यागमण्डपम्॥ पिण्डिका तु कथं कार्या गर्भसूत्रं कथं भवेत्। ग्रहनक्षत्रलग्नं च तिथिवारं तथैव च॥ मण्डपस्य विभागं तु वेद्याञ्चैव तु लक्षणम्।

¹⁴⁻²² Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.9–17ab:

 ¹⁴ मकुटस्य] MS^{pc} ; मकुस्य MS^{ac} • प्रमाणं तु [शिरश्चैव] em.; प्रमानन्तु शिर चैव

 MS • पुनस्तस्य] em.; पुनतस्य MS • 15 नेत्रमथा $^{\circ}$] em.; नेत्रमता $^{\circ}$ MS • $^{\circ}$ श्योः किं प्रमाणं तु] em.; $^{\circ}$ श्यों किं पुनाणं तु] em.; $^{\circ}$ श्यां किं पुनाणं तु] em.; $^{\circ}$ श्यां किं पुनाणं तु] em.; $^{\circ}$ श्यां किं पुनाणं तु [em.; $^{\circ}$ श्यां किं प

सर्वलक्षणसंपूर्णं कथं विष्णुं विनिर्दिशेत्॥२०॥
प्रासादं तु कथं कार्यं शोभनं या[1º1[गमण्ड](पम्।
पिण्ड)का तु कथं का[र्या गर्भ](सूत्रं कथं) भवेत्॥२१॥
किं वा नक्षत्रयोगेन तिथिवारं तथैव च।
मण्डपस्य विभागं तु वेद्याश्चैव तु लक्षणम्॥२२॥
पताकाध्वजच्छत्राणां तोरणानां च लक्षणम्।
अग्निकुण्डविभागं तु चामरं च वितानकम्॥२३॥
कलशानि विचित्राणि भक्ष्यं भोज्यं कथं भवेत्।
धातुबीजविभागं तु रत्नविन्यासमेव च॥२४॥
[स्थापकस्य च चिह्नानि ये][2]च मूर्तिधराः स्मृताः।
एतत्ततः मे ऽशेषं तु प्रतिष्ठायागमुत्तमम्।
यथातथ्यमसन्दिग्धं ब्रुहि तत्त्वं सुरेश्वर॥॥२५॥

इति पञ्चरात्रे महाज्ञाने भगवतो विष्णोः प्रतिष्ठापनकल्पः प्रथमो ऽध्यायः॥⊗॥

25 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.17c-f:

स्थापकस्य च चिह्नानि ये च मूर्तिथराः स्मृताः। एतत्सर्वं समासेन भगवन्वकुमईसि॥

²¹ प्रासादं] em.; प्रासोदं MS • शोभनं] em.; शोभणं MS 21 कार्या] em.; कार्यं MS 22 °योगेन तिथिवारं] em.; °योगेण तिथिवार MS • वेद्याश्चैव] em.; वेद्यां चैव MS 24 भक्ष्यं भोज्यं] em.; भक्ष्य भोज्य MS • °विन्यास °] em.; °विन्यस ° MS 25 °धराः] em.; °धरा MS • एतत्ततः मे ऽशेषं] conj.; एतः ततः मे षेषं MS • तत्त्वं सुरेश्वर] em.; तत्वं श्वरेश्वरं MS • Colophon: विष्णोः] conj.; विष्णु MS • प्रतिष्ठापनकल्पः] em.; प्रतिष्ठापणकल्प MS

॥ द्वितीयाध्यायः॥

ब्रह्मणो वचनं श्रुत्वा ईश्वरः प्रत्यभाषत।
शृणु ब्रह्मन् प्रयत्नेन विष्णोः स्थापनमृत्तमम्॥१॥
पञ्चरात्रं महाज्ञानं सर्वशा(स्त्रेषु) चोत्तमम्।
परमं सर्वधर्माणां भाष्यवर्धनमृत्तमम्॥२॥
यो] अगशास्त्रमिदं प्रोक्तं मोक्षशास्त्रं परं पदम्।
तमहं सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि यथाख्यातं तु शम्भुना॥३॥
एकमूर्तिं विजानीया ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वरम्।
मूर्तिरेका स्मृता ब्रह्मन् नानाभावो न विद्यते॥४॥
यो रुद्रः स स्वयं ब्रह्मा यो ब्रह्मा स जनार्दनः।
तेनैव व्यापितं सर्वं जगतस्थावरजङ्गमम्॥४॥

⁴ab *Matsyapurāṇa* 3.16:

गुणेभ्यः क्षोभमाणेभ्यस्त्रयो देवा विजिज्ञिरे। एका मूर्तिस्त्रयो देवा ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वराः॥ 4-7 Devāmṛṭapañcarātra 2.3-5ः एका मूर्तिस्त्रयो भागा ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वराः। मूर्तिरेका स्मृता वत्स नानाभावो न विद्यते॥ यो रुद्रः स स्वयं ब्रह्मा यो ब्रह्मा स जनार्दनः। तेनैव व्यापितं सर्वं जगदेतच्चराचरम्॥ आधारः सर्वभूतानां निग्रहानुग्रहे स्थितः। यस्य सर्वाणि भूतानि प्रभवन्ति युगागमे। तानि चैव प्रलीयन्ते पुनरेव युगक्षये॥

¹ ब्रह्मणो वचनं श्रुत्वा] em.; ब्रह्मा चनं श्रूत्वा $MS \bullet \circ \tau$: प्रत्यभाषत] em.; $\circ \tau$ प्रत्यभाष्यते $MS \bullet \circ \pi$ ह्मान्] em.; ब्रह्मा $MS \bullet \circ \pi$ विष्णोः] em.; विष्णो $MS \bullet \circ \pi$ ये मोक्षशास्त्र $MS \bullet \circ \pi$ ये माक्षशास्त्र $MS \bullet \circ \pi$ ये माक्षशा $MS \bullet \circ \pi$ ये माक्शशा $MS \bullet \circ \pi$ ये माक्षशा $MS \bullet \circ \pi$ ये माक्षशा $MS \bullet \circ$

स वै विष्णुः परो देवः सर्वशास्त्रेषु पद्यते।
आधारः सर्वभूतानां निग्रहानुग्रहेश्वरः॥६॥
[यस्य सर्वाणि भूतानि प्र][4] भवन्ति युगागमे।
तानि चैव प्रलीयन्ते पुनरेव युगक्षये॥७॥
स वै नारायणो देवः नराणां कीर्तिवर्धनः।
नरनारीप्रकर्तारस्तेन नारायणः स्मृतः॥६॥
स हि सांख्यं च योगं च पञ्चरात्रं समाश्रितः।
वेदान् पाश्रुपतं चैव धर्मशास्त्रेषु केवलम्॥९॥
पुराणे चोपगीतानि ऋषिदेवैश्व मानुषैः।
यानि शास्त्राणि पद्यन्ते सर्वं नारायणात्म(क)[म्॥१०॥
भूतं भव्यं भविष्यं च ऋतु][5] कालानि यानि वै।
अतीतानागतं चैव सर्वं विष्णुमयं जगत्॥११॥
ऋग्वेदो ऽथ यजुर्वेदः सामवेदो-ए-अथर्वणः।

6ab Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.2ab: को ऽयं विष्णुः परो देवः सर्वशास्त्रेषु पद्यते। 8-13 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 2.6-11ः स च नारायणो देवो नराणां कीर्तिवर्धनः। नर-नारीप्रकर्तारस्तेन नारायणः स्मृतः॥ स वै सांख्ये च योगे च पञ्चरात्रे ऽपि स स्थितः। वेदे पाशुपते चैव धर्मशास्त्रे स केवलम्॥ पुराणे चोपगीतानि ऋषिदेवैश्व मानुषैः। यानि शास्त्राणि पद्यन्ते सर्वं नारायणात्मकम्॥ भूतं भव्यं भविष्यं च ऋतुकालानि यानि च। अतीतानागतं चैव सर्वं विष्णुमयं जगत्॥ ऋग्वेदं च यजुर्वेदं सामवेदमथर्वणम्। पशुबन्धेषु यज्ञेषु अग्निष्टोमादिभिर्मस्तैः॥ सोमसंस्थैर्महायज्ञैर्हविर्यज्ञैस्त्रथैव च। आधानमग्निहोत्रं च सर्वमेतज्जनार्दने॥

पशुबन्धेषु सर्वेषु अग्निष्टोमादिभिर्मखैः॥१२॥ सोमसंस्थामहायज्ञैर्हवियंज्ञैस्तथैव च। अग्निहोत्रादिधर्मेषु सर्वमात्रे जनार्दनः॥१३॥ स्वाहाकारवषद्कारावहं ब्रह्म तदुच्यते। इन्द्रियाणि मनश्चैव महाभूतानि चैव हि॥१४॥ विष्णु[ः ...

 $\otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes$

Lost are the third and fourth chapters along with the concluding part of the second.

 $\otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes$

The Aṣṭādaśavidhāna interpolated before the fifth chapter is moved beyond the conclusion of the whole text.

¹⁴⁻¹⁵ Devāmṛtapañcarātra 2.12-13: स्वाहाकारवषद्वारौ खं ब्रह्मोति तदुच्यते। इन्द्रियाणि मनश्चैव महाभूतानि यानि च॥विष्णुः सर्वगतो देवः सर्वभूतेष्ववस्थितः। देहे देहे रमत्येष साक्षीभूतो जनार्दनः॥

^{13 °}यज्ञैर्हवियंज्ञै °] conj.; °यज्ञाहरियज्ञे ° $MS \bullet$ जनार्दनः] em.; जनार्द्धनं MS = 14 °वषद्गारावहं] conj.; °वसद्गाऽहं $MS \bullet$ इन्द्रियाणि मन °] conj.; इन्द्रियानि मना ° MS

॥ *पञ्चमाध्यायः॥

[*7r3 middle]अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि यागमण्डपमुत्तमम्। अग्रतश्चापि कर्तव्यं प्रासादस्य समन्ततः॥१॥ कारकस्यानुकूलेन यज्ञकर्म समारभेत्। प्रतिपच्च द्वितीयायां पञ्चम्यां तु त्रयोदशी॥२॥ पू(र्णमा)स्यां चतुर्दश्यां शुक्रपक्षे शुभि दिने]। [4] (सोमो) बृहस्पतिश्चैव भार्गवो बुधमस्तथा॥३॥ एते सौम्यग्रहाः प्रोक्ताः प्रतिष्ठायागकर्मणि। त्रिषूत्तरेषु रेवत्यां अश्विन्यां रोहिणीषु च॥४॥ हस्ते पुनर्वसौ चापि पुष्येण श्रवणेन वा। भरण्यां चैव नक्षत्रे विष्णोः स्थापनमुत्तमम्॥४॥ शोधियत्वा ततो भूमिं तुषकेशास्थिवर्जिताम्।

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि यागमण्डपमृत्तमम्। अग्रतश्चैव कर्तव्यं प्रासादस्य समन्ततः॥ कार-कस्यानुकूल्येन यज्ञकर्म समारभेत्। पुण्ये तिथौ मुहूर्ते वा नक्षत्रे वा गुणान्विते॥ प्रतिपच द्वितीया च तृतीया चैव पञ्चमी। त्रयोदशी दशमी च पूर्णमासी च पूजिता॥ शुक्रपक्षे तु कर्तव्या एते शुभकरा दिनाः। सोमो बृहस्पतिश्चैव भार्गवो ऽथ बुधस्तथा॥ एते सौम्यग्रहाः प्रोक्ताः प्रतिष्ठायागकर्मणि। त्रिषूत्तरेषु रेवत्यामश्चिन्यां रोहणीषु च॥ हस्ते पुनर्वसौ चापि पुष्ये च श्रवणे तथा। भरण्यां चैव कर्तव्यं विष्णोः स्थापनमुत्तमम्॥ शोधियत्वा ततो भूमिं तुषकेशास्थिवर्ज्जिताम्। बालुकाङ्गारपाषाणान् संहृत्य कर्म-म्-आरभेत्॥

¹⁻⁶ Devāmṛtapañcarātra 6.1-7:

बालुकाङ्गारपाषाणान् हृत्वा कर्म समारभेत्॥६॥ चतुर्हस्तसमा(यु)कां वेदीं कुर्यात् [5]सु]शोभनाम्। मण्डपस्य प्रमाणं तु दशहस्तसमायुतम्॥७॥ सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तां वेदीं कुर्याद्विचक्षणः। मण्डपमार्द्रशासाभिः कारयेद्विधिपूर्वकम्॥६॥ नदीसंगमतीर्थेषु बालुकां तत्र दापयेत्। उपलिप्य ततो भूमिं कारयेत्कुण्डलक्षणम्॥९॥ चतुष्कोणसमायुक्तं पूर्वकुण्डं तु दापयेत्। दक्षिणे चार्धचन्द्रं तु वारुण्यां दिशि वर्तुलम्॥१०॥ पद्माकारं तु [औदीच्यां स्थापयेच्च] [6]समन्ततः। तोरणं सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि पञ्चहस्तसमायतम्॥११॥ न्यग्रोधो 'दुम्बरच्चैव बिल्वः पलाश-म्-एव च। अश्वत्थञ्च शमी चैव चन्दनमुभयं तथा॥१२॥

7-11ab Devāmṛtapañcarātra 6.10-15ab: चतुर्हस्तसमायुक्तां सर्वलक्षणसंयुताम्। पूर्वोत्त-रत्नवां चैव वेदीं विस्तारशोभिताम्॥ मण्डपं चार्द्रशाखाभिः कारयेद्विधिपूर्वकम्। चतुरस्रं चतुर्द्वारं रम्यं द्वादशहस्तकम्॥ स्तम्भैः षोडशभिर्युक्तं निश्छद्रं सर्वतः शुभम्। उपलिप्य ततो भूमिं कारयेत्कुण्डलक्षणम्॥ पूर्वकुण्डं चतुष्कोणं सोमस्थाने न्यसेद्भुवम्। दक्षिणे धनु-षाकारं वुधस्थाने प्रकल्पयेत्॥ पश्चिमे वर्तुलं कुर्याद्गुरुस्थाने निवेशयेत्। उत्तरे पङ्कजाकारं शुक्रस्थाने प्रतिष्ठयेत्॥ ईशाने चक्ररूपं तु केतुस्थाने न्यसेद्भृवम्।

11cd-15 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 6.17cd-22: तोरणान् सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि पञ्चहस्तसमात्रितान्॥ न्यग्रोधो 'दुम्बरश्चैव बिल्वः पालाश एव च। अश्वत्थश्च शमी चैव चन्दनावुभयौ तथा॥ चतुर्हस्ता भवेत्पट्टी सार्धहस्तं त्रिशूलकम्। हस्तं हस्तान्तरे कुर्यात्रिखनेद्धस्तमात्रकम्॥ शुक्रवस्त्रसमायुक्तान्दर्भमृष्टिसमन्वितान्। उदकुम्भसस्रग्दामान्तोरणान्तत्र दापयेत्॥ अग्निमीले 'ति मन्त्रेण दापयेत्पूर्वतोरणम्। इषे त्वोर्जे 'ति मन्त्रेण दक्षिणे तोरणं न्यसेत्॥ अग्न आ याहि मन्त्रेण दद्धात्पश्चिमतोरणम्। शन्नो देवीति मन्त्रेण न्यसेदुत्तरतोरणम्॥

⁷ चतुर्हस्त $^{\circ}$] em.; चतुर्हस्ता $^{\circ}$ MS \bullet $^{\circ}$ शोभनाम्] em., $^{\circ}$ सोभणं MS \bullet प्रमाणं] em.; प्रमानं MS \bullet $^{\circ}$ समायुतम्] em.; $^{\circ}$ भायुतं MS $^{\circ}$ 8 $^{\circ}$ युक्तां वेदीं] em.; $^{\circ}$ युक्तं वेदी MS $^{\bullet}$ $^{\circ}$ भाईशाखाभिः] em.; $^{\circ}$ भईशाखाभिः MS $^{\circ}$ 9 कारयेत्] em.; कारये MS $^{\circ}$ 10 वर्तुलम्] em.; वतुलं MS $^{\circ}$ 11 पद्मा $^{\circ}$] em.; पद्मा $^{\circ}$ MS $^{\circ}$ 12 $^{\circ}$ श्चैवं बिल्व MS $^{\bullet}$ अश्वस्थश्च] em.; अश्वस्थस्य MS $^{\bullet}$ चन्दनमुभयं तथा] em.; चन्द्रनंमुभयोस्तथा MS

[शुक्र]वस्त्रसमायुक्तान् दर्भचीरसमन्वितान्।
पुष्पमालार्चितांश्वैव तोरणं तत्र दापयेत्॥ १३॥
अग्निमी(ले 'ति)[मन्त्रेण] [*7v1] (दाप)येत्पूर्वतोरणम्।
इषेत्वेन तु मन्त्रेण दक्षिणं तोरणं न्यसेत्॥ १४॥
अग्न आ याहीति मन्त्रेण पश्चिमायां तु दापयेत्।
शन्नो देवीति मन्त्रेण दद्यादुत्तरतोरणम्॥ १४॥
कलशांश्व समादाय हेमगर्भसमन्वितान्।
श्वेतचन्दनपङ्गेन कण्ठे स्वस्तिकभूषितान्॥ १६॥
यवशालिशरावैश्व वस्त्रालंकृतिवग्रहान्।
आजिम्र कलशमन्त्रेणि तेनैव कलशान्] [2]न्यसेत्॥ १७॥
दुकूलकैश्वित्रपटैः संवेष्ट्य स्तम्भमालिकाम्।
पुष्पस्रग्दाममालाभिः पल्लवैश्वोपशोभिताम्॥ १८॥

 $14~{
m RV}~1.1.1$: अग्निमीले पुरोहितम् • VS 1.1: इषे त्वोर्जे त्वा $15~{
m SV}~1.1$: अग्न आ याहि वीतये • AVP 1.1.1: शन्नो देवीरिभष्टये $17~{
m VS}~8.42$: आजिम्न कलशं महि

कलशांश्व समादाय हेमगर्भसमन्वितान्। लिप्तांश्वन्दनपङ्केन कण्ठे स्वस्तिकभूषितान्॥ यव-शालिशरावैश्व वस्त्रालंकृतविग्रहान्। आजिष्र कलशमन्त्रेण तेनैव कलशान् न्यसेत्॥ दुकू-लचित्रपट्टैश्व वेष्टयेत्स्तम्भमालिकाम्। पुष्पस्रग्दाममालाभिः पल्लवैश्वोपशोभिताम्॥ ध्वजाद-र्शपताकाभिः चामरैश्व वितानकैः। घण्टाशब्दिननादैश्व गेयमङ्गलवादिभिः॥ शङ्खवादित्रनि-घोषैर्वेदध्वनिसमन्वितैः। पुण्याहजयशब्दैश्व कारयेत महोत्सवम्॥

¹⁶⁻²⁰ Devāmṛtapañcarātra 6.23-27:

ध्वजादर्शपताकाभिः चामरैश्व वितानकैः।
घण्टाश्रब्दविचित्रैश्व गेयमङ्गलवाचकैः॥ १९॥
शङ्खवादित्रनिघोषैर्वेदध्विनसमन्वितैः।
पुण्याहजयशब्दैश्व कारयेत महोत्सवम्॥ २०॥
पताकानि विचित्राणि ध्वजमालोप(शो)भिताम्]।
[3]पताकां पीतिकां चैव पूर्व-मिन्द्राय दापयेत्॥ २१॥
आग्नेय्यां रक्तवर्णाभां याम्यायां श्यामवर्णिकाम्।
नीलाञ्चनसवर्णां तु नैर्ऋत्यां तु प्रदापयेत्॥ २२॥
वारुण्यां सितवर्णाभां कृष्णां वायव्यगोचरे।
हरितामुत्तरे चैव ईशान्यां सर्ववर्णिकाम्॥ २३॥
श्वेतरक्तकचुर्णेन आलिखेद्वेदिमण्डलम।

24 VS 19.17: वेद्या वेदिः समाप्यते

21–23 *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* 6.28–30:

ध्वजदण्डप्रमाणानि षोडशाङ्गुलविस्तराः। पञ्चहस्तानि सर्वाणि पुष्पधूपार्चितं बिलम्॥ पता-कां पीतिकां चैव पूर्व-म्-इन्द्राय दापयेत्। आग्नेय्यां रक्तवर्णां तु याम्यायां श्यामवर्णिकाम्॥ नीलाञ्जनिभाकारां नैर्ऋत्यां तु प्रदापयेत्। वारुण्यां सितवर्णाभां पीतां वायव्यगोचरे॥ ह-रितां चोत्तरे दद्यादीशान्यां सर्ववर्णिकाम्। श्वेतां तु नागराजाय श्वेतां ब्रह्मणि दापयेत्॥ 24–26 Devāmṛṭapañcarāṭra 6.31–33: श्वेतरक्तकचूर्णेन आलिखेद्वेदिमण्डलम्। वेद्या वे-दीति मन्त्रेण वेदीमालिख्य मन्त्रवित्॥ पूर्वाग्रानृत्तराग्रान् वा कुशांस्तीर्य विचक्षणः। योगे योगे 'ति मन्त्रेण कारयेत्स्तरणं बुधः॥ शय्या तत्र प्रकर्तव्या तूलिपट्टांशुकैस्तथा। गण्डके द्वे विचित्रे च स्थापयेद्वेदिमध्यतः॥

19 °दर्श °] em.; °दर्प ° MS • वितानकै:] em.; वितानकं MS • घण्टा °] em.; घण्ठ ° MS • °वाचकै:] em.; °वाचकै MS 20 °निघोषैवेंद °] em.; °निघोषैवेद ° MS • पुण्याह °] em.; पुम्यांह ° MS • महोत्सवम्] em.; महत्सवम् MS 21 पताकानि] em.; पताकाणि MS • ध्वजमालोप °] em.; ध्वजमालाप ° MS • पताकां पीतिकां चैव] em.; पताका पीतिकां चैव] em.; पताका पीतिकां चैव] em.; पताका पीतिकां चैव] em.; अग्वेयां] em.; अग्वेयां] em.; °वण्णां यां MS • श्याम °] em.; साम ° MS • °सवर्णां तु] em.; °सवर्णान्तु MS 23 °वर्णामां कृष्णां] conj.; °वण्णां यां कृष्णां MS • श्योचरे] em.; °गोचरे MS • हिरतामुत्तरे चैव] conj.; हिरता यक्षा रक्षास्तु MS • विणिकाम्] em.; °विण्णिका MS 24 श्वेतरक्तकचूर्णें] em.; सेतरक्तकचूर्णेंण MS • आलिखेद्वेद °] em.; आलिखेद्वेद ° MS • वेद्या वेदीति] conj.; यावदा चैव MS • आलिखेद्वेद °] em.; आलिखेद्वेद ° MS

वेद्या वेदीति मन्त्रेण वेदीमारभ्य मिन्त्रवित्।॥२४॥
[4] (पू)र्वाग्रानुत्तराग्रान् वा कुश्रांस्तीर्य विचक्षणः।
योगे योगे 'ति मन्त्रेण कारयेत्स्तरणं शुभम्॥२४॥
श्रय्या तत्रैव कर्तव्या तूलिपट्टांशुकैस्तथा।
गण्डकौ द्वौ विचित्रौ च स्थापये(द्वेदि)-म्-अग्रतः॥२६॥
दीपमाला विचित्राणि भक्ष्यभोज्यान्नपानकैः।
निवेदयेत नैवेद्यं स्चिग्धं स्वादु च विष्णवे॥२७॥
व्यञ्जना[न] विचित्राणि धूपित्वा तानि [दापयेत्]।
[5]नैवेद्या(नि वि)चित्राणि नानाभक्षकृतानि च॥२८॥
लेह्यपेयादिदेयानि कन्दमूलफला(नि)च।
उल्लूनानि विचित्रानि दिधिक्षीरघृतानि च॥२९॥
असुरीमर्दितानि च घृतपूर्णानि दापयेत्।
पूर्वावर्तानि पूपानि लावणालत्तकानि च॥३०॥
मण्डकानि विचित्राणि खण्ड†सौ(ख) ...

 $\otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes$

25 RV 1.30.7: योगे योगे तवस्तरं

^{27–31} *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* 6.34–35:

दीपमाला विचित्राणि फलानि विविधानि च । पूपकानि च खाद्यानि मोदकानि च दापयेत्॥ पायसं कृसरं चैव दध्योदनघृतोदने । एवमादिविधानेन पूजयेत समन्ततः॥

^{25 °}प्रानृत्तराग्रान्] em.; °ग्रामृत्तराग्रां MS • कुशांस्तीयं] em.; कुशांस्तीयं MS • °पेत्स्तरणं] em.; °पेस्तरणं MS 26 शय्या तत्रैव] em.; सभ्यात्तत्रैव MS • °पेट्टांशुकै °] em.; °पट्टांस्तकै ° MS • °पे(द्वेदि)म्-अग्रतः] em.; °पे(वेद)माग्रतः MS 27 भक्ष्यभोज्या °] em.; भक्षभोज ° MS • निवेदयेत] em.; निवेदधयेत MS • स्वादु च विष्णवे] em.; स्वादु च वैष्णवे MS 28 तानि] त्वानि MS • नैवेद्या °] em.; निवेद्या ° MS 29 °पेयादि °] conj.; °येस्यादि ° MS • कन्द °] em.; स्कन्द ° MS • उल्लूनानि] conj.; उलूनानि MS • कन्द °] em.; स्कन्द ° MS 30 °मर्दितानि] em.; °मर्दितानी MS • °वर्तानि] em.; °वर्त्ताणि MS

॥ षष्ठाध्यायः॥

 $\otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes$

[संपूर्णः सर्वगात्रे][*Y^r1]षु शास्त्रज्ञः प्रियदर्शनः।
पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञः स्थापकः समुदाहृतः॥ *१॥
वर्जनीयांस्तु वक्ष्यामि यैस्तु कर्म न कारयेत्।
अकुलीनं विवर्णस्थं काणं पिचट्टलोचनम्॥ *२॥
नातिगौरं न कृष्णं च निर्दन्तः स्थूलदेहकः।
खल्वाटं श्यामदन्तं च कुष्ठिनं व्याधियोगिनम्॥ *३॥
खोडं कुब्जं व्रणी काणो ू [+++++++]॥
[2]भग्ननासं प्रयत्नेन वर्जयेतस्थापकः सदा॥ *४॥

इति पञ्चरात्रे महाज्ञाने षष्ठो ऽध्यायः॥⊗॥

 $^{{\}bf 1} \quad Dev\bar{a}mrtapa \tilde{n} car\bar{a}tra \ 10.4-5:$

संपूर्णं सर्वगात्रेषु शास्त्रज्ञं प्रियदर्शनम् । महाभिजनसंपन्नं वैष्णवं वेदपारगम्॥ रूपतत्त्वसमायुक्तमभिषिक्तं शुचिव्रतम् । पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञमाचार्यं समुदाहृतम्॥

²⁻⁴ Devāmṛtapañcarātra 10.6-10: वर्जनाय प्रवक्ष्यामि यैस्तु कर्म न कारयेत्। नातिदी-घों न ह्रस्वश्च नातिस्थूलः कृशस्तथा॥ नातिगौरो न कृष्णस्तु नाशुचिर्वेदवर्जितः। मत्सरी यूकरश्चैव नातिबालो न वृद्धकः॥ खल्वाटी पिङ्गलश्चैव किपलो निर्भयस्तथा। कृष्टी च व्या-धितश्चैव दुश्चर्मा काणकुण्टकौ॥ श्रुतिस्मृतिक्रियाबाह्यं हीनाङ्गं कुण्डगोलकम्। अन्यदेवरतं शूद्रं पाषण्डं जातिहीनकम्॥ कौलं देवलकं सौरमार्हतं चैव बौद्धकम्। एते वै विष्णुयागे ऽत्र वर्जनीयाः प्रयत्नतः॥

^{1 °}ज्ञः प्रियदर्शनः] em.; °ज्ञ प्रियदर्शणः MS • °तत्त्वज्ञः स्थापकः समुदा °] em.; °तत्वेन स्थापकस्यमुदा ° MS 2 °नीयांस्तु] em.; °नीया तु MS • कर्म न] em.; कर्मन्न MS • अकुलीनं] em.; अकुलीणं MS • काणं] em.; काभ MS 3 °गौरं] em.; °गौर MS • निर्दन्तः] em.; निर्दन्तो MS 3 कुष्टिनं] conj.; कुष्टिनो MS • °योगिनम्] conj.; °योगिनाम् MS 4 कुब्जं] em.; कुब्ज MS 4 भग्ननासं] conj.; भगवस्य MS • °त्नेन वर्जयेत्] em.; °त्नेण वर्ज्जये MS • सदा] conj.; स्यवाः MS • Colophonः षष्टो ऽध्यायः] em.; षष्टमो ध्या MS

॥ सप्तमाध्यायः॥

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि अधिवासनमृत्तमम्।
उत वातेन मन्त्रेण कुर्याद् ब्रह्मरथं शुभम्॥१॥
सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः मण्डपं तु प्रवेशयेत्।
शम्भवायेति मन्त्रेण शय्यायां तु निवेशयेत्॥२॥
विश्वतः चिश्विरित्येवं कुर्यात्स] किलनिष्कलम्।
पुनरेवं प्रवक्ष्यामि सकलीकरणमृत्तमम्॥३॥
प्रतिमायां विशेषे(ण) कुर्याचालभनं बुधः।
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय। मन्त्रमिदं प्रोक्तम्। ४

1 RV 10.186.2: उत वात पितासि नः 2 RV 10.90.1: सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः ◆ VS 16.41: नमः शंभवाय च 3 RV 10.81.3 = VS 17.19: विश्वतश्कक्षुरुत

1cd-3ab $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ 9.38-40ab:

उत्तिष्ठेति समुद्भृत्य कृत्वा ब्रह्मरथं शुभम्। सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः मण्डपं तु प्रवेशयेत्॥ ततः प्रवेशयेद्देवमर्घं दद्यात्प्रयत्नतः। शम्भवायेति मन्त्रेण शय्यायां तु निवेशयेत्॥ विश्वतश्वक्षुरित्येवं कुर्यात्सकलनिष्कलम्।

 $2 \operatorname{cd} - 8$ Somaśambhupaddhati 4.6.8–10ab:

मूर्तिरूपं च शय्यायां निवेश्य तदनन्तरम्। द्वादशाक्षरमन्त्रस्य कृत्वा न्यासमनन्तरम्॥ खङ्गादीनां च विन्यासं मन्त्री कुर्याच्च तद्यथा।शिरोघ्राणललाटेश्वास्यकण्ठहृदयेषु च॥दक्ष-दोर्वामदोर्वामदक्षजङ्गाङ्किषु ऋमात्।

3cd-4 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.1-2: अथार्चनं प्रवक्ष्यामि सकलीकरणं शुभम्। स्थापकेन तु कर्तव्यं स्वदेहे न्यासमुत्तमम्॥ प्रतिमायां विशेषेण कुर्यादालभनं बुधः। द्वादशाक्षरमन्त्रं तु मूलमन्त्रमुदाहृतम्। ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय॥

1 अतः] em.; अत $MS \bullet y$ वक्ष्यामि] em.; yवक्ष्यामिः MS = 1 उत वातेन] em.; उ वातेन तु $MS \bullet \circ v$ थं] em.; $\circ v$ थ MS = 2 मण्डपं] em.; मण्डलं $MS \bullet \circ v$ यं em.; em.

ॐकारादियकारान्तान् विन्यसेदनुपूर्वशः। ॐकारं विन्यसेन्मूर्धि नकारं नासिकान्तरे॥५॥ मोकारस्तु ललाटे ऽयं (भकारं वदने)न्यिस्त्। गकारं कण्ठदें][4] (शे तु)वकारं हृदये न्यसेत्॥६॥ तेकारं तु भुजे देयं दक्षिणेन महाबलम्। वामे भुजे वाकारं तु चिन्तितव्यं विचक्षण॥७॥ सुकारं वामजंघायां देकारं दक्षिणे तथा। वाकारं वामपादे तु यकारं दक्षिणे न्यसेत्॥६॥ ध्यानं ते संप्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वपापप्रणोदनम्। ॐकारं तु सदा ध्यायेज्ज्वाला(मा)लासमप्रभम्॥९॥

⁵cd-8 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.3-5: ॐकारं विन्यसेन्मूर्ध्वि नकारं नासिकोपिर। मोकारं तु मुखे न्यस्य भकारं कण्ठगोचरे॥ गकारं बाहुदेशे तु वकारं हृदये न्यसेत्। तेकारं नाभि-देशे तु वाकारं पृष्ठदेशतः॥ सुकारं किटमध्ये तु देकारं चोरुमध्यतः। वाकारं जंघयोर्न्यस्य यकारं पादयोर्न्यसेत्॥

⁹cd-14 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.6cd-12ab: ॐकारं तु सदा ध्यायेज्ज्वालामालासमप्र-भम्॥ नकारं शुक्रवर्णामं नकारं शीतलं जलम्। मोकारं चिन्तयेत्प्राज्ञो भिन्नाञ्चनसमप्र-भम्॥ तरुणादित्यसंकाशं भकारं चिन्तयेत्सदा। गकारं तु पुनस्तेषां हेमवर्णं तु चिन्तयेत्॥ शुद्धस्फटिकसंकाशं वकारं ध्यानमुत्तमम्। तेकारं चिन्तयेत्प्राज्ञो दिव्यकुन्दसमप्रभम्॥ हे-मकुन्दनिभाकारं वाकारं वरुणालयम्। विद्युत्पुञ्जनिभाकारं सुकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत्॥ देकारं तु पुनर्ध्यायेन्महानीलसमप्रभम्। क्षीरोदार्णवसंकाशं वाकारममृताक्षरम्॥ यकारं तु सदा ध्यायेत्पद्मरागसमप्रभम्।

 $[\]mathbf{9}\mathbf{-14}\ Soma\'{s}ambhupaddhati}\ 4.6.10\mathrm{cd}\mathbf{-12}\mathrm{ab}:$

ज्वालामालाकुलश्वेतमेचकादित्यसप्रभान्॥ पीतशुक्कारुणश्वेतविद्युत्पीतसितारुणान्। ओङ्का-रादियकारान्तान् वर्णान् द्वादश विन्यसेत्॥ स्वयम्भूपाञ्चरात्रे च सर्वमेतदुदीरितम्।

⁵ विन्यसेदनु॰] em.; विन्यसेदानु॰ MS • ॐकारं विन्यसेन्] em.; ॐकार विन्यसे MS • नकारं नासिकान्तरे] em.; नकारान्नासिकान्तरेत् MS • 6 ललाटे ऽयं] conj.; ललाटेय MS 7 तेकारं] em.; तैकारं MS • वाकारं तु] conj.; वाकारं MS • °तव्यं विचक्षण] em.; °तव्यं विचक्षणं MS 8 °रं वामजंघायां] em.; °रां वामजघायां MS • तु] em.; तुः MS • दक्षिणे] em.; दिक्षनं MS 9 ध्यानं ते] conj.; ध्यानं MS • °प्रणोदनम्] em.; °प्रचोदनं MS • ॐकारं] conj.; ओंकारां MS

नकारं शुक्कवं [5]णींभं नकारं शीतलं जलम्।
मोकारं नीलिनभं पुञ्जं भिन्नाञ्जनसमप्रभम्॥१०॥
तरुणादित्यसंकाशं भकारं चिन्तयेत्सदा।
गकारं तु पुनस्तेषां हेमवर्णं विचिन्तयेत्॥११॥
शुक्कपद्मनिभाकारं वकारं ध्यानमुत्तमम्।
तेकारस्य तु विज्ञेयं ज्योतिः कुंकुमसन्निभम्॥१२॥
हिमकुन्दिनभं (चै)व वाकारं वरुणालयम्।
[*Y*1]विद्युत्पुञ्जनिभाकारं सुकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत्॥१३॥
ध्यायेद्देकारबीजं तु पीतं माहेन्द्रसन्निभम्।
क्षीरोदार्णवसादृश्यं वाकारं वरुणालयम्।
यकारं तु सदा ध्यायेत्पद्मरागसमप्रभम्॥१४॥
न तां गितं यान्ति सुरा न योगी न च याज्ञिकाः।
यां गितं यान्ति लोके ऽस्मिन् द्वादशाक्षर् चिन्तकाः॥१५॥
ॐ हूं विष्णवे हृदयायं [2] नमः। ॐ विष्णवे शिरसे नमः।
ॐ पद्मनाभाय शिखायै नमः। ॐ ध्वाय कवचाय नमः।

¹⁵ Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.15: न तां गतिं यान्ति सुरा न योगी न च याज्ञिकाः। यां गतिं यान्ति योगे ऽस्मिन् द्वादशाक्षरचिन्तकाः॥ Brahmapurāṇa 57.31 न तां गतिं सुरा यान्ति योगिनो नैव सोमपाः। यां गतिं यान्ति भो विप्रा द्वादशाक्षरतत्पराः॥

¹⁰ नकारं] em.; नकारां $MS \bullet$ मोकारं] em.; मोकारां $MS \bullet$ पुञ्जं] em.; पुजं MS. This $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. \bullet भिन्नाञ्जन \circ] em.; भिन्नाञ्जन \circ $MS \bullet$ वर्गणं] em.; भ-कार $MS \bullet$ गकारं तु पुन \circ] em.; गकारान्तु कर \circ $MS \bullet$ वर्गणं] em.; विद्यायाम् जोति] $MS \bullet$ 13 \circ निभं] em.; \circ निभ] $MS \bullet$ विद्युत्पुञ्ज]] em.; विद्युपुञ्ज | $MS \bullet$ 14 ध्यायेद्] em.; ध्याये] $MS \bullet$ पीतं] em.; पीत $MS \bullet$ क्षीरोदार्णव \circ] em.; क्षीरोदान्नव \circ $MS \bullet$ \circ साहश्यं] conj.; \circ साहस्रं $MS \bullet$ यकारं तु] em.; यकारान्तु $MS \bullet$ पञ्च] em.; पञ्चा \circ $MS \bullet$ याञ्जिकाः] MS^{pc} ; याञ्जिकाकाः $MS^{ac} \bullet$ यां] em.; या $MS \bullet$ 16 विष्णवे] em.; वैष्णवे] em.; पत्म \circ $MS \bullet$ कवचाय] em.; कवचायै]

ॐ चिक्रणे नमः - अस्त्रम्। ॐ सम्भवायै नमः - गायत्री।

ॐ विजयायै नमः - सावित्री।

ॐ नेत्रायाशनये ज्योतिरूपाय नमः – नेत्रम्।

अ अघोराय नमः - पिङ्गलास्त्रम्। हस्तयोः। १६।

[यजनं] [3]संप्रवक्ष्यामि दैवं नारायणस्य तु। त्रिभिरावरणैः कार्यं दुर्लभं ससुरासुरैः॥१७॥

मध्ये चक्रं प्रतिष्ठाप्य द्वादशारं सुशोभनम्। तन्मध्ये कमलं प्रोक्तं पत्राष्टकसकर्णिकम्॥ १८॥

सर्वात्मा सकलो देवः दिव्यमालासनातनः। श्रिया मध्ये तु हृदयं हूंका(रेण) तु पूजयेत्॥१९॥

शिरः पूर्वदले द[द्याद्दक्षिणे तु शि] [4] खां न्यसेत्।

यजनं संप्रवक्ष्यामि दिव्यं नारायणस्य तु । त्रिभिरावरणैः कार्यं दुर्लभं तु सुरासुरैः॥ Aṣṭādaśavidhāna verse 102:

यजनं संप्रवक्ष्यामि दैवं नारायणं स्मृतम्। चतुरावरणैः कार्यमर्चितं ससुरासुरैः॥ **18cd–21** Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.26–30ab:

मध्ये चक्रं प्रतिष्ठाप्य अरैर्द्घादशिभर्युतम्। तन्मध्ये कमलं प्रोक्तमष्टपत्रं सकर्णिकम्॥ मध्ये तु हृदयं पूज्य हूंकारेण महात्मना॥ शिरः पूर्वदले दद्यादृक्षिणे तु शिखां न्यसेत्। पश्चिमे कवचं दद्यादस्त्रं वै चोत्तरं न्यसेत्॥ आग्नेय्यां दिशि गायत्रीं सावित्रीमीशगोचरे। नेत्रे चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां वायव्यां दिशि पिङ्गलम्॥ एतद्गृह्यतरं ख्यातं गर्भावरणमुत्तमम्। 18cd-21 cf. Somaśambhupaddhati 4.6.27cd-31a:

विन्यस्य चादितश्वकं द्वादशारं सुभास्वरम्॥ तस्य मध्ये पुनर्देयं पद्ममष्टदलं ततः। हृन्मन्त्रं किर्णकायां च शिरः पूर्वदले ततः। शिखां च दक्षिणे पत्रे पश्चिमे कवचं न्यसेत्॥ अस्त्रमु-त्तरतो न्यस्य गायत्रीमग्निपत्रके॥ सावित्रीमीशपत्रे च नेत्रं च नैर्ऋते दले। ततश्च वायुपत्रे च पिङ्गलास्त्रं विनिक्षिपेत्॥ गर्भावरणमित्युक्तम्

¹⁷ Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.25:

¹⁶ चिक्रिणे] conj.; आ चिक्रिणे MS • अस्त्रम्] em.; आस्त्रः MS • °याशनये ज्यो-ति °] conj.; °याशनीयै व्योत ° MS • नेत्रम्] conj.; नेत्र MS • अघोराय] em.; अघोरायः MS • °स्त्रं हस्तयोः] conj.; °स्त्र हस्तायोः MS 17 दैवं] em.; देवं MS • °णस्य तु] em.; °नस्य तुः MS 18 प्रतिष्ठाप्य द्वादशारं] em.; प्रतिष्ठायां द्वाद-शान MS • तन्मध्ये] em.; तत्मध्ये MS 19 सकलो देवः] em.; सकला देव MS 20 शिरः] em.; शिर MS • दद्यादस्त्रं] em.; दद्यावस्त्रं MS

पश्चिमे कवचं दद्यादस्त्रं चैवोत्तरेण तु॥ २०॥
गायत्र्याग्नेयदिग्भागे सावित्रीमीश्वरे स्वयम्।
नेत्रं चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां पिङ्गलास्त्रं तु वायवे।
गुह्याङ्गृह्यतरं गुह्यं गर्भावरणमुत्तमम्॥ २१॥
द्वितीयं संप्रवक्ष्यामि विष्णुमूर्तिं प्रपूजयेत्।
द्वादशारे तथा चक्रे न्यसेद् (द्वा)दशमूर्तयः॥ २२॥
(के) शिवं तु अरे पूर्वे ॐका] हिएण तु पूजयेत्॥
द्वितीये तु नकारेण ज्ञेयं नारायणं तथा॥ २३॥
तृतीये माधवं पूज्य मोकारेण महात्मनः।
भकाराक्षरदेवेन गोविन्दं तु चतुर्थके॥ २४॥
पञ्चमे तु गकारेण विष्णुं चैव प्रपूजयेत्।
वकाराक्षरदेवेन षष्ठे वै मधुसूदनम्॥ २५॥

द्वितीयं संप्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेवमयं स्तुतम्॥ द्वादशारे तथा चक्रे अराग्रेषु विचक्षणः। द्वादशाक्षरसंयुक्ता न्यसेद् द्वादशमूर्तयः॥ केशवं तु अरे पूर्वे ॐकारेण तु पूजयेत्। द्वितीयं तु नकारेण देवं नारायणं यजेत्॥ तृतीये माधवं पूज्य मोकारेण महात्मना। भकाराक्षरदेवेन गोविन्दं तु चतुर्थकम्॥ पञ्चमे च गकारेण विष्णुं चैव तु पूजयेत्। वकाराक्षरसंयुक्तं षष्ठे तु मधुसूदनम्॥ त्रिविक्रमं ततः पञ्चात्तेकारेण तु पूजयेत्। वामनं चाष्टमे चैव वाकारेण तु पूजयेत्॥ श्रीधरं नवमे पूज्य सुकारेण महात्मना। दशमे तु हृषीकेशं देकाराक्षरपूजितम्॥ एकादशे पद्मनाभं वाकारेण नियोजयेत्। द्वादशे तु यकारेण युक्तं दामोदरं न्यसेत्॥

 ${f 22cd-31}$ cf. Somaśambhupaddhati 4.6.31b–33cd:

अधुनावरणान्तरम्। द्वादशारे च चक्रे ऽस्मिन् केशवाद्यान्यथाक्रमम्॥ प्रणवाद्यैर्यथाकारमु-कपूर्वैः स्वनामभिः। प्रागादितश्च विन्यस्य खङ्गं गदामनन्तरम्॥ चक्रं शङ्कं च पद्मं च हलं च मुसलं ततः। शार्ङ्गं च विन्यसेदेवं तृतीयावरणं भवेत्॥

²²⁻²⁸ Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.30cd-37:

^{21 °}दिग्भागे] em.; दिग्भागं MS • नैर्ऋत्यां] em.; नैरित्यां MS • वायवे] em.; वायवेत् MS 22 द्वितीयं] em.; द्वितीयां MS • °मिः विष्णुमूर्तिं] em.; °मिः विष्णुमूर्तिं MS • न्यसेद् द्वा °] em.; न्यसे द्वा ° MS 23 द्वितीये तु न °] em.; द्वितीय तु ण ° MS • ज्ञेयं नारायणं तथा] em.; ज्ञेयां नारायणन्तथाः MS 24 तृतीये] em.; तृतीयं MS • पूज्य] conj.; पूज्यं MS • चतुर्थके] em.; चतुर्थकैः MS 25 पञ्चमे] em.; पञ्चमं MS • विष्णुं] em.; विष्णुं MS • °देवेन] em.; °देवेण MS

सप्तमे वामनं चैव तेकारेण तु पूजयेित्। न्या्*X⁷1मेंद्वाकारबीजेन अष्टमे तु त्रिविक्रमम्॥ २६॥ श्रीधरं नवमे चैव सुकारेण तु पूजयेत्। दशमे तु हृषीकेशं देकारेण तु पूजयेत्॥ २७॥ एकादशे तु वाकारं पद्मनामं प्रभुं विदुः। द्वादशे तु यकारेण नाम्मा दामोदरः स्मृतः॥ २८॥ द्वितीयावरणं ख्यातं तृतीये उस्त्राणि विन्यसेत्। शङ्कं चैव न्यसेत्पूर्वमाग्नेय्यािन्तु गदां न्यसेत्॥ २९॥ [2]दो(क्षि)णेन भवेचकं खड्नं नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे। पद्मं पश्चिमतो विद्याद्वायव्यां तु हलं न्यसेत्॥ ३०॥ मुसलं चोत्तरे दद्यादीशान्यां शार्क्नं विन्यसेत्। एतनुह्यतरं यागं दुर्लभं परमं पदम्॥ ३१॥ सर्वदेवमयं कृत्वा न्यासं वैष्णवमुत्तमम्। प्रासादाभिमुखं देवं शय्यायां तु निवेशयेत्॥ ३२॥ अग्निकार्यं ततः कृत्वा पू(जा)िवदि। प्राचेदिता।

द्वितीयावरणं ख्यातं तृतीये ऽस्त्राणि विन्यसेत्॥ खड्गं चैव न्यसेत्पूर्वे आग्नेय्यां तु गदां न्यसेत्। दक्षिणे विन्यसेचकं शंखं निर्ऋतिगोचरे॥ पद्मं पश्चिमतो न्यस्य वायव्यां तु हलं न्यसेत्। मुसलं चोत्तरे दद्यादीशान्यां शृङ्गि विन्यसेत्॥

^{29–31}ab *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* 11.38cd–40:

²⁶ चैव] em.; चैवः MS • त्रिविक्रमम्] em.; त्रिविक्रमः MS 27 नवमे चैव] em.; नवमच्चैव MS 28 वाकारं] em.; वाकार MS • प्रमुं] em.; प्रमु MS • तु यकारेण] em.; भकारेण MS • °रः स्मृतः] em.; °रं स्मृतं MS 29 °णं ख्यातं तृतीये उस्त्राणि] em.; °ण ख्यातं तृतीये नस्त्राति MS • शङ्खं] em.; शङ्ख MS • न्यसेत्पूर्वमाग्नेय्या °] em.; न्यसे पूर्वं आग्नेया ° MS 30 भवेच्] em.; भवे MS • नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे] em.; नैरित्यगोचरेत् MS • पद्मं] em.; पद्म MS • विद्याद्] em.; विद्या MS • हलं] em.; हल MS 31 मुसलं चोत्तरे] em.; मुसल चोन्ततो MS • °न्यां शार्क्नं] conj.; न्या साराङ्गं MS • एतद्] em.; एत MS • यागं दुर्लभं] em.; यागां दर्लभं MS 32 °दाभिमुखं देवं] em.; °दिभमुख देव MS 33 °कार्यं] em.; °कार्य MS • बाह्व्चं पूर्वकुण्डे] em.; बाह्वकं पूर्वकुण्डे MS • याम्ये ऽध्वर्युं तथैव] em.; यामे ध्वर्युस्तथैव MS

बाह्वचं पूर्वकुण्डे तु याम्ये ऽध्यर्युं तथैव च॥ ३३॥
पश्चिमे चैव छन्दोगमुत्तरेण अथर्वणम्।
श्रीसूक्तं पावमानं च नासदाख्यं सवाचिकम्॥ ३४॥
वृषाकपिं च ऐन्द्राग्नं बाह्वचः पूर्वतो यजेत्।
रुद्रं पुरुषसूक्तं च स्लोकाध्यायं सशुक्तियम्॥ ३५॥
ब्राह्मणं पितृमैत्रं चाध्वर्युर्दक्षिणतो यजेत्।
देवव्रतं पुरुषगतिं ज्येष्ठसाम रथन्तर्म्॥ ३६॥
भारु[४]ण्ड]।िन च सामानि गायत्रीं चैव चोत्तरे।
वामदेव्यं च च्छन्दोगः सदा पश्चिमतो यजेत्॥ ३७॥
अथर्वशिरसं चैव स्कम्भसूक्तं तथैव च।
भद्रकल्पाः परिषदः पवित्रान् गणपाठकान्॥ ३८॥
नीलरुद्रं †नेत्रयो† ऽथर्व उत्तरतो यजेत्।

34 अथर्वणम्] em.; अथर्वणः MS • नासदास्त्र्यं] em.; नासादासंम्य MS 35 ऐन्द्राग्नं बाह्व्चः] em.; ऐन्द्रा बाह्व्च MS • यजेत्] em.; यज्ञेत् MS • भद्रं] em.; भद्र MS • स्रोकाध्यायं सशुक्रियम्] conj.; अस्रोकायः सपूद्रियम् MS 36 पितृमैत्रं चाध्वर्युर्दं ॰] conj.; पुत्रमेत्त्रश्चध्वर्युदं ॰ MS 36 The third pāda is unmetrical. • ज्येष्ठसाम] conj.; जि]ष्ठामाष MS • रथन्त ॰] em.; रथान्त ॰ MS 37 सामानि] em.; सामाणि MS • गायत्रीं] em.; गायत्री MS 37 वामदेव्यं च] em.; वामदेवाय MS • स्कम्भ ॰] em.; स्कन्द ॰ MS • च ।] em.; चः MS 38 ॰कल्पाः परिषदः] em.; ॰कल्पो परिषदः MS • पवित्रान्] conj.; पवित्रा MS 39 ॰शदुम्बर्य] em.; ॰लदुम्बर्या MS • ॰मार्गस्तथैव] em.; ॰मार्ग तथैव MS

शमीपलाशदुम्बर्य अपामार्गस्तथैव च॥३९॥ द्वादशैव सहस्राणि अष्टौ चत्वारि (चै)व वा]। (द्वयौ) त्रीणि शितान्ये [5]व](म)र्थं चैकं तु होमयेत्॥४०॥ अग्निर्मूर्धेति मन्त्रेण काण्डयोश्वालनं तथा। उल्लेखाभ्युक्षणं चैव अग्निं दूतिमिति स्मृतम्॥४१॥ (सु)पूतेत्यग्नेर्गर्भाधानं तु कारयेत्। पुंसवनं तु कुर्वीत स्वस्तिऋचेण बुद्धिमान्॥४२॥ सीमन्तं च पुनस्तेषां महामिन्द्रेण होमयेत्। जातकर्म तु कर्तव्यं प्राणायामैर्विदुर्बुधाः॥४३॥ कार्या स्वाहेति मन्त्रेण नामकर्म [ततः पुनः। [*X²¹]यज्ञ] यज्ञेति मन्त्रेण निष्कामं होमयेत्ततः॥४४॥ अन्नप्राशनमन्त्रस्तु एष विप्रैरभिष्ठुतः। जेष्ठमन्त्रेति विख्यातस्तेन चू(डेन चू)डोपकरणम्॥४५॥ व्रतबन्धस्य मन्त्रश्च यथेमां वाचमुच्यते। समावर्तन इत्येवं आकृष्णेनेति होमयेत्॥४६॥

41 RV 8.44.16/VS 3.12: अग्निर्मूर्धा दिवः ककुत्पतिः; RV 8.44.3: अग्निं दूतं पुरो द-धे 42 KS.34.16: सुपूतपूः; RV.1.89.6a/VS.25.19: स्वस्ति न इन्द्रो वृद्धश्रवाः 43 RV 3.49.1: शंसा महामिन्द्रं यस्मिन् विश्वाः 44 VS 39.1: स्वाहा प्राणेभ्यः; VS 8.22: यज्ञ यज्ञं 45 RV 9.3.6: एष विप्रैरभिष्टुतः; Probably ज्येष्टमन्त्र is the same as ज्येष्टसाम identified in verse 36 above. 46 VS 26.2: यथेमां वाचं कल्याणीम् 46 RV 1.35.2: आकृष्णेन रजसा वर्तमानो

⁴⁰ चत्वारि चै॰] em.; चत्वारि चे॰ $MS \bullet \mathbf{g}$ यौ] conj.; \mathbf{g} 1यो MS 41 ॰मूर्धे-ति] em.; ॰मूर्धिति $MS \bullet \mathbf{anvertiendame}$] conj.; $\mathbf{anvertiendame}$ $\mathbf{MS} \bullet \mathbf{anvertiendame}$] em.; $\mathbf{anvertiendame}$] em.; em.

पत्नीसंयोजने चैव त्र्यम्बकं तु प्रयोजयेत्। अग्निहोत्राणि कर्माणि यज्ञकर्माणि साधकैः॥४७॥ [सर्वं[2] स्वा](हे)ति मन्त्रेण होतव्यानि यथाक्रमम्। मातॄणां यक्षभूतानां बिलमत्र प्रकल्पयेत्॥४६॥ पललं रजनीचूणं लाजा दिध च सक्तवः। भूतकूरिमिति प्रोक्तं तेन भूतबिलं हरेत्॥४९॥ पञ्चरात्रं त्रिरात्रं वा अहोरात्रं तथैव च। सर्वकामसमृद्धर्थं कारये(दिध)वासनम्॥४०॥

इति पञ्चरात्रे महाज्ञाने प्रतिष्ठातन्त्रे स(प्तमो ऽध्याय)ः॥⊗॥

47 RV 7.59.12 त्र्यम्बकं यजामहे सुगन्धिं

⁴⁷ पत्नीसंयोजने] conj.; बलीसयोजने $MS \bullet \pi$ यम्बकं] em.; त्रयम्बकं $MS \bullet \pi$ साधकै:] em.; साध [कः] $MS \bullet 48$ बिलमत्र] em.; बलीमत्त् $MS \bullet 49$ पललं] em.; पलालं $MS \bullet \degree$ वूर्णं] em.; \degree वूणं $MS \bullet \lnot$ दिध च सक्तवः ।] conj.; विधि स युक्तव $MS \bullet \degree$ बिलं] em.; \degree बली $MS \bullet 50$ पञ्चरात्रं] em.; पञ्चरात्रं $MS \bullet \degree$ कामसमृद्धार्थं] em.; \degree कामेसमृद्धार्थं MS

॥ अष्टमाध्यायः॥

अत[ः परं प्र][3]वक्ष्यामि स्थापनं तु यथाक्रमम्। एवमेवं तु कृत्वा तु विधानं सर्वकामिकम्॥१॥ इन्द्रः सुरपितश्चैव वज्रहस्तो महाबलः। शतयज्ञश्च देवेशः तस्मै र्-इन्द्राय वै नमः॥२॥ मन्त्रश्च त्रातारमिन्द्रस्यावाहनं भवेत्। सर्वतेजोमयो देवो रक्तो विह्नर्महाबलः। सप्तजिह्वो महावीर्यस्तस्मै नित्यं नमो नमः॥३॥ अग्नये त्वा गाय(त्रं तस्य मन्त्रः)। दण्डह(स्तो) [महावीर्यो] [4]धर्मो धर्ममहाबलः। तमहं कीर्तयिष्यामि धर्मराजाय वै नमः॥४॥ यमाय त्वा मखा तस्य मन्त्रः। स वै प्रेताधिपो देवो नैर्ऋत्यां नीलविग्रहः। खङ्गहस्तार्पितश्चैव निर्ऋत्यो तु नमो ऽस्तु ते॥४॥ खङ्गहस्तार्पितश्चैव निर्ऋत्यै तु नमो ऽस्तु ते॥४॥ खङ्गहस्तारमने नमः। आयं गौरिति मन्त्रः।

 ${f 2}$ RV 6.47.11: त्रातारिमन्द्रम् ${f 3}$ VS 8.47: अग्नये त्वा गायत्रछन्दसं गृह्णामि ${f 4}$ VS 37.11: यमाय त्वा मसाय त्वा ${f 5}$ RV 10.189.1: आयं गौः पृक्षिरक्रमीत्

¹ तु कृत्वा तु] conj.; त कृत्वा तु MS • °कामिकम्] em.; °कामिकां MS 2 इन्द्रः] em.; इन्द्र MS • देवेशः] conj.; वेदे च MS • र्-इन्द्राय] em.; रिन्द्रय MS • नमः] MS^{pc} ; नमनः MS^{ac} • मन्त्रश्च त्रता °] em.; मन्त्र त्रारा ° MS • °नं भवेत्] em.; °णम्भवेत् MS 3 विह्नर्महाबलः] em.; विह्नमहाबलं MS • °जिह्नो महावीर्यन्त्रस्मै] em.; °जिह्नो महावीर्यत्रस्मै MS • मन्त्रः] em.; मन्त्र MS 3 त्वा] conj.; तस्य MS 4 °बलः] em.; °बलं MS • वै] em.; वे MS • त्वा मस्या तस्य] conj.; त्या संख्यास्य MS 5 नैऋंत्यां] em.; नैरित्यां MS • °विग्रहः] em.; °विह्मग्रहः MS • खङ्गहस्तार्पित °] conj.; सङ्गहस्ति ित ° MS^{ac} • निर्ऋत्ये] conj.; निरित्ये MS • ते] em.; तैः MS • आयं गौरिति मन्त्रः] em.; अयं गौरीति मन्त्रेणः MS

पाशहस्तात्मको नित्यं जलराजो महाबलः। मकरस्कन्धमारूढो वरुणाय नमो नमः॥६॥ पञ्च नद्यः सरस्वती।

सर्वप्राणा(त्म)को देवः] [5] (स)र्वत्र वायुदेवता। ध्वजहस्तो महाप्राणस्तस्मै नित्यं नमो नमः॥ ७॥ यज ये यजामहे मन्त्रः।

नक्षत्राणां तु सर्वेषां सोमो राजा प्रकीर्तितः। गदापट्टिशधारी च सोमराजाय वै नमः॥ ८॥ ईशावास्यमिदं मन्त्रं सोमराजाय नियोजयेत्।

सर्वविद्याधिपो देवः त्रैलोक्याधिपते नमः॥ अभि त्वा शूरेति मन्त्रमीशानाय प्रकल्पयेत्॥९॥

पन्नगाधिपतिर्देवो [ऽनन्तः फणशतैर्युतः] । [6] (पाताले वस)ते नित्यं नागराजाय वै नमः॥१०॥ नमो ऽस्तु सर्पेभ्य इति मन्त्रः।

स्रष्टा यः सर्वभूतानां पितामहः स्ववीर्यतः। प्रभवः सर्वभूतानां तस्मै सर्वात्मने नमः॥ मन्त्रस्तस्यैव गायत्री वेदानां जननी तथा॥११॥

 $6~{
m VS}~34.11$: पञ्च नद्यः सरस्वतीम् $7~{
m SB}~1.6.11.1$: ता वा एताः पञ्च व्याहृतयो भवन्त्यो भावय अस्तु श्रौषड् यज ये यजामहे वौषिति $8~{
m VS}~40.1$: ईशावास्यिमदं सर्वम् $9~{
m RV}~7.32.22$: अभि त्वा शूर नोनुमः $10~{
m VS}~13.6$: नमो 5स्तु सर्पेभ्यो ये $11~{
m RV}~3.62.10$: तत्सिवतुर्वरेण्यं

⁶ पाश ॰] MS^{pc} ; पस ॰ MS^{ac} • ॰ राजो महाबलः] em.; ॰ राजा महाबलं MS • ॰ पारूढाः MS • पञ्च नद्यः] conj.; पुना नद्य MS 7 ॰ वंत्र] em.; ॰ वंद्यताः MS • ॰ देवताः MS 7 ॰ हस्ता MS • ॰ देवताः MS 7 ॰ हस्ता MS • यज ये यजामहे] conj.; यज देवा युजेवहे MS 8 नक्षत्राणां तु] em.; नक्षात्रानान्तु MS • सोमो] em.; सोम MS • गदापट्टिश ॰] em.; गजपट्टस ॰ MS • वै] em.; वे MS • ॰ वास्यिमदं मन्त्रं] em.; ॰ वासिमदं मन्त्रः MS • सोमराजाय] conj.; सोमराजा MS 9 शूरेति मन्त्रमीशानाय] conj.; सुरेन्द्र ईशावाय MS^{pc} ; सुरेन्द्र ईन्द्रशावाय MS^{ac} 10 पन्नगा-िधपितर्देवो] em.; पन्नागािधपितदेवो MS • वै] em.; वे MS • सर्पेभ्य] em.; संघेंभ्यो MS 11 यः] em.; य MS • पितामहः स्ववीर्यतः] conj.; प्रितामह अविर्यतः MS • प्रभवः] em.; प्रभव MS • मन्त्रस्त ॰] em.; मन्त्रत ॰ MS • तथा] em.; तथाः MS

देवाश्च पितरश्चैव सिद्धचारणपन्नगाः। राक्षसा मातरश्चैव दैत्यगन्धर्व-राप्स(राः)॥ १२॥

 $\otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes$

(second-last folio, recto l.1)

[त](तो) रत्नानि द्रव्याणि (धा)तिबीजानि चै)(व हि ॥)

ससुवर्णं स्वहस्तेन रत्नादीनि विनिक्षिपेत्॥१३॥

इन्द्रायां हरितालं तु आग्नेथ्यां तु मनःशिलाम्।
अञ्चनं तु प्रदातव्यं याम्यायां तु समन्ततः॥१४॥

नैर्ऋत्यामिप दातव्यं धातुं माक्षिकमेव वा।
वारुण्यां दिशि-म्-आश्रित्य कासीसं तु प्र(दापये)[त]॥१४॥

......

[2]...... मेव च॥१६॥

उत्तमान् सर्वधातूनां ऋद्धिं वृद्धिं च मध्यतः।
द्रीहिकादि सुवर्णं च इन्द्रादि विनिवेशयेत्॥१७॥

माषाञ्चैव तथा मुद्गा आग्नेथ्यां तु प्रदापयेत्।

यवगोधूममसुरा याम्यायां च विनिक्षिपेत्॥१८॥

रूप्यं चैव तिलान्दद्याद्यस्य नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे।

स्फटिकं तु प्रदातव्यं सर्वकाम[समृद्धये]॥१९॥

¹² पितर॰] em.; पितरा॰ MS • ॰णपन्नगाः] em.; ॰नपन्नगां MS • मातर॰] em.; मातमोतरा॰ MS • ॰गन्धर्व-राप्स(राः)] conj.; ॰गन्धर्व-राप्स(रो) MS 13 ससुवर्णं स्व॰] conj.; ससुवर्णं स॰ MS 14 इन्द्रायां] em.; इन्द्रायां MS • ॰य्यां तु मनःशिलाम्] em.; ॰यान्तु मनित्सलां MS • समन्ततः] em.; समन्ततं MS 15 नैर्ऋत्या॰] em.; नैरित्या॰ MS • धातुं] em.; धातुं MS 15 वारुण्यां दिशि-म्-आश्वित्य] em.; वारण्यान्दिशिमासृत्य MS • कासीसं] em.; कात्सीसां MS 17 ऋद्धिं] em.; व्याद्धि MS • वृद्धिं च] conj.; वृद्धिः MS • सुवर्णं च] conj.; सुवर्णाः MS • विनिवेशयेत्] em.; विनिवेषयेत् MS • १ मुंशां अग्नेय्यां] em.; मासा चैव तथा मुंशां अग्नेयां MS • ॰मसुरा] conj.; ॰मसूरिः MS 19 रूप्यं] conj.; रूपं MS • नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे] em.; नैऋत्यगोचरे MS

[3]++++मित्याहुर्ददाद्वायव्यगोचरे॥ २०॥ [सो]म्यायां सर्पपांश्चैव पद्मरागं प्रदापयेत्। मरकतं चैव दातव्यं ईशान्यां तु यथाक्रमम्॥ २१॥ इन्द्रनीलमयं चैव मध्यत आयसं तथा। अलाभे सर्वधातूनां हरितालं तु दापयेत॥ २२॥ अलाभे सर्वबीजानां शालिमेकं तु दापयेत्। अलाभे सर्वर(त्ना)नां वज्रमेकं तु दापयेत्। ॥ २३॥ 1 [4]+++ देवतैः मन्त्रैः ब्रह्मयानैश्च ऋत्विजः॥२४॥ ब्रह्मस्पत्येन स्थापयेत्। स्थापियत्वार्चियत्वा बलिं दत्वा च दानं प्रासादं प्रवेशयेत्। २४। शिवो भवति प्रजानां तु म्-अर्दितानां समन्ततः। प्रवेशिते च देवेशे अर्घ्यं दद्यात्समाहितः। देव सवित मन्त्रेण पिण्डिकामभिमन्त्रयेत्॥ २६॥ ॐ परमेश्वर धर्मज्ञानवै[राग्यैश्वर्य] [5] □ 22 □ स्थिरा भवन्तु। सुखासनम। २७।

26 VS 9.1: देव सवितः प्रसुव यज्ञं प्रसुव यज्ञपतिं

22cd–12ab Sarvajñanottara 9.110cd–112ab:

अलाभात्सर्वधातूनां हरितालं तु दापयेत्॥ अलाभात्सर्वबीजानां यवबीजं प्रदापयेत्। अलाभात्सर्वरत्नानां वज्रमेकं तु दापयेत्॥ अलाभात्सर्वलोहानां स्वर्णमेकं तु दापयेत्।

20 °मित्याहुर्द °] em.; °मित्याहुद ° MS 21 सोम्यायां सर्षपाञ्चेव] em.; [शो]म्या पर्सपा चैव MS • °रागं] em.; °रागां MS • मरकतं चैव] em.; मरगतञ्चैव MS 22 °मयं] em.; °मया MS • मध्यत] conj.; मध्यतो MS • °धातूनां] em.; °धातूनां MS • दापयेत्] em.; प्रदापयेत् MS 23 शालि °] em.; सिल ° MS 24 ऋत्विजः] conj.; ऋत्वजः MS 25 °चियत्वा] em.; °चियत्वा MS • प्रासादं] em.; प्रसादं MS 26 शिवो] em.; शिवे MS • °नां तु मर्दितानां] em.; °यस्तु मर्दितानां MS 26 अर्घ्यं दद्या °] em.; अर्घ्यन्दाद्या ° MS • The third pāda is unmetrical. • °मिममन्त्रयेत्] em.; °मेभिमन्त्रयेत MS

नित्यं हि सदा देव प्रत्यहं परिवर्तनात्। पूज्यतां यजमानार्थं यं सर्वकामफलैर्गुणैः॥ २८॥ राजा विशेषमाञ्जोति दीर्घायुर्निरुपद्रवः। चिरं पालयते पृथ्वीं धनधान्योपशोभिताम्॥ २९॥ यस्मिन् पूज्यते तत्स्थाने शोभिता चाज्ञा वर्धताम्। पूज्यतां यजमानार्थं ++++++ ॥ ३०॥ [6] \sqcup 19 \sqcup कीर्तिवर्धनः॥ प्रार्थनमन्त्रः॥ *३१॥ अ नमो नमः परमाय परमेष्ठचात्मने नमः॥ स्थापनमन्त्रः॥ ३२॥ ध्रुवे नक्षत्रे र्-इति मनुना स्थितिन्यासं कुरुते। ३३। नैवेद्यं च बलिं दत्वा प्रणिपत्य यथाविधि। पुन्नाम रुद्रपादश्च ततः शान्तिं च कारयेत्॥ ३४॥ स्थिरीकरणमन्त्रः॥ चतुर्थ्यामहोरात्रेण हो(मं) शा(न्तिं) ++++॥ *३५॥ ⋯ ⋯ † (ख्यर)ववृद्धावधी † पुनः॥ ३६॥ गन्धचूर्णं समालिख्य कुर्याह्नक्षणलक्षितम्। तन्मध्ये तु न्यसेत्पद्मं कर्णिकाकेसरान्वितम्॥ ३७॥ तत्र पूजा च कर्तव्या नवव्यूहसमन्विता।

लोकपाला ग्रहाः पूज्याः सर्वदिक्षु समन्विताः॥ ३८॥
पूजियत्वा ततः पश्चात्[2]+++++++
॥ ३९॥
विदवा](द)रतैः शान्तैः विष्णुशास्त्रविशारदैः।
पद्ममध्ये तु विन्यस्य कलशं दिव्यरूपिणम्॥ ४०॥
सुशम्बरं दीप्तिमन्तं तोयपूर्णं गुणान्वितम्।
अलं तु वेदकैर्मन्त्रैः पञ्चभिर्वरुणदैवतैः॥ ४१॥
तत्र रत्नानि देयानि धातुबीजानि चैव हि।
आम्रादिपल्लवैश्चैव सुगन्धैः पुष्पदामकैः॥ ४२॥
अनेन (वि)[धना] [3]++++++++ ।
।। ४३॥
ततः संस्नापितं देवं पुष्पं धूपं च दापयेत्।
आ प्यायस्वेति मन्त्रेण या ते रुद्र शिवा तनूः।
चतुर्विधं ध्यानसंयुक्तं देवमभ्यर्चयेत्सदा॥ ४४॥
ॐ अनिरुद्धाय मोक्षात्मने स्वाहा।पादयोः।
ॐ कामाय गतप्रभवे स्वाहा।
धूपं दत्वा – ॐ अमृतमूर्तये स्वाहा।४४।
ब्राह्मणपुरोगमाः सर्वे [+++++++] ।
[4] ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· · · · · · · · ·

44 RV.1.91.16: आ प्यायस्व समेतु ते VS 16.2: या ते रुद्र शिवा तन्:

38 ग्रहाः पूज्याः] em.; ग्रह पूज्या MS • समन्विताः] em.; समन्वितः MS 39 ततः] em.; तत MS 40 °रूपिणम्] em.; °रूपिनम् MS 41 सुग्रम्बरं दीप्तिमन्तं] conj.; स्वसम्बरन्दिप्तिमन्त च MS • °पूणें] em.; °पूण्णिं MS 41 अलं तु] conj.; अलस्तु MS • °भिवरुणदैवतैः] em.; °भिवरुणदेवतैः MS 42 आम्रादिपल्लवै °] em.; अम्ब्रादिपल्लवि ° MS • सुगन्धैः] em.; सुगन्धै MS 44 संस्नापितं] conj.; स्नास्नापितो MS 44 या ते] em.; जा ते MS 45 अनिरुद्धाय] em.; अग्निरुद्राय MS • पादयोः] em.; पादयो MS 45 ओं अमृतमूर्तये] em.; अमृतमूर्तन MS 46 ब्राह्मणपुरोगमाः सर्वे] em.; ब्रह्मणपुरोगणा सर्वे MS. This is unmetrical if identified as one pāda of a verse.

++++ावरूपाय मम भक्तानुरूपतः। क्षम्यतां विष्णुं दीनस्य विधानाय प्रतिष्ठितः। गायत्र्यष्टशतं जपेत्॥ ४७॥ चरुं च साधयेत्पश्चात्पूर्वोक्तविधिचोदितम। नित्यं मन्त्रं ततो हुत्वा महाव्याहृतिसंयुतम्॥ ४८॥ चरुणा होमयेत्सम्यग्मूलमन्त्रं हितं न्यसेत्। त्रीण (प) ++[5]+++ ++++++ ॥ ४९ ॥ _†पति†। अष्टाक्षरं ततो हुत्वा द्वादशाक्षरमेव वा॥५०॥ दक्षिणां गुरवे दद्याद्यथावित्तानुसारतः। गजमेव प्रदातव्यमश्वं वा ग्राममेव वा॥ ५१॥ रत्नं चैव सुवर्णं च वैणवं च सुशोभनम्। वस्त्रयुग्मानि देयानि चीरपट्टपटांस्तथा॥ ५२॥ प्रणम्य गुरवे पश्चाद्रतं (द)[द्यात्+[6]+++] । (6) +++++i युक्तं यः कुर्याद्वै ++++। या तस्य] फलसंपत्तिर्मया वक्कं न शक्यते॥ ५४॥ अनेनैव विधानेन फलं प्रासादविस्तरम्। देवागारं करोमीति समासाद्यस्तु चिन्तयेत्॥ ४४॥

⁴⁷ भक्तानु॰] em.; भत्कानु॰ ms • क्षम्यतां] em.; क्षमतां ms • प्रतिष्ठितः] conj.; प्रतिष्ठिताः ms • °त्र्यष्टशतं जपेत्] em.; °त्राष्टशतं जापेत् ms 48 °त्पश्चात्पूर्वोक्तं॰] em.; °त्पाश्चापूर्वोक्तं॰ ms • ततो ms 49 होमयेत्सम्य॰] em.; होमयेसंम्य॰ ms 50 °रं ततो हुत्वा] em.; °रं ततो वा हुः। त्वा ms 51 दक्षणां गुरवे] em.; दक्षणे गुरुवेms • °सारतः] em.; °भारतः ms • गज॰] em.; गजा॰ ms 52 सुवर्णं च] ms शुवार्णञ्च ms • वैणवं] em.; वैनवं ms • चीरपट्टपटांस्तथा] ms 54 कुर्यादे] ms 55 देवागारं करोमीति समासाद् | ms ; देवांगारं करांमीति समसा ms

तस्य कायगतं पापं तदेवाह्नि प्रमुच्यते॥
कृते तु किं पुनस्तत्र प्रासादे विविधेन तु॥ ५६॥

[शर]णं +++(last folio, r1)++++++मा(ष्ट)कम्।
सुसमाप्तं गृहं यस्य फलं प्राप्तं न संशयः॥

तस्माद्वित्तानुसारेण कुर्याद्विष्णुगृहं ध्रुवम्॥ ४७॥ ⊗॥

इति पञ्चरात्रे स्वायम्भुवे ऽष्टमो ऽध्याय[:]॥

⁵⁶ तदेवाह्नि] conj.; तववह्ने MS • कृते तु] conj.; कृतेषु MS • किं पुनस्तत्र] em.; किम्पुनतत्त् MS • तु] em.; तुः MS 57 सुसमाप्तं] em.; ससमाष्टं MS • Colophon: स्वायम्भुवे] em.; स्वयंभुवे MS

॥ नवमाध्यायः॥

… ⊔ 68 ⊔ [2] (स्व)गतं चिन्त(येत्) ॥१॥

पीतवासं चतुर्भुजं शङ्खचक्रगदाधरम्॥

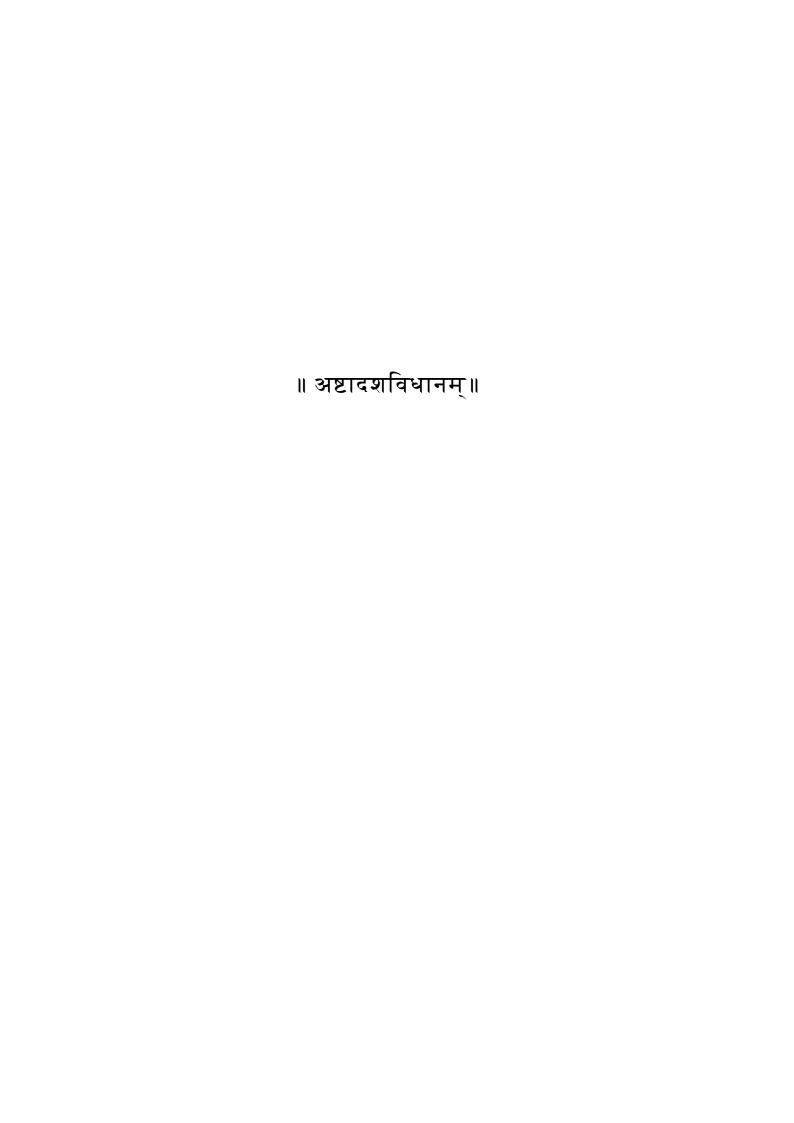
शान्तं परमनिर्वाणं तन्नो विष्णुः प्रचोदयात्॥ ध्यानमन्त्रः॥ २॥

ॐ ज्वल २ प्रज्वल २ ॐ धूपं गृह्ध २ गन्धमाघ्राय॥ धू(पं)[दत्त्वा ना](रा)यणाय विद्यहे वासुदेवाय धीमहि तन्नो विष्णुः प्रचोदयात् स्वाहा॥ ३॥

ॐ गच्छ २ पुनरागमनाय॥ विसर्जनमन्त्रः॥ ४॥ (याव) ⊔ 19 ⊔ [3]+++++

स्थापनं नवमो ऽध्यायः समाप्तः॥⊗॥

^{2 °}वासं चतुर्भुजं] em.; °वासं चतुर्भुजां MS • °गदाधरम्] em.; °गजाधरं MS • शान्तं परम °] em.; शान्त परापरम ° MS • तन्नो विष्णुः] conj.; श्वेत विष्णु MS • °मन्त्रः] em.; °मन्त्र MS 3 धूपं गृह्णः] conj.; व्यं गृह्णं MS 3 धीमहि] conj.; धीमहे MS • विष्णुः प्रचोदयात्] em.; विष्णु प्रचोदयं MS 4 °गमनाय] em.; °गमनायं MS 4 विसर्जनमन्त्रः] em.; विसर्जणमन्त्र MS 4 Colophon: स्थापनं] em.; स्थापनः MS • Sध्यायः] em.; ऽध्यायः MS • The manuscript colophon reads: संवत् अप्कण्डै (१४७) आषाढशुक्र एकादश्यां शुक्र (विने) +++ नक्षत्रे लिक्षतमितिः॥ \otimes ॥



॥ अष्टादशविधानम्॥

[Approximately thirteen verses are lost as the third folio is missing. See Introduction, pp. ix and xxvii.]

 $[*4\mathrm{r1}]$ अङ्गहीना न सिध्यन्ति कल्पकोटिशतैरपि। तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन अङ्गन्यासविधिं कुरु॥१॥

अ नरे नरे नरनाथ नरय मां नरोत्तम। प्रथमब्रह्म॥ २॥

अ यज्ञाय नमो यानाय नमो धर्माय (न)मः पुण्याय नमो व्रताय नमो नियमाय नमो मार्गानुसारिणे नमः। द्वितीयब्रह्म॥३॥

ॐ अकालेभ्यो ऽथ कालेभ्यः कालकालतरेभ्यश्व। सर्वतः (का)लिकालेभ्यो न][2]मस्ते रुद्ररुद्रेभ्यः। तृतीयब्रह्म॥ ४॥

ॐ तत्संयोगाय विद्यहे हृषीकेशाय धीमहि तन्नो विष्णुः प्रचोदयात्। चतुर्थब्रह्म॥ ४॥

ॐ बोधक सर्वविद्यानां देवदानवाधिपते महापुरुष नमो ऽस्तु ते। (प)ञ्चमब्रह्म॥६॥

पञ्चमं मूर्धि विन्यस्य चतुर्थं मुखमण्डले। तृतीयं हृदि विन्यस्य द्वितीयं गृह्य-म्-एव च। प्रथमं पादयुग्मे तु विन्यसेत यथाक्रमम्॥७॥

^{1 °}न्यास °] em.; °न्यासं MS • कुरु] em.; कुरुः MS 2 नरे नरनाथ नरय मां] conj.; णरे णरण्णाथ नरय म्मान् MS • °ब्रह्म] em.; °ब्रह्मा MS 3 यानाय नमो धर्माय] em.; यानाय धर्माय MS • °ब्रह्म] em.; °ब्रह्मा MS • द्वितीयब्रह्म] em.; द्वितीयब्रह्म MS (secunda manu in the bottom margin); the original, though damaged by breaking, is still visible partly.) 4 अकालेभ्यो] conj.; कालेभ्यो MS • कालेभ्यः] em.; कालेभ्य MS • °कालतरे °] em.; °कालान्तरे ° MS • °ब्रह्म] em.; °ब्राह्मा MS 5 धीमहि तन्नो विष्णुः] em.; धीत्महे तन्नो विष्णु MS • °ब्रह्म] em.; °ब्राह्मा MS 6 अ वोधक] conj.; रोधक MS • °धिपते] em.; °धिपति • (प) इम °] (प) इ ° MS 7 मूर्धि] em.; मूर्धि MS • चतुर्थं] em.; चतुर्थे MS 7 °क्रमम्] em.; °क्रमः MS

तृतीयं [तु शक्तिन्यासं विन्यसे] ि यथाक्रमम्। ॐ विजये नमः। ॐ अजिते नमः। ॐ अपराजिते नमः। ॐ जयावहे नमः। ॐ जम्भिन नमः। ॐ स्तम्भिन नमः। आपादमस्तकं यावन्न्यासमेवं यथाक्रमम्॥ ८॥

कला(न्या)सः चतुर्थस्तु।

सृष्टिर्वृद्धिर्मतिर्लक्ष्मीर्मेधा कान्तिः स्वधा स्थितिः।

रजा रक्षा रतिः पाल्या कामा तृष्णा मतिः क्रिया॥९॥

ऋद्धिर्माया च रात्री च भ्रामणी मोहनी तथा। [निद्रा मोहा तमा तृ][4]ष्णा क्षुधा मृत्युर्जरा भया॥ १०॥

निवृत्तिश्च प्रतिष्ठा च शान्तिर्विद्या तथैव च।

9-11 Svacchandatantra 1.54-59ab: तारा सुतारा तरणी तारयन्ती सुतारणी। ईशानस्य कला पञ्च निरञ्जनपदानुगा॥ निवृत्तिश्व प्रतिष्ठा च विद्या शान्तिस्तथैव च। पुरुषस्य कला ह्येताश्वतस्यः परिकीर्तिताः॥ तमा मोहा क्षुधा निद्रा मृत्युर्माया भया जरा। अघोरस्य कला ह्येता अष्टौ वै वरवर्णिनि॥ रजा रक्षा रितः पाल्या काम्या तृष्णा मितः क्रिया। ऋद्धिर्माया च रात्रिश्च भ्रामिणी मोहनी तथा॥ मनोन्मनीकला ह्येता वामदेवे त्रयोदश। सिद्धिर्ऋद्धिर्चृ-तिर्लक्ष्मीर्मेधा कान्तिः सुधा स्थितिः॥ सद्योजातकलास्त्वेवमष्टौ सम्परिकीर्तिताः।

Netratantra 22.26cd-28cd, 29cd-30ab, 31, 33cd, 34cd: सिद्धिर्ऋद्धिर्द्युतिर्लक्ष्मीर्मेधा का-न्तिर्धृतिः स्वधा॥ सद्योब्रह्मकला एताः पश्चिमं व्याप्य संस्थिताः। रजा रक्षा रितः पाल्या काम्या तृष्णा मितः क्रिया॥ वृद्धिर्माया च नाडी च भ्रामणी मोहनी तथा। वामदेवकला ह्येता वैष्णवांशे व्यवस्थिताः॥ ... तमो मोहा क्षुधा निद्रा मृत्युर्माया भया जरा॥ अघोरस्य कला ह्येता रौद्रांशे तु व्यवस्थिताः। ... निवृत्तिश्च प्रतिष्ठा च विद्या शान्तिस्तथैव च। पुरुषस्य कला ह्येता ईश्वरे तु व्यवस्थिताः॥ ... तारा सुतारा तरणी तारयन्ती सुतारिणी॥ ... ईशानस्य कला ह्येताः पञ्च वै कारणात्मिकाः॥

⁸ तृतीयं] conj.; तृतीय MS • जम्भिन नमः। ॐ स्तम्भिन] em.; जम्भिनी नमः। ॐ स्तम्भिनी MS • °मेवं] conj.; °मेव MS 9 (न्या)सः] em.; न्या]सं MS • सृष्टिवृं-िद्धर्मितिलंक्ष्मीमेंधा कान्तिः] em.; शृष्टिवृद्धिमितिलक्ष्मीमेधा कान्ति MS • स्थितिः] em.; स्थिता MS • रजा रक्षा रितः] em.; रजो रक्ष्या रित MS • तृष्णा मितः किया] em.; तृष्ण मितक्क्ष्या MS 10 ऋद्धिमाया च रात्री च] conj.; अविधिकाय तात [-ी] च MS • °ष्णा क्षुधा मृत्युर्जरा] em.; °ष्णाः क्षुधा मृत्युर्ज्वर MS 11 निवृत्ति °] em.; नि-विंति ° MS • शान्तिविंद्या] em.; शान्तिविद्या MS • तारा] em.; तरा MS • °यन्ती सुतारणी] em.; °यन्ति स्वतारणी MS • °त्रंशत्कलोपेत] em.; °त्रिङ्शकलापेत MS • °र्यः समुदाहृतः] em.; °र्यं समुदाहृताः MS

तारा सुतारा तरणी तारयन्ती सुतारणी। अष्टत्रिंशत्कलोपेत आचार्यः समुदाहृतः॥ ११॥

पञ्चमन्यासः॥

पुरुषः प्रकृतिर्बुद्धिरहंकारो मनश्चेति पञ्च।
शब्दः स्पर्शो रसो रूपं गन्धश्चेति पञ्च।
पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशश्चेति पञ्च।
चश्चः श्रोत्रं घ्राणं त्विग्रसना चे]िति पञ्च।
प्राणो ऽपानः समान उदानो व्यानश्चेति पञ्च।
पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञ आचार्यः समुदाहृतः॥१२॥
सर्वाक्षरमयं षष्ठं देवदेवे सुयोजयेत्।
अकारं दक्षिणाङ्गुष्ठे आकारं वामतो न्यसेत्॥१३॥
इकारं दक्षिणे गुल्फे ईकारं वामतो न्यसेत्।
उकारं नलके चैव ऊकारं वामतः स्थितम्॥१४॥
ऋका[रं दक्षिणे जानौ ऋ][*4v1]कारं वामजानुके।
त्वकारं ग्रह्मे विन्यस्य ऐकारं लिङ्ग एव हि।
ओकारं दक्षिणे कट्यां औकारं वाम-म्-एव च॥१६॥
विन्दुयुक्तमकारं तु नाभिस्थाने नियोजयेत्।

जठरेति पुनश्चैव अः युद्धीत विशेषतः॥१७॥

¹² प्रकृतिर्बुद्धिरहंकारो मनश्चेति पञ्च] em.; प्रकृतिः। बुद्धि अहंकार पञ्चमः MS • शब्दः स्पर्शो रसो रूपं] em.; शब्द पर्ष रस रूप MS • पञ्च] em.; पञ्चमः MS • पृथिव्याप्रस्तेजो] em.; पृथिवी आप तेज MS • चक्षुः श्रोत्रं घ्राणं] em.; चक्षु श्रोत्र घ्राना MS • पञ्च] em.; पञ्चमः MS • प्राणो ऽपानः] em.; प्राणो प्राण MS • उदानो व्यानः] em.; उदान व्याणः MS • आचार्यः] em.; आचार्य MS 13 अकारं] em.; अकार MS • आकारं] em.; आकार MS 14 °रं दक्षिणे गुल्फे] em.; °र दक्षिणाङ्गुष्टे MS • ईकारं] em.; इकार MS • उकारं नलके चैव] em.; उकार नलको चैव MS • स्थितम्] em.; स्थितः MS 15 ऊरुके चैव] em.; ऊरुक चैव MS • स्थितम्] em.; स्थितः MS 16 गृह्ये विन्यस्य] em.; गृह्य विन्यस्य MS • हि] em.; हिः MS • ओकारं] em.; ओकारे MS • औकारं] em.; अोकारे MS • औकारं] em.; °युक्त अकारस्तु MS

षोडशश्चैव बीजानि स्वरन्यासमनुत्तमम्। आत्मतत्त्वमिति ख्यातं भि[++++++]॥१८॥ [2]ककारमुरसि विन्यस्य खकारं दक्षिणे तथा। गकारं स्तनवामे तु घकारं कण्ठतो न्यसेत्॥१९॥ ङकारं चिबुके दद्याद्देवदेवे यथाऋमम्। चकारं पृष्ठवंशे तु छकारं सर्वपृष्ठिके ॥ २०॥ जकारं कटिकायां तु झकारं कुक्षिदक्षिणे। जकारं वामकुक्षायां बीजानि क्रमशो न्यसेत्॥ २१॥ हस्ते तु दक्षिणे ऽङ्गुष्ठे टकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत्। [ठकारं ++++] [3]च डकारं तलिकास्तथा॥ २२॥ ढकारं बाह्मध्ये तु णकारं वाम अङ्गके। तकारं हस्तपृष्ठे च थकारं दशने तथा॥ २३॥ दकारं तालुके चैव धकारं बाहुमध्यतः। नकारं दक्षिणाङ्गिं च पकारमोष्ठयोर्न्यसेत्॥ २४॥ फकारं दशने कृत्वा ग्रीवायां तु बकार वै। भकारं तालुके चैव मकारं घण्टिकास्तथा॥ २४॥ वि[द्या]तत्त्वमिति प्रोक्तं क(र्त) व्यं तु विजानता]। [4]यकारं दक्षिणे गण्डे रकारं वामगण्डके॥ २६॥ नासिकायां लकारं तु वकारं तु ललाटके। शकारं दक्षिणे नेत्रे पकारं वामलोचने॥ २७॥ सकारं दक्षिणे कर्णे हकारं वामतो न्यसे(त्)।

¹⁸ षोडशसैव बीजानि] conj.; षोढकसैव बीजाणि MS • °मनुत्तमम्] °मनुतमम् MS • ख्यातं] conj.; ख्याता MS • अ:] em.; अ MS 21 झकारं] em.; झकार MS • °कुक्षायां] em.; °यक्षाया MS 22 हस्ते तु] em.; हस्तेस्तु MS • ऽङ्गुष्टे] em.; गुष्टे MS • तिलकास्तथा] conj.; तिलंकास्तथा MS 23 °पृष्टे] conj.; °पृष्टौ MS • दशने तथा] em.; दशणेस्तथा MS 24 °मध्यतः] em.; °मध्यतुः MS 25 दशने] em.; दशणे MS • वै] em.; वैः MS • भकारं] em.; भकार MS 27 शकारं] em.; षकार MS • नेत्रे षकारं] em.; नेत्रं। सकार MS

शिरसञ्च शिखायां तु क्षकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत्। शिवतत्त्वमिदं प्रोक्तं यथाख्यातं तु शम्भुना॥ २८॥

सप्तमं स्वरबीजेन॥

ॐ अ वासुदेवाय न(मः।) [ॐ आ संकर्षणाय नमः।

ॐ अं प्रदाुम्नाय [5]नमः।ॐ अः अनिरुद्धाय नमः।

अ अ नारायणाय नमः। अ तत्सद् ब्रह्मणे नमः।

अ हूं विष्णवे नमः। अ नरसिंहाय नमः। अ भूवराहाय नमः॥

आपादमस्तकं यावन्न्यसेद्बीजानि सर्वतः॥ २९॥

वेदन्यासाष्टमं प्रोक्तं कर्तव्यं तु विजानता॥ श्रीसूक्तं शिखायां (न्य)स्य शिरसि मण्डलब्राह्मणम्॥ ३०॥

सूर्यसाम ललाटे तु उन्नया(मि)[$\frac{1}{2}$ नेत्रयोः। (*5r1)++म]साम नासाग्रे॥ ३१॥

येनेदं दक्षिणे कर्णे ज्योत्यकर्म च वामके। नेत्रनासी तदुत्तरे॥ ३२॥ पावमानीविराजाभ्यां गण्डयोरुभयोर्न्यसेत्। रथन्तरं वक्रे न्यसेत्॥ ३३॥ तदेवाग्निस्तदादित्य इति दशनपङ्किषु। ऋचं वाचेति जिह्वायां स्वाहा प्राणे तु तालुके॥ ३४॥

30 श्रीसूक्तम् RV khila 2.6 मण्डलब्राह्मणम् One of the Upaniṣads! 31 सूर्यसाम SV 5.7.177.1 उन्नयामि SV $\bar{\rm A}$. Gā. 290 32 येनेदं भूतं? VS 34.4 34 तदेवाग्निस्तदादि-त्यस्तद्वायुस्तदु चन्द्रमाः VS 32.1; ऋचं वाचं VS 36.1; स्वाहा प्राणेभ्यः VS 39.1

²⁹ अ वासुदेवाय] em.; अ: वासुदेवाय: MS 29 अ: अनि॰] em.; अं अनि॰ MS अत्र नारायणाय] em.; अ: नारायनाय MS • तत्सद्भृद्याणे] em.; तत्सद्भृद्याणे MS 29 विष्णवे] em.; वैष्णवे MS • ॰ सिंहाय] em.; ॰ सिङ्घाय MS 29 न्यसेद्] em.; न्यसे MS 30 वेद॰] em.; देव॰ MS • ॰ ष्टमं प्रोक्तं] ॰ ष्टमं MS • विजानता] em.; विजानता MS 30 शिखायां] em.; शिखा MS • ॰ ब्राह्मणम्] em.; ॰ ब्राह्मणां MS • क्याह्मणां लिण.; ॰ क्याह्मणां MS • क्याह्मणां लिण.; ॰ क्याह्मणां लिण.; ॰

ईशावास्यं तु ओष्ठयोः चिबुके गार्गिब्राह्मणम्। कुमारबालं कपोलयोः॥ ३५॥ कम्बुभ्यां स्कम्भसूक्तं पुरुष(सूक्तं)किण्ठे न्यसेत्]। [2]पुरुषं पुनर्दक्षिणे स्तने वामस्तने पुरुषगतिम्॥ ३६॥ वरुणसाम न्यसेद्धृदि ज्येष्ठसाम नाभेति। तमीशानं दक्षिणे बाहुं वामतो वामबाहुके॥ ३७॥ कङ्कतो बाहुमध्ये तु वाममध्ये कनिक्रन्तम्। विदा मघवन् हस्ते तु वामे करे इन्द्रनारयम्॥ ३८॥ वातारमिन्द्र अङ्गुल्यां इन्द्रायाहि चित्रभानो वामाङ्गुल्यां च। शुद्धवत्यो नखाग्रे तु [++++[3]+]खां सदा। व्यम्बकं कटिमूले तु शाम्भवं पृष्ठवंशयोः।

35 ईशावास्यम् VS 40.1; गार्गिब्राह्मणम् ŚB 14.6.6 36 स्कम्भसूक्तम् AV 10.7.1-44; पुरुषसूक्तम् RV 10.90; पुरुषव्रते SV 1.222, 1.609; पुरुषगतिः (सेतुषाम) SV 1.594 37 वरुणसाम SV ज्येष्ठसाम SV 1.31 = RV 6.7.1 (according to Haradatta), SV 1.33 = RV 1.115.1 (according to Govinda); cf. Olivelle 2000: 712 तमीशानं RV.1.89.5 38 कंकतो न कंकत RV 1.191.1 कनिकन्तम् = कनिकृति हरिरा RV 9.95.1 SV 1.530 विदा मघवन् (महानाम्नी) RV Khila. 5.4.1 = SV Ā. Gā. pari. 1 इन्द्रनारयम् = इन्द्रं नरो नेमिधता हवन्ते RV 7.27.1 = SV 1.318 38 prose. त्रातारिमन्द्र RV 6.47.11 इन्द्रायाहि चित्रभानो RV 1.3.4 39 शुद्धवत्यः = एतो न्विन्द्र स्तवाम शुद्धम् RV 8.95.7-9 = SV 1.350 त्र्यम्बकं यजामहे RV 7.59.12; शाम्भवम् = नमः श्रम्भवायः VS 16.41; अपा पृष्ठमिस VS 11.29, 13.53; विकर्ण = ब्रह्मसाम = विभ्राङ् बृहत् RV 10.170.1; SV Ā. Gā. 257

35 ईशावास्यं तु] conj.; ईषावादन्त MS • चिबुके गार्गिब्राह्मणम्] conj.; चिबुके गार्गितिह्मणं MS^{pc}; चि(बु)++++ह्मणं MS^{ac} • कपोलयोः] em.; कयोलयो MS • The first pāda is unmetrical, but in an even pāda it would have alright. The last pāda, too, is unmetrical. 36 कम्बुभ्यां स्कम्भ | em.; कंबूभ्यं कम्ब | MS • पुनर्] em.; पुन MS • वामस्तने] em.; वामःस्तने MS • पुरुषगतिम्] conj.; पुरुषंगति MS • This whole verse is unmetrical but still rhythmical. 37 °साम न्यसेद्भृदि] em.; °सा न्यसे हृदि MS • °साम] conj.; °सामं MS • तमीशानं] em.; तमीशाने MS • बाहुं] conj.; बाहूः MS • Except the last, all other pādas of this verse are unmetrical. 38 क-क्कृतो] em.; कक्कृते MS • कनिकन्तम्] conj.; कनेष्टतम् MS • मघवन्] em.; मेघव MS • °नारयम्] conj.; °नारयोः MS • The last pāda is unmetrical. 38 prose. त्रातार | em.; तातार | MS • इन्द्रायाहि चित्र | em.; अ इन्द्रायाग चित्रा | MS • अगुद्धवत्यो] conj.; शुद्धवर्त्त MS • सदा] conj.; सदाः MS • शाम्भवं] conj.; सम्भवं MS • °वंशयोः] em.; °पंसेयोः MS

अपां पृष्ठेति श्रीस्कं विकर्णं वृषणे न्यसेत्॥ ३९॥
भासं लिङ्गं तु कल्पयेत्।
गृद्धो रुद्रं गुदमध्ये वात आ वातु भेषजम्॥ ४०॥
दक्षिणकत्यां वामकत्यां इमां वामिति रुद्रं दक्षिणतो ऊरु। ४१।
ऊरु वामेति विभ्राड्बृहत्सामं दक्षिणे जानु।
लज्जा द्विज वामजानुके। ४२।
देवव्रतं दीर्घन्या [++++++[4]+](गु)ल्फौ द्वौ तु कल्पयेत्।
आज्यदोहपललभारे च दक्षिणे चरणौ न्यसेत्॥ ४३॥
आकृष्णास्यवामीति पादौ-मुपरि कल्पयेत्।
यण्वकमङ्गुलयः सर्वा जन्यकर्माणि वामाङ्गु(ल)[यः॥ ४४॥
व]राहसाम नखाग्रे कदृद्रा नखवामके।
नीलग्रीवा तरत्स मन्दी पावमानी तथैव च॥ ४४॥
आत्माङ्गे ऽङ्गान्तराञ्चैव सर्वरन्ध्रेषु विन्यसेत्।

40 भाससामन् RV 6.8.1; SV $\bar{\text{A}}$. Gā. 258 रुद्रं = रुद्रसाम = तद्द्वो गाय SV 1.115; वात आ वातु भेषजं RV 10.186.1 41 इमां वां मित्रावरुणा RV 7.36.2 ऊरुद्ध्यम् SV $\bar{\text{A}}$. Gā. 266-267; विभ्राड्बृहत्साम RV 10.170.1; SV $\bar{\text{A}}$. Gā. 257; लज्जा द्विज unidentified 43 देवव्रतम् SV $\bar{\text{A}}$. Gā. 212-14; आज्यदोहसाम RV 6.7.1=SV 1.67; $\bar{\text{A}}$. Gā. 43-45; पललभारम् ?? 44 आकृष्णेन RV 1.35.2=VS 33.43 अस्य वामस्य RV 1.164.1; यण्वकम् = इन्द्रमिद्गाथिनो बृहत् RV 1.7.1=SV 1.198; $\bar{\text{A}}$. Gā. 122 45 प्र काव्यमुशनेव = वराहसाम SV 1.524 कदृद्राय प्रचेतसे RV 1.43.1-9; नीलग्रीवा VS 16.56-57 तरत्स मन्दी SV 1.500=RV 9.58.1-4 पावमानी ??

39 अपां पृष्ठेति] conj.; अधः पृष्टि MS • विकर्णं वृषणे] em.; विकर्णं वृषने MS 40 भासं] em.; भाष MS • गृद्धो रुद्रं] em.; गृद्धा रुद्र MS • वात आ वातु भे॰] em.; वातो वा चात भै॰ MS 41 वामिति] em.; वामेति MS 42 विभ्राड्बृहत्सामं] em.; विभ्रामट्। बृहस्साम MS 43 ॰ व्रतं] em.; ॰ व्रते MS • चरणौ] conj.; तरणौ MS • The third pāda is unmetrical. 44 आकृष्णा॰] conj.; आकृष्ण॰ MS • यण्व-कमङ्गलयः] conj.; येण्यकर्मन्गुलयः MS • जन्यकर्माणि वामाङ्ग॰] conj.; जेन्यकर्मणि वामागु॰ MS • Except the second, all other pādas are unmetrical. 45 वराह॰] MS²; व written in secunda manus in the bottom margin, the original is damaged by worm but still partly visible) • ॰साम] em.; ॰सामं MS • कदृद्रा] em.; रदृद्रा MS • The first and third pādas are unmetrical. 46 आत्माङ्गे ऽङ्गा॰] conj.; अद्माङ्गि अङ्गा॰ MS • ॰रन्भ्रेषु] em.; ॰रन्भ्रेषु MS • रथन्तरं] em.; रथान्तरं MS • वाजिषु] em.; वाजिनेषु च MS • The last pāda is unmetrical.

रथन्तरं रथमध्ये रथे (ति) शिक्ति [5]ति] (वा) जिषु विन्यसेत्॥ ४६॥ हिरण्यगर्भमस्त्रेषु सुदर्शनेषु च विन्यसेत्। शैवे च वैष्णवे चैव सौरे भागवते तथा। वेदन्यासमिति प्रोक्तं देवदेवेन शम्भुना॥ ४७॥ वेदन्यासो ऽष्टमः॥ नवमं नामतः प्रोक्तं देवदेवजगत्पतेः। केशवं तु शिरे न्यस्य मुखे नारायणं न्यसेत्। ग्रीवायां माधवं चैव गोविन्दं बाहु विन्यसेत्॥ ४६॥ हृदये विन्यसेद्दिष्णुं ज(ठ) रि मधुस् [6] दनम्]। किटिभ्यां वामनं चैव जंघ दामोदरं न्यसेत्॥ ४९॥ जानुनि च हृषीकेशं (पादौ म्-उ) परि पद्मनाभं च। एतानि दश नामानि द्वादशाङ्गे नियोजयेत्॥ ५०॥ दशमे द्वादशाक्षरं विन्यसेत्, पुनर्हरेत्। ॐकारं विन्यसेन्मूर्धि नकारं नासिकोपरि।

46 रथे तिष्ठन् VS 29.43 47 RV 1.121.1: हिरण्यगर्भः

केशवं शिरिस न्यस्य मुखे नारायणं तथा॥ ग्रीवायां माधवं चैव गोविन्दं बाहुके न्यसेत्। हृदये विन्यसेद्विष्णुं पृष्ठे च मधुसूदनम्॥ जठरे चैव कत्यां वै वामनं च त्रिविक्रमम्। श्रीधरं च हृषीकेशं जंघे तु परिकल्पयेत्। गृह्ये च पद्मनाभं तु पादौ दामोदरं न्यसेत्॥ 51-54 Devāmṛṭapañcarātra 11.3-5:

अकारं विन्यसेन्मूर्धि नकारं नासिकोपरि। मोकारं तु मुखे न्यस्य भकारं कण्ठगोचरे॥

47 ॰गर्भमस्त्रेषु] conj.; ॰गर्भेषु मन्त्रेषु MS • The second $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 48 ॰न्यासो ऽष्टमः] em.; ॰न्यासाष्टमां MS 48 नामतः] conj.; नामता MS • ॰जगत्पते:] conj.; ॰जगत्पते MS • शिरे] conj.; शिरं MS • मुखे नारायणं] em.; मुख नारायन MS • ॰वं चैव] em.; ॰वश्चैव MS 49 ॰सेद्विष्णुं] em.; ॰सेद्विष्णुं MS • किटिभ्यां] em.; ॰केश । स[पादौ] MS • ॰नाभं च] em.; ॰नाभश्च MS • द्वादशाङ्गे] em.; ॰केश । स[पादौ] MS • ॰नाभं च] em.; ॰नाभश्च MS • द्वादशाङ्गे] em.; ॰मं द्वादशाक्षर MS • पुनर्] em.; पुन MS • ॐकारं विन्यसेन्] em.; ॐकारं विन्यसेन्] em.; ॐकारं विन्यसेन्] em.; ॐकारं विन्यसे MS • मोकारस्तु] em.; भकारम् MS

⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰ Devāmrtapañcarātra 11.12cd-14:

मोकारस्तु ललाटो ऽयं भकारो वदनं तथा॥ ४१॥
गकारं कण्ठतो न्यस्य वकारं भुजदक्षिणे।
[तेका [*5v1]रं] हृदये न्यस्य देवदेवं स(नातन)म्॥ ४२॥
वामे भुजे वकारं तु आकारेण समन्वितम्।
(सुका)रं वामजङ्घायां देकारं दक्षिणे न्यसेत्॥ ४३॥
वाकारं वामपादे तु यकारं दक्षिणे न्यसेत्।
एतदेव यथाऋमम्॥ ४४॥
अस्त्रन्यासं प्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेहेषु विन्यसेत्।
सङ्गं चैव उरे न्यस्य शा(क्ग्रं) चैव (हि म)स्तके।
मुसलं च हलं चैव बाहुभ्यां (विनि)विशयेत्॥ ४४॥
कु][2](क्षौ) च ज[5]रे चैव पृष्ठे चऋं निवेशयेत्॥
जङ्घाजानुकटिगुद्द्यो विन्यसेद्गद्गद्गरम्।
गुल्फे पादतले चैव पद्ममेवं तु विन्यसेत्॥ ४॥॥
अङ्गाजानुकटिगुद्द्यो विन्यसेद्वसुद्गरम्।
गुल्फे पादतले चैव पद्ममेवं तु विन्यसेत्॥ ४॥॥ ४७॥

गकारं बाहुदेशे तु वकारं हृदये न्यसेत्। तेकारं नाभिदेशे तु वाकारं पृष्ठदेशतः॥ सुकारं किटमध्ये तु देकारं चोरुमध्यतः। वाकारं जंघयोर्न्यस्य यकारं पादयोर्न्यसेत्॥ 55–57 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.17–21:

अस्त्रन्यासं प्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेहेषु विन्यसेत्। शङ्कं तूरिस विन्यस्य शार्क्नं चैव तु मस्तके॥ मुसलं च हलं चैव बाहूभ्यां विनियोजयेत्। नाभौ तु जठरे चैव पृष्ठे चक्रं निवेशयेत्॥ लिङ्गे च वृषणे चैव शङ्कं वै विन्यसेद्धुधः। जङ्के च जानुनीत्याहुर्न्यसेत्तु गदया ततः॥ गुल्फे पादतले चैव पद्ममेवं नियोजयेत्। हृच्छिरस्तु शिखा चैव कवचं चास्त्रमेव च॥ गायत्री चैव सावित्री नेत्रे तत्र विनिर्दिशेत्। पिङ्गलास्त्रं समाख्यातमष्टाङ्गो विष्णुरुच्यते॥

^{52 °}रं भुजदक्षिणे] conj.; °रन्तु भुजे द्वायं। दक्षिणे MS • हृदये] conj.; हृदयं MS • °देवं] em.; °देव MS 53 वामे] em.; वामं MS • वकारं] em.; छकारे MS • आन्कारेण] em.; अकारेण MS • देकारं] em.; देकारे MS 54 वाकारं] em.; वकारं MS 55 न्यासं प्र°] em.; ज्ञासम्प्र° MS • विन्यसेत्] em.; विन्यसेत् MS • खड्गं] em.; खड्ग MS • शार्ङ्गं चैव] em.; ओङ्गां चेव MS • मस्तके] em.; मस्तके: MS 56 चैव] em.; चैव MS • चकं निवेशयेत्] conj.; चक विनिवेशयेत् MS • वृषणे] em.; वृषने MS 57 °कटिगुद्धे] conj.; °कमित्याद्ध्य MS • °सेद्गदमुद्गरम्] em.; °सेगजर्मुद्गलं MS • चैव] em.; चैव MS • °मेवं तु] conj.; °मेकन्तु MS

सर्वदेवमयं द्वादशम्॥
अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेवमयो हिरः।
ब्रह्मदेवः शिरं तस्य केशेभ्यश्च वनस्पितः॥ ४८॥
चन्द्रादित्यौ स्मृतौ तस्य चक्षु(भ्र्यां)[संव्यवस्थितौ]॥
[3]एकादश समाख्याता रुद्राः कण्ठे समाश्चि(ताः)॥ ४९॥
नक्षत्राणि ग्रहाश्चैव दशने परिकीर्तिताः।
धर्माधर्मौ च विद्गेयौ ओष्ठसंपुटमाश्चितौ॥ ६०॥
सर्वशास्त्रमयी देवी जिह्वायां तु सरस्वती।
गायत्री चैव सावित्री नासाग्रे तु व्यवस्थिते॥ ६१॥
दिशाश्च विदिशाश्चैव सर्वाः श्रोत्रे व्यवस्थिताः।
भ्रुवोर्मध्यगतं विद्याच्छतरुद्राः समाश्चिताः॥ ६२॥
ऋषयो रोम[कूपेषु समु][4] द्रा जठरे स्थिताः।
यक्षकित्ररगन्धर्वाः पिशाचा दानवादयः॥ ६३॥

58-64 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 5.1-7: अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेवमयो हिरः। चन्द्रादित्यौ स्मृतौ तस्य चक्षुर्द्वयसमाश्रितौ॥ ब्रह्माण्डं च शिरस्तस्य केशेभ्यश्च वनस्पितः। एकादश स्मृता रुद्राः कण्ठदेशे समाश्रिताः॥ नक्षत्राश्च ग्रहाश्चैव दशनाः पिरकीर्तिताः। धर्मधर्मौ तु विद्गेयावोष्ठसंपुटमाश्रितौ॥ सर्वशास्त्रं मुखे तस्य जिह्वायां तु सरस्वती। दिशश्च दिविशश्चैव श्रोत्रयोश्च समाश्रिताः॥ तालुके तु समाख्याताविन्द्रो ब्रह्मा समाश्रितौ। भ्रुवोर्मध्ये शिवं विन्द्याच्छ्ललपाणिं वृषध्वजम्॥ ऋषयो रोमकूपेषु समुद्रा जठरे स्मृताः। यक्षकिन्नरगन्धर्वाः पिशाचा दानवास्तथा॥ राक्षसाश्च गणाः सिद्धा उदरेषु समाश्रिताः। नद्यो बाहुगताश्चैव नागाश्चाङ्गलयः स्थिताः॥

58 अतः] em.; अत $MS \bullet$ °देवमयो] em.; °देवया $MS \bullet$ °देवः] em.; °देव $MS \bullet$ केशेभ्यश्च वनस्पतिः] em.; केशोभ्यश्च वनस्पति $MS \bullet SP \bullet SF$ [] em.; em.; em.; em.; केशोभ्यश्च वनस्पति em.; em.;

राक्षसाश्च गणाः सर्वे उदरेषु समाश्रिताः।
नद्यो बाहुगताश्चैव नागाश्चाङ्गुलयः स्मृताः॥६४॥
नसाग्रेषु च सर्वेषु तारागणसमाश्रिताः।
पृष्ठवंशस्थितो मेरुईदये श्रीरिधिष्ठता॥६५॥
धर्मराजो यमश्चैव संस्थितो नाभिमण्डले।
कटिभ्यां पृथिवीं विद्याल्लि(ङ्गे सृष्टिः स)माश्रिता॥६६॥
[जानुभ्याम][5]श्विनौ दे[वौ ऊ]रुके पर्वताः स्थिताः।
नरकाः सप्तपातालाः पादयुग्मे व्यवस्थिताः॥६७॥
देवः कालाग्निरुद्रो वै पादांगुष्ठे व्यवस्थितः।
सर्वदेवात्मको विष्णुः सर्वे देवास्तदात्मकाः॥६८॥
अशेषं (वा)ङ्मयं सर्वं लोकालोकं चराचरम्।
व्याप्तं विष्णुशरीरेण वायु-र्-अम्बरयोर्यथा॥६९॥
त्रयोदशं जीवदानञ्च॥

65-69 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 5.8-13: नखाग्रेषु च सर्वेषु तारागणसमाश्रिता:। पृष्ठमध्ये स्थितो मेरुहृंदये श्रीरिधिष्ठता॥ धर्मराजो यमश्चैव संस्थितो नाभिमण्डले। किटं च पृथिवीं विद्याल्लिङ्गे सृष्टिः समाश्रिता॥ ऊरूभ्यां पर्वताः सर्वे जानुभ्यां चाश्चिनौ स्थितौ। चरणेषु समाख्याताः पातालाः सप्त संस्थिताः॥ नरका घोररूपाश्च पादान्तेषु व्यवस्थिताः। देवः कालाग्निरुदृश्च पादांगुष्ठसमाश्रितः॥ अशेषं वाङ्मयं सर्वं लोकालोकं चराचरम्। व्याप्तं विष्णुशरीरेण पवनेनाम्बरं यथा॥ स एष भगवान् विष्णुः सर्वभूतगतः स्थितः। तस्य यागं प्रवक्ष्यामि स्वयम्भूवचनं यथा॥

⁶⁴ गणाः] em.; गणा MS • नद्यो] em.; नद्या MS • °ङ्गुलयः स्मृताः] em.; °ङ्गुल-य स्मृता MS 65 °समाश्रिताः] em.; °समासृता MS • °धिष्ठता] em.; °धिष्ठतः MS 66 °राजो] em.; °राज MS • संस्थितो] em.; सस्थितो MS • किटभ्यां पृथिवीं विद्याल्] em.; किटभ्यां पृथिवी विन्द्यां MS • सृष्टिः] em.; सृष्टि MS 67 °के पर्वताः स्थिताः] em.; °से पर्वत स्थिता MS • नरकाः सप्तपातालाः] conj.; नलके सप्तश्चेताल MS • °स्थिताः] em.; °स्थिता MS 68 देवः] em.; देव MS • °स्द्रो वै पादांगुष्ठे] em.; °स्वा वै पादांगुष्ठे MS • °स्थितः] em.; °स्थिता MS • विष्णुः सर्वे देवास्तदात्मकाः] em.; विष्णुः सर्व्व देव तदात्मका MS 69 अशेषं] em.; अशेषा MS • °लोकं] em.; °लोक MS • वायुरम्बरयोर्यथा] conj.; वायोरम्बरयोर्यथा MS

पूरके' पूरयेद्देहं कुम्भकेन निरोधयेत्।
[रैचकेन त्यजेद] [6] (ब्र)ह्मन् दशाङ्गं जीव' कल्पयेत्॥ ७०॥
मूर्धि नासातरौ हृदये द्वौ बाहू गुह्म एव हि।
जानुभ्यां पादयोर्यावदृशाङ्गं जीव' कल्पयेत्॥ ७१॥
दिसप्तकं च पक्षेषु जीवदानं जीवनीसूक्तं पाठयेत्।
घटनां तु सहस्रेण शतार्धेन तथा पुनः॥ ७२॥
कल[शांश्व म](ध्य)भागे स्थाने स्थाने सुयोजयेत्।
पूर्वेण ऋ(ग्वेदं) [न्यस्य यजुर्वेदं च] [61]दक्षिणे॥ ७३॥
(पश्चि)मे सामवेदं तु अथर्वं चोत्तरे न्यसेत्।
भद्रंकर्णऋचया तु भद्रपीठं ततो न्यसेत्॥ ७४॥
व्रीह्यश्चेति मन्त्रेण व्रीहिं तत्रैव दापयेत्।
त्रयम्बकेति मन्त्रेणाश्वत्थपल्लवं च दापयेत्॥ ७४॥
कंकतो न कंकत इति मन्त्रेण कंकणं चापि दापयेत्।
काण्डात्काण्डा'ति मन्त्रेण (तै)लं (चैवं) तु दापयेत्॥ ७६॥
(2)दी(र्घायुत्वाय बृहते) इति मन्त्रेण निमर्दनम।

72 जीवदानं जीवनीसूक्तं = अश्विनोः प्राणस्तौ ते KS 11.7; cf. Viṣṇusmṛti 65.2 74 भद्रं कर्णेभिः VS 25.21 75 व्रीहयश्व VS 18.12 • त्र्यम्बकं RV 7.59.12 76 कंकतो न कंकत RV 1.191.1 • काण्डात्काण्डात् VS 13.20 77 दीर्घायुत्वाय बृहतेAV 2.4.1 • शत्रो देवीरभिष्टय VS 36.12

⁷⁰ पूरयेदेहं कुम्भकेन] conj.; पूरकेदेहं कुम्भकेण MS • (ब्र)ह्मन्] em.; (ब्र)ह्मा MS 71 °तरौ हृदये द्वौ बाहू] em.; °तरौ हृदयं दौ बाहौ MS • हि] em.; हिः MS 72 द्वि-सप्तकं च पक्षेषु] conj.; द्विसप्तकमंपक्षिषु MS • हि] em.; हिः MS • The second pāda is too long to be metrical. 73 ऋग्वेदं] em.; ऋगवेदं MS 74 अथर्वं चोत्तरे न्यसेत्] em.; अथवञ्चोरभ्यसेत् MS • भद्रंकर्णऋचया तु] em.; भद्रंकर्णऋचायान्तु MS • °पी-ठं] em.; °पीठ MS • The third pāda is unmetrical. 75 ब्रीह्यस्वेति मन्त्रेण] conj.; ब्रीह्याव इति मन्त्रे MS • मन्त्रेणाश्वत्थ ॰] conj.; मन्त्रेण अश्व ॰ MS Between अ and श्व an insertion sign is placed but nothing is inserted. • The last pāda is unmetrical. 76 न कंकत] conj.; कत MS • The first pāda is unmetrical. 77 दी (र्घायुत्वाय बृह-ते)] conj.; दी (र्घायुत्वायु त्वा) MS • निमर्दनम्] conj.; निमत्थनं MS • मृत्तिकया तु] em.; मृतिकायान्तु MS • The second pāda is unmetrical.

शन्नो देवीति मन्त्रेण मृत्तिकया तु लेपयेत्॥ ७७॥
कया निश्चन्न इति मन्त्रेण दद्यात्पञ्चकषायकम्।
शम्युदुम्बरमश्वत्थं न्यग्रोधं तु पलाशकम्॥ ७८॥
गायत्र्या तु गोमूत्रं गन्धद्वारेति गोमयम्।
आप्यायस्य इति क्षीरं दिधकाब्यो 'ति वै दिध॥ ७९॥
तेजो ऽसीत्याज्यं गृह्णीयाद्देवस्य त्वेति कुशोदकम्।
पञ्चगव्येन स्नापयेत्॥ ८०॥

अधो(घ)ण्टा रथाङ्गा च विष्णु] [3]क्रा(न्ता) शता(व)री। शर्वरी शोणका रम्भा भूमिकेशी सहा बला। सिंही व्याघ्री तथैव च॥ ८१॥

पीषयित्वा विधानेन अङ्गप्रत्यङ्ग⁷ लेपयेत्। हिमवत्किल्बिषं हन्ति दहति भीतयस्तथा॥ ६२॥

78 कया निश्चत्र आभुवदूती RV 4.31.1 79 RV 3.62.10: तत्सिवतुर्वरेण्यं; RV Khila. 5.87.9: गन्धद्वारां दुराधर्षां ◆ VS 12.112/114: आप्यायस्व; RV 4.39.6: दिधिकाब्णो अकारिषं 80 VS 22.1: तेजो ऽसि; VS 1.10: देवस्य त्वा

79 -80ab Devāmṛtapañcarātra 9.19-20: पञ्चमन्त्रसमायुक्तं पञ्चगव्येन स्नापयेत्। गायत्र्या प्रथमं प्रोक्तं गन्धद्वारमनन्तरम्॥ आप्यायस्वेति यत्क्षीरं दिधकाव्यो 'ति वै दिध। तेजो ऽसि शुक्रमित्याज्यं देवस्य त्वा कुशोदकम्॥

Baudhāyanagṛhyaśeṣa 2.9: अथ शुचौ देशे समवस्थाप्य पञ्चगव्येनाभिषिञ्चति – गायत्र्या गोमूत्रम्, गन्धद्वारेति गोमयम्, आप्यायस्वेति क्षीरम्, दिधकाव्येति दिधि, शुक्रमसी-त्याज्यम्, देवस्यत्वेति कुशोदकम्॥

81-82 $Garudapur\bar{a}$ ņa 1.48.44c-45b:

सहदेवी बला चैव शतमूली शतावरी॥ कुमारी च गुडूची च सिंही व्याघ्री तथैव च।

78 निश्चत्र] em.; निच्ता MS • शम्युदुम्बरमश्वत्थं] em.; शतादुम्बरश्वत्थं MS • The first $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 79 गायत्र्या] em.; गायत्र्यां MS • गन्धद्वारेति] conj.; गन्धारेति MS • आप्यायस्व इति] conj.; आप्यायनस्वेति MS • वै दिधि] conj.; दिधिम् MS • The first $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 80 °त्याज्यं] conj.; °त्याज्यं MS • °गव्येन] em.; °गव्येण MS • The second $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 81 भूमिकेशी सहा] em.; भूमीकेशी महा MS • सिंही] conj.; शीम्री MS 82 °षं हिन्त दहित भीतय °] conj.; °षिन्तिर्दहित सीतय ° MS

या ओषधीति मन्त्रेण स्नानमोषधिमज्जलैः।
अग्निमीले 'ति मन्त्रेण पुष्पोदकेन स्नापयेत्॥ द३॥
याः फिलिनीर्या अफला इति मन्त्रेण फलोदकेन स्नापयेत्।
अग्निर्मूर्धा इति (म) न्त्रिण दुग्धोदकेन स्ना [4] पयेत्। द४।
वेदाहमेतं पुरुषिमिति मन्त्रेण गन्धोदकेन स्नापयेत्।
इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने 'ति मन्त्रेण नद्योदकेन स्नापयेत्। द५।
वृहस्पितमन्त्रेण वस्त्रं चैव प्रदापयेत्।
गुजनरक्ता परिधामानः (मेख)लं परिदापयेत्॥ द६॥
युवा सुवा इति मन्त्रेण यज्ञोपवीतं च दापयेत्।
श्रीश्च ते लक्ष्मीश्चेति मन्त्रेण चन्दनं च प्रदापयेत्।
युज्ञते मन उत युज्जते गो(रोचनं दा) प्येत्।
अग्नि [5] देवता वातो देवता इति मन्त्रेण देवं चैव तु पूजयेत्। द६।
धूरिस धूर्व धूर्वन्तं धूपं दद्यात्तु गुङ्गुलुम्।
हिरण्यगर्भेति मन्त्रेण गृह्णेतस्वर्णश्लायिकाम्॥ द९॥

83 RV 10.97.1: या ओषधी: पूर्वा जाता:; RV 1.1.1: अग्निमीले पुरोहितम् 84 याः फिलनीर्याफलाः VS 12.89 • अग्निर्मूर्धा RV 8.44.16/VS 3.12 85 VS 31.18: वेदाहमेतं पुरुषं महान्तम् • RV 1.75.5: इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने 86 बृहस्पते VS 26.3/17.36/9.11/27.8? • जनरक्ता परिधामानः ?? 87 RV 3.8.4: युवा सुवासाः परिवीत आगात् • VS 31.22: श्रीश्व ते लक्ष्मीश्व 88 VS 5.14/11.4/37.2: युझते मन उत युझते; VS 14.20: अग्निर्देवता वातो देवता 89 VS 1.8: धूरिस धूर्व धूर्वन्तं • हिरण्यगर्भः समवर्तताग्रे RV 1.121.1

⁸³ स्नानमोषिधमज्जलै:] conj.; स्नान ॐषिमङ्गलं MS • अग्निमीले'ति] conj.; अ-ग्निमीलिति MS • The last $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 84 याः फिलनीर्या अफला] em.; या फिलनी याफला MS 85 वेदाहमेतं पुरुषिमिति] em.; वेदामहे तत्पुरुष इति MS • °दकेन] em.; °दकेण MS • इमं मे गङ्गे] em.; इमाङ्गङ्गे MS 86 मेसलं] em.; मेसललं MS pc on the lower margin; the original is eaten by worms but लांड intact. • The third $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 87 श्रीश्व ते] em.; श्रीश्विति MS 88 युझते] em.; युजते MS 89 °िस धूर्व धूर्वन्तं] em.; °िसं धुरसर्वतं MS pc ; °िसं धुर्वतं MS ac • दद्यातु] em.; दद्यां तु MS • हिरण्यगर्भेति] em.; हिरभ्यशुर्भेति MS • गृह्वेत्स्वर्ण °] em.; त्स्व ow. MS

अग्निज्योंतिर्मन्त्रेण लक्षणं चापि दापयेत्।
समिद्धो अञ्चन्कृदरमञ्जनं तु प्रदापयेत्॥ ९०॥
मधु वाता ऋतायते पूरयेन्मधुसर्पिषा।
[+++++मं] [6]त्रेण कुशाग्रेण तु चालयेत्॥ ९१॥
उत्तिष्ठ ब्रह्मणस्पते रूपं चैव समुद्धरेत्।
आ नो भद्रा'ति मन्त्रेण यागस्थानं प्रवेशयेत्॥ ९२॥
यज्जाग्रतो दूरमुपैति शय्यां तस्यापि दापयेत्।
काण्डात्काण्डा'ति मन्त्रेण दद्यात्तस्य वितानकम्॥ ९३॥
चत्वारि शृङ्गा'ति [मन्त्रेण तोरणं च प्रदा] [6v1] पयेत्।
द्विपदा त्रिशिखा चैव तोरणाश्चारुदर्शनाः॥ ९४॥
पूर्वे पलाशं तोरणमुदुम्बरं च दक्षिणे।
अश्वत्थं पश्चिमे विद्यान्त्यग्रोधं च तथोत्तरे॥ ९५॥
आ नो भद्रा इति मन्त्रेण प्रासादस्थानं प्रवेशयेत्।

90 अग्निज्योंतिर् VS 3.9 • VS 29.1: सिमद्धो अञ्चन्कृदरम् 91 RV 1.90.6: मधु वाता ऋतायते 92 RV 1.40.1: उत्तिष्ठ ब्रह्मणस्पते • RV 1.89.1: आ नो भद्रा 93 यज्जाग्रतो दूरमुपैति VS 34.1 • काण्डात्काण्डात् VS 13.20 94 RV.4.58.3: चत्वारि शृङ्गास्त्रयो अस्य पादाः

⁹⁵ Niśvāsaguhya 2.67cd-68ab: पालाशन्तोरणं पूर्वे औदुम्बरं तु दक्षिणे॥ --- कुर्याद्यः --- ।

⁹⁰ अग्निज्योंतिर्म॰] em.; अग्निज्योतिम॰ MS • लक्षणं चापि] em.; लक्षणण्यापि MS • ऋचया तु] conj.; त्सचया MS • लक्षणं चापि] em.; लक्षणण्यापि MS • सिमद्धो अञ्चन्कृदरम्] em.; सिमधो अजनं कृतरं MS 91 ॰ वाता ऋतायते] conj.; ॰ वाचा ऋचायान्तु MS • पूरयेन्मधु॰] em.; पूरयेमधु॰ MS • The same line appears before 90cd in this reading: मधुवाचा त्सचाया पूरयेत्मधुसप्पिंसा॥, but considering it superfluous, I cancel the line there. 91 कुशाग्रेण तु] conj.; कुसोकेण आ MS 92 ॰ णष्पते रूपं चैव] em.; ॰ णष्पतये पञ्चैव MS • आ नो] em.; अ नो MS 93 यज्जाग्रतो दूरमुपैति शय्यां] em.; ययार्यतो दूमपेति सह्यास् MS • दापयेत्] MS^{pc}; प्रदापयेत् MS^{ac} • दच्यात्तस्य] em.; दद्यातस्य MS • The first pāda is unmetrical. 94 ॰ णाञ्चारुदर्शनाः] em.; ॰ णाञ्चारुदर्शनात् MS • The first pāda is unmetrical. 95 पूर्वे पलाशं] em.; पूर्वेण पलाशी MS • The first pāda is unmetrical. 95 अञ्चत्थं] em.; अञ्चत्थ MS • विद्यान्] em.; विन्द्या MS 96 आ नो] em.; अ नो MS • प्रासादस्थानं] em.; प्रासादस्थानं] em.; प्रतं प्रति अऽ • प्रत्वाणा MS • गर्भं] em.; गतं MS

धन्वना गा इति मन्त्रेण गर्तं चैव तु कारयेत्। ९६।
स्थापितस्य तु देवस्य ततो हि शान्तिमारभेत्।
एषो ह देव (इ)िति मन्त्रेण अग्निकुण्डं तु] [2]कारयेत्॥ ९७॥
पूर्वेण चतुरस्रं स्यादर्धचन्द्रं तु दक्षिणे।
वारुण्यां वर्तुलं कुण्डमष्टकोणं तथोत्तरे॥ ९८॥
आग्नेय्यां दिशाभागे आचार्य अग्निकार्यं प्रारभेत्।
तदेवाग्निस्तदादित्यस्तदिति मन्त्रेण अग्निं चैवालभेत्। ९९।
पञ्चदशमो ऽग्निसंस्कारः॥
अस्त्रेण लेखनं कुर्यात्कवचेनाभ्युक्षणं स्मृतम्॥
शिक्तन्यासं ततो मन्त्री हृदयेन [समाचरेत]॥ १००॥

[विन्यस्य] [3]श्रक्तिगर्भे (तु प्र)क्षिपेज्जातवेदसम्। गर्भाधानादिकं कृत्वा होतव्यं चानुपूर्वशः॥ १०१॥

यागः षोडशमो द्विज॥⊗॥

96 RV 1.89.1: आ नो भद्रा • धन्वना गाः RV.6.75.2 97 VS 32.4: एषो ह देवः प्रदिशो ऽनु 99 VS 32.1: तदेवाग्निस्तदादित्यस्तद्वायुस्तदु चन्द्रमाः

100–101 $S\bar{a}rdhatri\acute{s}at\bar{\imath}k\bar{a}lottara$ 6.1cd–3ab:

अस्त्रेणोल्लेखनं कुर्याद्वर्मणाभ्युक्षणं ततः॥ शक्तिन्यासं ततो दर्भैर्हृदयेनैव कारयेत्। हृदा वै शक्तिगर्भे तु प्रक्षिपेज्जातवेदसम्॥ गर्भाधानादिकं कृत्वा निष्कृतिं चाप्यपश्चिमाम्।

⁹⁷ देवस्य] conj.; देवेषं $MS \bullet$ ततो हि श्रान्तिमा॰] conj.; ततो श्रान्तिप्रा॰ MS \bullet The third $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 98 चतुरसं स्याद्] conj.; चतुरसं $MS \bullet$ वर्तुलं कुण्डमष्टकोणं] conj.; चर्तुलं । अष्टकोणे MS 99 आग्नेय्यां दिशा॰] em.; आग्नेयान्दिशा॰ $MS \bullet$ ॰ कार्यं] em.; ॰ कार्य MS 99 तदेवाग्निस्तदादित्यस्तदिति] em.; तदैवाग्नितदादित्येदिति $MS \bullet$ अग्नेचेवा॰] conj.; अग्नि चैव चा॰ MS 100 ॰ मा ऽग्निसंस्कारः] conj.; ॰ ममग्निसंस्कारं MS 100 स्मृतम्] स्मृतः MS 100 ॰ न्यासं ततो] em.; ॰ इयासन्ततो $MS \bullet$ The second $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 101 ॰ पेज्जातवेदसम्] em.; ॰ पेजातवेदसः $MS \bullet$ ॰ कं कृत्वा] em.; ॰ कन् कृत्वा MS 102 यागः षोडशमो] em.; याग षोडशमं $MS \bullet$ दिंज] em.; दिंजः $MS \bullet$ यजनं] em.; यजन् $MS \bullet$ दैवं नारायणं] conj.; देवं नाराय $MS \bullet$ चतुरा॰] em.; चतुर्भिरा॰ $MS \bullet$ कार्यं दुर्लभं] em.; कार्यां व [र्लु] मं MS

यजनं संप्रवक्ष्यामि दैवं नारायणं स्मृतम्।
चतुरावरणैः कार्यं दुर्लभं ससुरासुरैः॥१०२॥
पञ्चविंशतिमं पुरुषं मकारं बिन्दुरूपिणम्।
हृदयं तस्य समाख्यातं कर्णिकायां तु विन्यसेत्॥१०३॥
शिरं पूर्वदले दद्याद् [दक्षिणे तु शिखां न्यसेत्]।
≪पश्चिमे कवचं दद्यादस्त्रं वै चोत्तरं न्यसेत्॥≫१०४॥
[4]गायत्र्याग्नेयपत्रे तु सावित्रीशानगोचरे।
नेत्रं चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां पिङ्गलास्त्रं तु वायवे।
गुह्याङ्गृह्यतरं गुह्यं गर्भावरणमृत्तमम्॥१०४॥
दितीयं संप्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेिनोनमस्कृतम्।
बलभद्रं न्यसेत्पूर्व आग्नेय्यां निशठं न्यसेत्॥१०६॥

102 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 7.17:

+++ संप्रवक्ष्यामि दैवं नारायणस्य तु । त्रिभिरावरणैः कार्यं दुर्लभं ससुरासुरैः॥ ${f 102-105}~Dev\bar{a}mrtapa ilde{n}carar{a}tra~11.25-30 ab:$

यजनं संप्रवक्ष्यामि दिव्यं नारायणस्य तु। त्रिभिरावरणैः कार्यं दुर्लभं तु सुरासुरैः॥
मध्ये चक्रं प्रतिष्ठाप्य अरैर्द्वादशिभर्युतम्। तन्मध्ये कमलं प्रोक्तमष्टपत्रं सकर्णिकम्॥
बाह्यतश्चतुरस्रं तु चतुर्द्वारं सुशोभनम्। मध्ये तु हृदयं पूज्य हूंकारेण महात्मना॥
शिरः पूर्वदले दद्यादक्षिणे तु शिखां न्यसेत्। पश्चिमे कवचं दद्यादस्त्रं वै चोत्तरं न्यसेत्॥
आग्नेय्यां दिशि गायत्रीं सावित्रीमीशगोचरे। नेत्रे चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां वायव्यां दिशि पिङ्गलम्॥
एतद्गृह्यतरं ख्यातं गर्भावरणमुत्तमम्।

 $\textbf{106-108} \;\; Dev\bar{a}m\underline{r}tapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra \;\; 11.30cd-38ab :$

द्वितीयं संप्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेवमयं स्तुतम्॥ द्वादशारे तथा चक्रे अराग्रेषु विचक्षणः। द्वादशाक्षरसंयुक्ता न्यसेद् द्वादशमूर्तयः॥ केशवं तु अरे पूर्वे ॐकारेण तु पूजयेत्। द्वितीयं तु नकारेण देवं नारायणं यजेत्॥ तृतीये माधवं पूज्य मोकारेण महात्मना।

103 °विंशतिमं पुरुषं] em.; °विङ्शतिमम्पुरुषै: MS • °स्थातं कर्णिका °] em.; °स्थात्तात्किण्णिका ° MS • The first and third pādas are unmetrical. 104 दले दद्या °] em.; दलन्दद्या ° MS • cd] omitted in the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra, supplied from the Devāmṛtapañcarātra. 105 °त्र्याग्नेय °] em.; °त्र्याग्नि ° MS • °गोचरे] em.; °गोचरेत् MS • नेत्रं चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां] em.; नेत्राञ्चैव तु नैरित्यां MS • गृह्याद्] em.; गृह्या MS • °मृत्तमम्] em.; °मनुत्तमं MS 106 संप्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेव °] em.; सम्प्रवस्थामि सर्वदेव ° MS • °भद्रं] em.; °भद्र MS • आग्नेय्यां निशठं] em.; आग्नेया निषडं MS

दक्षिणे चैव प्रद्युम्नमिनरुद्धं तु नैर्ऋते।
गदं पश्चिमतो दद्यान्नाट्यन्तं (कौश)लित्कटम्॥१०७॥
साम्बं दद्याच्च वा][5]यव्यां सा(त्यकीं) चोत्तरेण तु।
अकूरं तु महावीर्यं दद्यादीशानगोचरे॥१०८॥
दितीयावरणम्॥ ॥
तृतीये उस्त्राणि विन्यसेद्विष्णोरर्चार्चनस्य च।
खड्गं चैव न्यसेत्पूर्व आग्नेय्यां तु गदां न्यसेत्॥१०९॥
दक्षिणेन न्यसेचकं शङ्कं नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे।
पद्मं पश्चिमतो न्यस्य वायव्यां तु हलं न्यसेत्।
मुसलं चोत्तरतो दद्याद् [ईशान्यां शार्ङ्गमेव च]॥११०॥
[6]तृतीयावरणम्॥ ॥
चतुर्थं संप्रवक्ष्यामि नामानां संप्रकीर्तनम्।
पूर्वे नारायणो देवः पौण्डरीकाक्षस्तु दक्षिणे॥१११॥

मकाराक्षरदेवेन गोविन्दं तु चतुर्थकम्॥ पञ्चमे च गकारेण विष्णुं चैव तु पूजयेत्। वकाराक्षरसंयुक्तं षष्ठे तु मधुसूदनम्॥ त्रिविक्रमं ततः पञ्चात्तेकारेण तु पूजयेत्। वामनं चाष्टमे चैव वाकारेण तु पूजयेत्॥ श्रीधरं नवमे पूज्य सुकारेण महात्मना। दशमे तु हृषीकेशं देकाराक्षरपूजितम्॥ एकादशे पद्मनाभं वाकारेण नियोजयेत्। द्वादशे तु यकारेण युक्तं दामोदरं न्यसेत्॥ पद्मे तु यजनं कृत्वा पञ्चाचक्रं प्रपूजयेत्। 109-110 Devāmṛtapañcarātra 11.38cd-40: द्वितीयावरणं ख्यातं तृतीये उस्त्राणि विन्यसेत्॥ खड्गं चैव न्यसेत्पूर्वे आग्नेय्यां तु गदां न्यसेत्। दक्षिणे विन्यसेचकं शंखं निर्ऋति-गोचरे॥ पद्मं पश्चिमतो न्यस्य वायव्यां तु हलं न्यसेत्। मुसलं चोत्तरे दद्यादीशान्यां शृङ्गि विन्यसेत्॥

107 प्रद्युम्नमिन ॰] em.; प्रद्युम्ने अनि ॰ MS • नैर्ऋते] em.; नैरिते MS • गदं] conj.; गरुड MS • दद्यान्नाव्यन्तं] em.; दद्यात् नाव्यतं? MS 108 सात्यकीं चो ॰] em.; सा [ण्ड] की वो ॰ MS • अकूरं तु] em.; अकूरस्तु MS • ॰गोचरे] em.; ॰गोचरेत् MS 108 ॰वरणम्] em.; ॰वरण MS 109 ॰रर्चार्चनस्य] conj.; ॰रर्चनस्य MS • खड्गं] em.; गङ्गं MS • न्यसेत्पूर्वं] em.; न्यसेत्पूर्वं MS • आग्नेय्यां तु गदं] em.; आग्नेयां तु गजं MS 110 न्यसेचकं शङ्खं] em.; न्यसेचकं संख MS • नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे] em.; नैरित्यगोचरेत् MS 110 पदं] em.; पद्म MS • पश्चिमतो] MS^{pc}; पश्चितो MS^{ac} • वायव्यां तु] em.; वायव्यन्तु MS 111 ॰थं संप्रवक्ष्यामि] em.; ॰थं संप्रवख्यामि MS • नामानां सं ॰] conj.; नामनामा ॰ MS 111 नारायणो देवः] conj.; णारायनं देवं MS • ॰क्षस्तु दक्षिणे] conj.; ॰क्षन्तु दक्षिणे: MS • The last pāda is unmetrical.

पश्चिमेन तु वैकुण्ठ उत्तरे मधुसूदनः। ईशान्यां रक्षते विष्णुराग्नेय्यां तु जनार्दनः॥ ११२॥ निर्ऋत्यां तु हृषीकेशो [*7r1] वा]यव्यां चैव माधवः। अधस्तात्त्रिविक्रमो दिव ऊं धर्वे गोवर्धनो रक्षते। दिशासु विदिशासु च॥ ११३॥ सप्तदशमं रत्नरचनं प्रवक्ष्याम्यनुपूर्वशः। इन्द्रनीलं महानीलं मरगतं पद्मरागम्॥११४॥ सूर्यकान्ति चन्द्रकान्ति अग्निकान्ति तथैव च। जलास्रवं चाष्टमं ब्रह्मन् धातूनां कथयाम्यहम्॥ ११५॥ हरितालं मनःशिलां धातू (माक्षि)कहिमके।] ++[2]†विन्दि†समायुक्तं पारदं च विशेषतः॥ ११६॥ †नागवींगं† ततो दद्याद्वीजानां कथयामि ते। धान्याद्या शणपर्यन्ता ब्रीहिर्न्यस्ताधभागतः॥११७॥ अलाभे सर्वरत्नानां काञ्चनं च प्रदापयेत्। अलाभे सर्वधातूनां हरितालं तु दापयेत्। अलाभे सर्वबीजानां यवमेकं तु दापयेत्॥ ११८॥

118 Sarvajñānottara 19.110cd-111: अलाभात्सर्वधातूनां हरितालं तु दापयेत्॥ अला-भात्सर्वबीजानां यवबीजं प्रदापयेत्। अलाभात्सर्वरत्नानां वज्रमेकं तु दापयेत्॥

^{ा12} वैकुण्ठ] conj.; वैकुण्ठं $MS \bullet$ °सूदनः] conj.; °सूदनं $MS \bullet$ 112 °न्यां रक्षनेत विष्णु राग्नेय्यां तु] conj.; °न्या रक्षते विष्णु अग्नेयान्तु $MS \bullet$ जनार्दनः] conj.; जनार्द्रणं $MS \bullet$ 113 °य्व्यां चैव माधवः] em.; °यव्यच्चेव माधवं $MS \bullet$ 113 °स्तात्त्रिकमो देव] em.; °स्त्रातिविक्रम [न्देवं] $MS \bullet$ गोवर्धनो] em.; गोवर्द्धणं $MS \bullet$ The third and fourth $p\bar{a}das$ are unmetrical. 114 °म्यनुपूर्वशः] em.; °मनुपूर्वशः $MS \bullet$ °नीलं महानीलं] em.; °नीलं महानीलं $MS \bullet$ पदरागम्] conj.; पदराग तथैव च $MS \bullet$ The first and last $p\bar{a}das$ are unmetrical. 115 °कान्ति अग्निकान्ति] conj.; °कान्तिः अग्निकान्ति $MS \bullet$ ब्रह्मन् धातूनां] em.; ब्रह्मा धातूना $MS \bullet$ The third $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 116 °तालं मनःशिलां धातुं] em.; °ताला मनच्छिलास्चेव धातू $MS \bullet$ पारदं] em.; पारदं $MS \bullet$ The first $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 117 °नां कथयामि ते] em.; °ना कथयामि ते: $MS \bullet$ ब्रीहिर्न्यस्ता °] em.; द्रीहिर्न्यस्ता $MS \bullet$ द्रापयेत्] em.; द्र प्रदापयेत् MS

स्थापनं चाष्टादशमम्॥ स्थापितस्य तु देव[स्याभिषेकं समा][3]रभेत्॥ एषो ह देव इति मन्त्रेण अभिषेकं तु दापयेत्॥ ११९॥

इति पञ्चरात्रे ऽष्टादशविधानं समाप्तम्॥ •॥

119 VS 32.4: एषो ह देव प्रदिश

¹¹⁹ चाष्टादशमम्] em.; चाष्टविधं $MS \bullet \pi$ दापयेत्] em.; तु प्रदापयेत् $MS \bullet \hat{c}$ व॰] conj.; देवेश॰ MS (unmetrical) \bullet समाप्तम्] em.; समाप्तः $MS \bullet$ The third $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical.



॥ देवामृतपञ्चरात्रम्॥

॥ प्रथमपटलः ॥

[1º]मेरुपृष्ठे सुखासीनं ब्रह्मा' लोकपितामहम्।
सनत्कुमारः श्रीमन्तं पृच्छते परमेश्वरम्॥१॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
को ऽयं विष्णुः परो देवः सर्वशास्त्रेषु पद्यते।
किं नु मूर्तिरमूर्तिर्वा अजातो जात एव वा॥२॥
सगुणं तु कथं प्रोक्तं निर्गुणं वा जगद्गुरो।
किं नु सूक्ष्मं विजानीयात्किं वा स्थूलिमहोच्यते॥३॥
किं विष्णुः सकलः प्रोक्तः किं नु निष्कल-म्-एव वा।
किमव्यक्तं विजानीयाद्यक्तरूपं तु किं भवेत्॥४॥
किं नु नित्यमनित्यं वाक्षरो ऽनक्षर एव वा।

2ab Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 2.6ab:

स वै विष्णुः परो देवः सर्वशास्त्रेषु पद्यते। 2cd-6 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 1.8-11:

किं मूर्तिश्व र्-अमूर्तिश्व अजातो जात म्-एव च। किं नु सूक्ष्मं विजानीयात्किं वा स्थूलिमहोच्यते॥ किं विष्णुः सकलः प्रोक्तः किं वा निष्कल म्-एव वा। किं वाव्यक्तं विजानीयाद्यक्तरूपी च किं भवेत्॥ किं नित्यं च अनित्यं वा अक्षरो ऽनक्षरस्तथा। सर्वगः किं नु विज्ञेयः किं वासर्वगतः स्मृतः॥ किं (नु व) +++ ++ + + +ववर्जितः। कथं च

स्थाप्यते लोके लोकनाथो जनार्दनः॥

¹ The manuscript begins with ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय॥ • सनत्कुमारः] MS^{pc}; सत्कुमारः MS^{ac} 2 विष्णुः] em.; विष्णु MS • िकंनु] em.; िकन्तु MS • °मूर्तिर्वा] em.; °मूर्तिथा MS 3 जगहुरो] conj.; जहुरुं MS • िकंनु] em.; िकन्तु MS • सूक्ष्मं] em.; िकन्तु MS • िकन्तु MS • िकमव्यक्तं] em.; िकंमव्यक्तं MS 5 िकंनु] em.; िकन्तु MS • िनत्यम °] MS^{pc}; िनत्यंम ° MS^{ac} • ऽनक्षर] conj.; ऽन्यंक्षर MS

सर्वगः किं नु विज्ञेयः किं वासर्वगतः स्मृतः॥॥॥
किं नु वर्णात्मको विष्णुः किं वा वर्णविवर्जितः।
कथं वा स्थाप्यते विष्णुर्लोकनाथ जगद्गुरो॥६॥
प्रतिष्ठा तस्य देवस्य श्रोतुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः।
[2^r]कस्मिन्द्रव्ये तु कर्तव्या तस्य वै प्रतिमा शुभा॥७॥
किं प्रमाणं तु विज्ञेयमङ्गप्रत्यङ्गयोस्तथा।
शरीरं किंप्रमाणं तु कर्तव्यं लक्षणान्वितम्॥६॥
मकुटस्य प्रमाणं तु शिरसञ्च कथं भवेत्।
ललाटं तु पुनस्तस्य कर्तव्यं किंप्रमाणतः।९॥
नासिका तु कथं कार्या नेत्रे चैव पितामह।
गण्डयोः किं प्रमाणं तु कर्णयोञ्च कथं भवेत्॥१०॥
ओष्ठौ किं तस्य कर्तव्यौ चिबुके किं नु लक्षणम्।
बाहोञ्चैव तदङ्गल्या ग्रीवायाः किंप्रमाणतः॥११॥

प्रतिष्ठा तस्य देवस्य श्रोतुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः। केन द्रव्येण कर्तव्या तस्य वै प्रतिमा शुभा॥ किं प्रमाणं तु विज्ञेयमङ्गप्रत्यङ्गयोस्तथा। शरीरं किं प्रमाणं तु कर्तव्यं वैष्णवं जनैः॥ मकुटस्य प्रमाणं तु शिरश्चैव कथं भवेत्। ललाटं तु पुनस्तस्य कर्तव्यं किं++++॥ +++ कथं कार्यं कथं नेत्रमथादिशेत्। गण्डयोः किं प्रमाणं तु कर्णं चैव कथं भवेत्॥ कथमोष्ठौ तु कर्तव्यं चिबुके किं नु लक्षणम्। बाहुभ्यां नख-म्-अङ्गुल्यां ग्रीवायां किंप्रमाणतः॥ वक्षश्चैव कथं कार्यं स्तनकौ नाभिमण्डलम्। जठरस्य प्रमाणेन किंटभ्यां लिङ्गमेव च॥ ऊरुभ्यां जानुनि चैव नालके पादगुल्फयोः। अ (ङ्गु) + +++++ +++++++ +॥ +++ + ++++++++ वक्तव्यं तु जनार्दनम्। कित बाहुर्महाप्राज्ञ कर्तव्यं मधुसूदनम्॥ आयुधानि च देवस्य कीदृशानि च कारयेत्। सर्वलक्षणसंपूर्णं कथं विष्णुं विनिर्दिशेत्॥ प्रासादं तु कथं कार्यं शोभनं या+++(पम्)। पिण्डका तु कथं का+ ++ (सूत्रं कथं)भवेत्॥ किं वा नक्षत्रयोगेन तिथिवारं तथैव च। मण्डपस्य विभागं तु वेद्याञ्चैव तु लक्षणम्॥

^{7–17}ab Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 1.12–22:

⁵ सर्वगः किं नु] em.; सर्वगाः किन्तु MS 6 किं नु] em.; किन्तु MS 6 जगद्गुरो] em.; ज्जगंगुरुं MS 7 तस्य] em.; कस्या MS • शुभा] MS^{pc} ; शुभाः MS^{ac} 10 पिनतामह] em.; पितामहा MS 11 ओष्ठौ] em.; ओष्ठो MS • कर्तव्यौ चिबुके किं नु] em.; कर्तव्यो चिपुके किन्तु MS 11 तदङ्गुल्या] em.; तदर्गुल्या MS • °प्रमाणतः] em.; °प्रमानतः MS

वक्षचैव कथं कार्यं स्तनकौ नाभिमण्डलम्।
जठरस्य प्रमाणं तु कट्या वै लिङ्गमेव च॥१२॥
ऊरुकौ जानुनी चैव नलकौ गुल्फपादयोः।
अङ्गल्यां नख-म्-अङ्गुष्ठे सर्वलक्षणमेव च॥१३॥
वाहनं नु पुनस्तस्य कर्तव्यं तु जनार्दने।
आयुधानि च देवस्य की[2ण]दृशानि तु कारयेत्॥१४॥
सर्वलक्षणसंपन्नं कथं विष्णुं विनिर्दिशेत्।
प्रासादं तु कथं कार्यं शोभनं यागमण्डपम्॥१५॥
पिण्डिका तु कथं कार्यं शोभनं यागमण्डपम्॥१५॥
पिण्डिका तु कथं कार्या गर्भसूत्रं कथं भवेत्।
ग्रहनक्षत्रलग्नं च तिथिवारं तथैव च॥१६॥
मण्डपस्य विभागं तु वेद्याचैव तु लक्षणम्।
स्थापकस्य तु चिह्नानि ये च मूर्तिधराः स्मृताः।
एतत्सर्वं समासेन भगवन्वक्नमर्हसि॥ ⊗॥१७॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे प्रथमः पटलः॥⊗॥

¹⁷c-f Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 1.25: +++++++ च मूर्तिधराः स्मृताः। एतत्ततः मे ऽशेषं तु प्रतिष्ठायागमुत्तमम्। यथातथ्यमसन्दिग्धं ब्रहि तत्त्वं सुरेश्वर॥

¹³ अङ्गुल्यां] em.; अङ्गुल्या MS • °ङ्गुष्टे] conj.; °ङ्गुष्टो MS 15 °संपन्नं कथं विष्णुं वि °] conj.; °संपंनः कथं विष्णुर्वि ° MS • प्रासादं] conj.; प्रासादे MS • कार्यं] em.; कार्यः MS 17 वेद्याश्चैव] em.; वेदाश्चैव MS • °धराः] em.; °पराः MS 17 एतत्सर्वं समासेन] em.; एतत्समासेन MS • °वन्वक्गु °] em.; °वत्वक्गु ° MS

॥ द्वितीयपटलः ॥

ब्रह्मोवाच।
शृणु विप्र महाप्राज्ञ सर्वशास्त्रविशारद।
पञ्चरात्रं महाज्ञानं यदुक्तं परमेष्ठिना॥१॥
पुरा द्वादशसाहस्री संहिता च मयोद्भृता।
तदहं संप्रवक्ष्यामि शृणुष्वेकमना मुने॥२॥
एका मूर्तिस्त्रयो देवा ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वराः।
मूर्तिरेका स्मृता वत्स नानाभावो न विद्यते॥३॥
यो रुद्रः स [3]स्वयं ब्रह्मा यो ब्रह्मा स जनार्दनः।
तेनैव व्यापितं सर्वं जगदेतच्चराचरम्॥४॥
आधारः सर्वभूतानां निग्रहानुग्रहे स्थितः।
यस्य सर्वाणि भूतानि प्रभवन्ति युगागमे।

3ab *Matsyapurāņa* 3.16:

¹ Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 2.1cd-2ab: शृणु ब्रह्मन् प्रयत्नेन विष्णोः स्थापनमुत्तमम्। पञ्चरात्रं महाज्ञानं सर्वशास्त्रेषु चोत्तमम्।

गुणेभ्यः क्षोभमाणेभ्यस्त्रयो देवा विजिज्ञिरे। एका मूर्तिस्त्रयो देवा ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वराः॥ 3-6 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 2.4-8ः एकमूर्तिं विजानीया ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वरम्। मूर्तिरेका स्मृता ब्रह्मन् नानाभावो न विद्यते॥ यो रुद्रः स स्वयं ब्रह्मा यो ब्रह्मा स जनार्दनः। तेनैव व्यापितं सर्वं जगत्स्थावरजङ्गमम्॥ स वै विष्णुः परो देवः सर्वश्रास्त्रेषु पद्यते। आधारः सर्वभूतानां निग्रहानुग्रहेश्वरः॥ ++ +++ +++ ++वन्ति युगागमे। तानि चैव प्रलीयन्ते पुनरेव युगक्षये॥ स वै नारायणो देवः नराणां कीर्तिवर्धनः। नरनारीप्रकर्तारस्तेन नारायणः स्मृतः॥

¹ ब्रह्मो °] em.; ब्रह्म उ॰ MS 1 °ज्ञानं] em.; ॰प्रज्ञानं MS 2 च] MS^{pc} ; चे MS^{ac} 3 एका मूर्तिस्त्रयो] em.; एक मूर्ति त्रयो MS • °देवा] conj.; ॰भावं MS 4 स] MS^{pc} ; स: MS^{ac} • जनार्दन:] em.; जर्नार्द्धन: MS

तानि चैव प्रलीयन्ते पुनरेव युगक्षये॥ प्र॥
स च नारायणो देवो नराणां कीर्तिवर्धनः।
नरनारीप्रकर्तारस्तेन नारायणः स्मृतः॥ ६॥
स वै सांख्ये च योगे च पञ्चरात्रे ऽपि स स्थितः।
वेदे पाशुपते चैव धर्मशास्त्रे स केवलम्॥ ७॥
पुराणे चोपगीतानि ऋषिदेवैश्व मानुषैः।
यानि शास्त्राणि पद्यन्ते सर्वं नारायणात्मकम्॥ ६॥
भूतं भव्यं भविष्यं च ऋतुकालानि यानि च।
अतीतानागतं चैव सर्वं विष्णुमयं जगत्॥ ९॥
ऋग्वेदं च यजुर्वेदं सामवेद-म्-अथर्वणम्।
पशुबन्धेषु यज्ञेषु अग्निष्टोमादिभिर्मसैः॥ १०॥
सोमसंस्थैर्महा [३॰] यज्ञैर्ह् विर्यज्ञैस्तथैव च।
आधानमग्निहोत्रं च सर्वमेतज्जनार्दने॥ ११॥
स्वाहाकारवषद्वारौ सं ब्रह्मेति तदुच्यते।
इन्द्रियाणि मनश्चैव महाभूतानि यानि च॥ १२॥

⁷⁻¹³ Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 2.9-15: स हि सांख्यं च योगं च पञ्चरात्रं समाश्रितः। वेदान् पाशुपतं चैव धर्मशास्त्रं स केवलम्॥ पुराणे चोपगीतानि ऋषिदेवैश्व मानुषैः। या-नि शास्त्राणि पद्यन्ते सर्वं नारायणात्म(क)+॥ ++ ++ ++ ++ कालानि यानि वै। अतीतानागतं चैव सर्वं विष्णुमयं जगत्॥ ऋग्वेदो ऽथ यजुर्वेदः सामवेदो - ए-अथर्वणः। पशुबन्धेषु सर्वेषु अग्निष्टोमादिभिर्मसैः॥ सोमसंस्थामहायज्ञैर्हवियंज्ञैस्तथैव च। अग्निहो न्त्रादिधर्मेषु सर्वमात्रे जनार्दनः॥ स्वाहाकारवषद्भारावहं ब्रह्म तदुच्यते। इन्द्रियाणि मनश्रैव महाभूतानि चैव हि॥ विष्णु : broken and lost hereafter

⁵ सर्वाणि] em.; सर्वानि $MS \bullet \bar{a}$ व] em.; चेव $MS \bullet 6$ °वर्धनः] em.; ॰वर्द्धनं $MS \bullet \bar{a}$ व । em.; नारायणः] em.; नारायनः em.; em.; नारायणः | em.; नारायनः em.; em.;

विष्णुः सर्वगतो देवः सर्वभूतेष्ववस्थितः। देहे देहे रमत्येष साक्षीभूतो जनार्दनः॥१३॥ सूर्यसैव तु चन्द्रस नक्षत्राणि ग्रहा[स्तथा] । अन्तरिक्षे च पाताले आकाशे दिवि गोचरे॥१४॥ स्थावरे जङ्गमे चैव सर्वमेतज्जनार्दने। तृणगुल्मलतावृक्षे पर्वताग्रे तथैव च॥१५॥ यथा सर्वगतो वायुरतिसूक्ष्मो न दृश्यते। तथा सर्वगतो विष्णुलींके लोकैर्न दृश्यते॥१६॥ अनित्यं स्थूलमित्याहुः स लोके मूर्तिविग्रहः। अनादिर्निष्कलः श्रीमान् सूक्ष्म एव परापरः॥ १७॥ आधारश्च तथाधेयो द्विधावस्थो जनार्दनः। सर्वभूतहितार्थाय द्विधा सकलनिष्कलः॥ १८॥ $[4^r]$ विष्णुं लक्षणसंपन्नं सर्वदेवैस्तु पूज्यते। देवं नारायणं कृष्णं रुद्रमीशानमव्ययम्। स एव भगवान् विष्णुः स एव भगवाञ्छिवः॥१९॥ ये च विष्णुपरा लोका महादेवं द्विषन्ति च। ते यान्ति नरकं घोरमनन्तं दारुणं महत्॥ २०॥ विष्णुनिन्दापरा ये तु रुद्राराधनगर्विताः। पतन्ति नरके घोरे निरालम्बे सुदारुणे॥ २१॥ रुद्रकेशवयोर्नित्यमेकं पश्यन्ति ये नराः। तेषां योगं च मोक्षं च नित्यमेव वदाम्यहम्॥ २२॥ तस्माद्भत्या महादेवं पूजयेत्सततं हरिम्।

¹³ जनार्दनः] em.; जनार्द्धन MS 15 °तज्जनार्दने] em.; °तज्जनार्द्धने MS^{pc} ; °तज्जनार्द्धने MS^{ac} • तृण °] MS^{pc} ; तृणे ° MS^{ac} 16 °सूक्ष्मो] em.; °सूक्ष्मे MS • विष्णुलोंके लोकेर्न] em.; विष्णुलोंक लोकेर्न MS 17 °विग्रहः] MS^{pc} ; °विग्रह MS^{ac} • अनादिर्नि °] em.; अनादिनि ° MS 18 जनार्दनः] em.; जनार्धनः MS^{ac} 19 भनगवान्] em.; भगवं MS 22 ये] em.; यो MS

तेषां योगं च मोक्षं च प्रीतात्मा स प्रयच्छति॥ २३॥ वायु-र्-अम्बरयोर्नित्यं यथा चैकं निरन्तरम्॥ उभयोरन्तरं नास्ति केशवस्य शिवस्य च॥ २४॥ यथा च तिमिरान्धानां चन्द्रौ द्वौ दर्शनं भवेत्। अज्ञानितिमरान्धानां रुद्रकेशवदर्शनम्॥ २५॥ तस्य देवातिदेवस्य वि[4"]ष्णोरद्भुतकर्मणः। स्थापनं संप्रवक्ष्यामि यथागीतं स्वयंभुवा॥ २६॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे द्वितीयः पटलः॥

^{24 °}योर्नित्यं] em.; °योर्नित्य MS • निरन्तरम्] em.; निरत्तरं MS • °रन्तरं] em.; °रत्तरं MS • 25 चन्द्रौ द्वौ दर्शनं] conj.; चन्द्र द्वौ दर्शनो MS • °केशवदर्शनम्] em.; °केशदर्शनं MS • 26 स्वयंभुवा] em.; स्वयंभुकौ MS

॥ तृतीयपटलः ॥

ब्रह्मोवाच । अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रतिमालक्षणं शुभम्। यस्मिन्द्रव्ये तु कर्तव्यं देवं नारायणं शुभम्॥१॥ इन्द्रनीलं महानीलं पद्मरागमयं तथा। वर्ज्यं मरकतं वैडूर्यं मौक्तिकं च प्रवालकम्॥२॥ ताम्रकं वापि कांस्यं च त्रपुशीशकरैत्यकम्। नागवृक्षमयं रौप्यं काञ्चनं लोहजं तथा॥३॥ शैलजं पार्थिवं वापि राजपट्टमयं तथा। विंशतिश्चैव द्रव्याणि निर्दिष्टा ' प्रतिमार्थतः॥ ४॥ तेषां तु लक्षणं दिव्यं प्रमाणं च वदाम्यहम्। अङ्गुलानि च विप्रेन्द्र एकद्वित्रिचतुस्तथा॥५॥ पञ्च षट् सप्तमं चैव अष्टमं नवमं तथा। दशैकादशमित्याहुर्द्वादशे हस्तमेव च॥६॥ $\nabla (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r}$ एतत्कन्यसिन्यु $[\mathbf{5}^r]$ कं मध्यमं च निबोधत। अङ्गुलानि त्रयस्त्रिंशत्पञ्चविंशाङ्गुलानि च॥७॥ द्विहस्ता तु समुद्दिष्टा मध्यमा प्रतिमा शुभा।

¹ ब्रह्मो ॰] em.; ब्रह्म उ॰ MS • नारायणं] em.; नारायनं MS 2 इन्द्रनीलं] em.; इन्द्रनील MS • वज्रं मरकतं वैड्र्यं] em.; वज्रं मरकतं वैड्र्यं MS. This $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 3 ॰रैत्यकम्] em.; ॰ित्यकं MS • ॰ भयं] conj.; ॰तेयं MS • रौप्यं] em.; रोप्यं MS 4 पार्थिवं] MS^{pc} ; पार्थिकं MS^{ac} • ॰ भयं] em.; ॰सयं MS 4 द्रव्याणि] em.; द्रव्यानि MS 5 अङ्गुलानि] em.; अङ्गुल्यानि MS 6 अष्टमं] em.; अष्टं MS • ॰ द्रुद्धांदशे] em.; ॰हुद्धांदशे MS 7 एतत्कन्यस॰] MS^{pc} ; एतत्कन्यास॰ MS^{ac} • मध्यमं च निवोधत] em.; सध्यमा च निवोधतः MS 8 समुद्दिष्टा] em.; सुमुद्दिष्टा MS

त्रिहस्ता चैव कर्तव्या सर्वलक्षणसंयुता॥ ८॥ इत्येताः प्रतिमाः ख्याता ज्येष्ठमध्यमकन्यसाः। एकाङ्गुलात्समारभ्य यावच द्वादशाङ्गुला॥९॥ गृहेषु प्रतिमा पूज्या अत ऊर्ध्वं न पूजयेत्। एकाङ्गुला भवेच्छ्रेष्ठा द्वाङ्गुला धननाशनी॥ १०॥ त्र्यङ्गला तु मता सिद्धि रोगदा चतुरङ्गला। पञ्चाङ्गुला तु धनदा उद्देगा तु षडङ्गुला॥ ११॥ सप्ताङ्गला पुत्रकामा मृत्युदाष्टाङ्गला बुध। नवाङ्गुला च गोवृद्धिः सर्वनाशा दशाङ्गुला॥ १२॥ एकादशा तु सौभाग्या सर्वहा द्वादशाङ्गला। दारवां तु प्रवक्ष्यामि या च पुण्या महीतले॥ १३॥ चन्दनं तगरं बिल्वं तुमालं रक्तलो $[5^v]$ चनम्। तेन्दुकं देवदारुं च महारिषिकमेव च॥१४॥ इत्यष्टौ प्रतिमाः प्रोक्ता दारुजानां वदाम्यहम्। वितस्तिं पूर्वमारभ्य त्रिहस्तान्ताः प्रकीर्तिताः॥ १५ ॥ त्रिहस्ता कन्यसा प्रोक्ता मध्यमा षड्भिरुच्यते। नवहस्ता समाख्याता सा तु ज्येष्ठा प्रकीतिता॥ १६॥ रत्नजा लोहजा चैव शैलजा पार्थिवा तथा। तस्याङ्गानि प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रत्यङ्गानि यथाऋमम्॥१७॥

⁹ इत्येताः प्रतिमाः] em.; इतेताः प्रतिमा $MS \bullet$ °कन्यसाः] em.; °कंन्यसा $MS \bullet$ °शाङ्गुला] em.; °शाङ्गुलाः $MS \bullet 11$ त्र्यङ्गुला तु] conj.; त्यङ्गुलो त्त $MS \bullet 12$ सप्ताङ्गुला तु धनदा] em.; पंद्याङ्गुला तु धनना $MS \bullet 3$ द्देगा तु] conj.; उद्देगन्तु $MS \bullet 12$ सप्ताङ्गुला] em.; सप्ताङ्गुल्य $MS \bullet 3$ 4 °m1 | em.; सप्ताङ्गुल्य $MS \bullet 3$ 4 °m1 | em.; दारवा $MS \bullet 3$ 5 पुण्या] em.; पण्या $MS \bullet 3$ 6 °m1 | em.; °m3 | em.; em.

मस्तकस्य प्रमाणेन कर्तव्यं मुकुटोच्छ्रयम्। त्रिभागेन तु कर्तव्यं ललाटं तस्य शोभनम्॥ १८॥ तस्यार्धेन तु कुर्वीत नेत्रावायतशोभनौ। नासिका तत्प्रमाणेन कर्तव्या तु समुन्नता॥ १९॥ कर्णौ $[6^r]$ तस्यापि विज्ञेयौ नासिकाद्विगुणायतौ। तेन भागेन कुर्वीत द्दौ गण्डौ तु सुमांसलौ॥ २०॥ गण्डस्यापि त्रिभागेन चिबुकं तु विनिर्दिशेत्। तत्प्रमाणेन कुर्वीत ओष्ठौ चैव सुशोभनौ॥। २१॥ गण्डस्यापि प्रमाणेन ग्रीवां तस्यापि कारयेत्। ग्रीवाया द्विगुणं कार्यं वक्षस्थलं समुन्नतम्॥ २२॥ वक्षार्धेन तु कर्तव्यौ स्कन्धौ तस्यापि शोभनौ। यत्प्रमाणं तु वक्षस्य तेनैव जठरं भवेत्॥। २३॥ भागेन दशमेनैव स्तनकौ परिकीर्तितौ। तेनैव तु विभागेन नाभिस्तु परिकीर्तिता॥। २४॥ वक्षाद् द्विगुणतः कार्यौ बाहू चैव प्र[6"]कल्पयेत्। षङ्गुणेन विभागेन ज्ञेयौ पाणितलावुभौ॥। २४॥ अनेनैव विभागेन अङ्गल्यः परिकीर्तिताः। विंशमेन तु भागेन कक्षौ कुर्वीत शोभनौ॥। २६॥ वक्षस्य तु विभागेन कटी कुर्यात्सुशोभने।

कट्यर्धेन तु कुर्वीत ऊरू चैव विचक्षणः॥ २७॥
षड्गुणेन विभागेन जानुनी चैव कारयेत्।
नलके ऊरुभागेन तदधौँ चरणौ स्मृतौ॥। २८॥
पादाद्विंशतिभागेन नखं चैव प्रकल्पयेत्।
सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तं प्रतिमाकेशवं शुभम्।
य इमां स्थापयेल्लोके स गच्छेत्परमां गतिम्॥ २९॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे तृतीयः पटलः॥

²⁸ जानुनी चैव] em.; जातुनुं चैव तु MS • तदर्थी चरणौ] conj.; तदर्द्धे चर MS 29 पादाद्विंशति॰] em.; पादात्विंशति॰ MS • ॰संयुक्तं] em.; ॰सयुक्तं MS • केशवं] em.; केशव MS • इमां स्थापयेल्लोके] em.; इमा स्थापयेल्लोका MS

॥ चतुर्थपटलः ॥

अतः परं प्रव[7"]क्ष्यामि विष्णो रूपकमुत्तमम्। सुश्लिष्टं चैव कर्तव्यं गाढपीनसमुन्नतम्॥१॥ न कृष्णं स्थूलं दीर्घं वा कुरूपं तु न कारयेत्। वऋदृष्टिं न कर्तव्यमधश्चोर्द्धं च मध्यतः॥२॥ स्फाटितं च विहीनं च अनङ्गं वऋगं तथा। रेखकं वा न कर्तव्यं यदिच्छेत्सिद्धिमात्मनः॥३॥ स्फाटिता नाशयेदर्थं हीनाङ्गा मरणं भवेत्। अनङ्गा देशनाशाय वक्री विग्रहकारिका। दुर्भिक्षं च अनावृष्टिमधोदृष्टिस्तु कारयेत्॥ ४॥ सर्वावयवसंपूर्णं सौम्यदृष्टिं शुभेक्षणम्। वस्त्रयुग्मसमायुक्तं कर्तव्यं गरुडध्वजम्॥५॥ नरसिंहं वराहं च वामनं च त्रिविक्रमम्। विश्वरूपं च कर्तव्यं वा[7"]सुदेवं जगद्गरुम्। मध्ये अग्न्यादि स्थातव्यं प्रतिमापञ्चकं स्मृतम्॥६॥ द्विभुजं तं तु कर्तव्यं चतुरष्टभुजं तथा। कटिमेखलसंयुक्तं वनमालाङ्गभूषितम्॥७॥

^{1 °}समुन्नतम्] em.; °समन्नतं MS 2 स्थूलं दीर्घं] em.; स्थूल दीर्घ MS • कर्तव्यम-ध॰] MS^{pc}; कर्तव्यमध॰ MS^{ac} 3 °नङ्गं वक्रगं] conj.; °नङ्गाम्वक MS • रेखकं वा न कर्तव्यं] conj.; रेखकला न कर्त्तव्या MS 4 अनावृष्टि॰] em.; जनावृष्टि॰ MS • °दृष्टिस्तु] em.; °दृष्टिन्तु MS 6 नरसिंहं] em.; नरशिंहञ्च MS • °देवं जगद्गुरुम्] em.; °देवञ्चगंगुरुं MS • अग्न्यादि॰] conj.; अग्नियादि॰ MS • स्मृतम्] em.; स्मृत् MS 7 तं] सं MS • °भुजं तथा] em.; °भुजस्तथा MS • कटि॰] em.; कटिं॰ MS • °युक्तं वन॰] °युक्त वड॰ MS

कटकानि विचित्राणि केयूराणि च हस्तयोः।
पादौ नूपुरसंयुक्तौ कण्ठे एकावली तथा॥ ८॥
गुडाकेशसमायुक्तं मुकुटोपिरसंयुतम्।
कर्णयोस्तु प्रदातव्यं कुण्डलाभरणानि च॥ ९॥
ललाटे चैव कर्तव्यं तिलकं तु समुज्ज्वलम्।
व्यालयज्ञोपवीतं तु किटसूत्रसमायुतम्॥ १०॥
गदा दक्षिणहस्ते तु दानवानां क्षयंकरी।
वामे चैव तु दातव्यं चक्रं त्रैलोक्यभूषणम्॥ ११॥
दक्षिणे च करे पद्मं शंखं वामकरे स्थितम्।
मुस[8]लं खड्मादाय हलं धनुषि संयुतम्॥ १२॥
एभी रूपैः समायुक्ता कर्तव्या प्रतिमा शुभा।
य इमां स्थापयेल्लोके स युक्तो नात्र संशयः॥ १३॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे चतुर्थः पटलः॥

⁸ कटकानि] em.; कटाकानि MS 9 °दातव्यं] conj.; °दातव्यं MS 10 समुज्ज्व-लम्] em.; सतेज्वलम् MS 12 खड्गमादाय] em.; शृङ्गमादाय MS • धनुषि] em.; दनुषि MS 13 एभी] em.; एभि MS • युक्तो] em.; युक्ते MS

॥ पञ्चमपटलः ॥

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेवमयो हिरः। चन्द्रादित्यौ स्मृतौ तस्य चक्षुर्द्वयसमाश्रितौ॥१॥ ब्रह्माण्डं च शिरस्तस्य केशेभ्यश्च वनस्पितः। एकादश स्मृता रुद्राः कण्ठदेशे समाश्रिताः॥२॥ नक्षत्राश्च ग्रहाश्चैव दशनाः परिकीर्तिताः। धर्माधर्मौ तु विज्ञेयावोष्ठसंपुटमाश्रितौ॥३॥ सर्वशास्त्रं मुखे तस्य जिह्नायां तु सरस्वती।

ब्रह्मोवाच ।

तालुके तु समाख्याताविन्द्रो ब्रह्मा समाश्रितौ। भ्रुवोर्मध्ये शिवं विद्याच्छलपाणिं वृषध्वजम्॥ ५॥

दिशश्च विदिशश्चैव श्रोत्रयो[8"]श्च समाश्रिताः॥ ४॥

¹⁻⁷ab Aṣṭādaśavidhāna 58-64ab: अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेवमयो हिरः। ब्रह्मदेवः शिरं तस्य केशाभ्यां च वनस्पितः॥ चन्द्रादित्यौ स्मृतौ तस्य चक्षु (भ्याँ) +++++॥ एकादश समाख्याता रुद्राः कण्ठे समाश्रिताः॥ नक्षत्राणि ग्रहाश्चैव दशने परिकीर्तिताः। धर्माधर्मौ च विज्ञेयौ ओष्ठसंपुटमाश्रितौ॥ सर्वशास्त्रमयी देवी जिह्वायां तु सरस्वती। गायत्री चैव सावित्री नासाग्रे तु व्यवस्थिते॥ दिशाश्च विदिशाश्चैव सर्वाः श्रोत्रेष्ववस्थिताः। श्रुवोर्मध्यगते विद्याच्छतरुद्राः समाश्रिताः॥ ऋषयो रोम+++ ++द्रा जठरे स्थिताः। यक्षिकन्नरगन्धर्वाः पिशाचा दानवादयः॥ राक्षसाश्च गणाः सर्वे उदरेषु समाश्रिताः।

¹ ब्रह्मो॰] em.; ब्रह्म उ॰ MS • ॰ दित्यौ] em.; ॰ दित्यो MS • चक्षुर्द्दय॰] em.; च-क्षुद्दय॰ MS 2 केशेभ्यञ्च] MS²ҫ; केशेभ्यञ्च MS²ҫ • वनस्पितः] em.; वनस्पती MS • एकादश स्मृता रुद्राः] conj.; एकादशाः स्मृता वत्स MS 3 दशनाः] MS²ҫ; द-शानाः MS²ҫ • ॰ ज्ञेयावोष्ठ॰] em.; ॰ ज्ञेयादोष्ठ॰ MS 4 ॰ शास्त्रं] em.; ॰शास्त्र MS • जिह्वायां] em.; जिह्वाया MS • श्रोत्र॰] em.; श्रोतु॰ MS 5 ॰ विन्द्रो] conj.; ॰ विन्द्र MS • ॰ मध्ये] em.; ॰ मध्य MS²ҫ; ॰ मं MS²ҫ • विद्या॰] em.; विन्द्या॰ MS • ॰ पाणिं] em.; ॰ पानिम् MS • ॰ ध्वजम्] MS²ҫ; ॰ ध्वजः MS²ҫ

ऋषयो रोमकूपेषु समुद्रा जठरे स्मृताः।
यक्षिकित्ररगन्धर्वाः पिशाचा दानवास्तथा॥६॥
राक्षसाञ्च गणाः सिद्धा उदरेषु समाश्रिताः।
नद्यो बाहुगताञ्चैव नागाञ्चाङ्गलयः स्थिताः॥७॥
नखाग्रेषु च सर्वेषु तारागणसमाश्रिताः।
पृष्ठमध्ये स्थितो मेरुर्हृदये श्रीरिधिष्ठता॥६॥
धर्मराजो यमञ्चैव संस्थितो नाभिमण्डले।
कटिं च पृथिवीं विद्याल्लिङ्गे सृष्टिः समाश्रिता॥९॥
ऊरुभ्यां पर्वताः सर्वे जानुभ्यां चाश्विनौ स्थितौ।
चरणेषु समाख्याता[१०]ः पातालाः सप्त संस्थिताः॥१०॥
नरका घोररूपाञ्च पादान्तेषु व्यवस्थिताः।
देवः कालाग्निरुद्रञ्च पादांगुष्ठसमाश्रितः॥११॥
अशेषं वाङ्मयं सर्वं लोकालोकं चराचरम्।
व्याप्तं विष्णुशरीरेण पवनेनाम्बरं यथा॥१२॥

7cd-13 Aṣṭādaśavidhāna 64cd-69: नद्यो बाहुगताश्चैव नागाश्चाङ्गलयः स्मृताः॥ नसाग्रेषु च सर्वेषु तारागणसमाश्चिताः। पृष्ठवंशस्थितो मेरुः हृदये श्रीरिधिष्ठता॥ धर्मराजो यमश्चैव संस्थितो नाभिमण्डले। किटभ्यां पृथिवीं विद्याह्मि [ङ्गे सृष्टिः स]माश्चिता॥ ++++श्चिनौ दे वौ ऊ)रुके पर्वताः स्थिताः। नरकाः सप्तपातालाः पादयुग्मे व्यवस्थिताः॥ देवः कालाग्नि-रुद्रो वै पादांगुष्ठे व्यवस्थितः। सर्वदेवात्मको विष्णुः सर्वे देवास्तदात्मकाः॥ अशेषं वाङ्मयं सर्वं लोकालोकं चराचरम्। व्याप्तं विष्णुशरीरेण वायुरम्बरयोर्यथा॥

स एष भगवान् विष्णुः सर्वभूतगतः स्थितः। तस्य यागं प्रवक्ष्यामि स्वयम्भूवचनं यथा॥१३॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे पञ्चमः पटलः॥

13 भगवान्] em.; भगवां MS • °गतः] em.; गत MS 13 तस्य] em.; तस्स MS

[•] Colophon: पञ्चरात्रे] em.; पञ्चारात्रे MS

॥ षष्ठपटलः ॥

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि यागमण्डपमृत्तमम्।
अग्रतश्चैव कर्तव्यं प्रासादस्य समन्ततः॥१॥
कारकस्यानुकूल्येन यज्ञकर्म समारभेत्।
पुण्ये तिथौ मुहूर्ते वा नक्षत्रे वा गुणान्विते॥२॥
प्रतिपच्च द्वितीया [9"]च तृतीया चैव पञ्चमी।
त्रयोदशी दशमी च पूर्णमासी च पूजिता॥३॥
शुक्रपक्षे तु कर्तव्या एते शुभकरा दिनाः।
सोमो बृहस्पतिश्चैव भार्गवो ऽथ बुधस्तथा॥४॥
एते सौम्यग्रहाः प्रोक्ताः प्रतिष्ठायागकर्मणि।
त्रिषूत्तरेषु रेवत्यामिश्वन्यो रोहणीषु च॥४॥
हस्ते पुनर्वसौ चापि पुष्ये च श्रवणे तथा।
भरण्यां चैव कर्तव्यं विष्णोः स्थापनमुत्तमम्॥६॥

^{1–7} Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 5.1–6:

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि यागमण्डपमृत्तमम्। अग्रतश्चापि कर्तव्यं प्रासादस्य समन्ततः॥ कार-कस्यानुकूल्येन यज्ञकर्म समारभेत्। प्रतिपच्च द्वितीयायां पञ्चम्यां तु त्रयोदशी॥ पूर्णमास्यां चतुर्दश्यां शुक्रपक्षे शु +++। (4) सोमो बृहस्पितश्चैव भार्गवो बुधमस्तथा॥ एते सौम्यग्रहाः प्रोक्ताः प्रतिष्ठायागकर्मणि। त्रिषूत्तरेषु रेवत्यां अश्विन्यो रोहिणीषु च॥ हस्ते पुनर्वसोश्चापि पुष्येण श्रवणेन वा। भरण्यां चैव नक्षत्रे विष्णोः स्थापनमृत्तमम्॥ शोधियत्वा ततो भूमिं तुषकेशास्थिवर्जिताम्। बालुकाङ्गारपाषाणान् हत्वा कर्म समारभेत्॥

शोधयित्वा ततो भूमिं तुषकेशास्थिवर्जिताम्। बालुकाङ्गारपाषाणान् संहृत्य कर्म-म्-आरभेत्॥७॥ नवभागकृतं क्षेत्रं मध्ये सूर्यं ग्रहाष्टकम्। एकैकं त्रित्रिकं कुर्यान्मध्ये पूर्वादितः ऋमात्॥ ८॥ देवमार्गगतं सर्वं ग्रह[10] चकं प्रपूजयेत्। सूर्यावरणमादाय सूत्रेण सुमितं क्रमात्॥९॥ चतुर्हस्तसमायुक्तां सर्वलक्षणसंयुताम्। पूर्वोत्तरस्रवां चैव वेदीं विस्तारशोभिताम्॥१०॥ मण्डपं चार्द्रशाखाभिः कारयेद्विधिपूर्वकम्। चतुरस्रं चतुर्द्वारं रम्यं द्वादशहस्तकम्॥११॥ स्तम्भैः षोडशभिर्युक्तं निश्छिदं सर्वतः शुभम्। उपलिप्य ततो भूमिं कारयेत्कुण्डलक्षणम्॥ १२॥ पूर्वकुण्डं चतुष्कोणं सोमस्थाने न्यसेद्भवम्। दक्षिणे धनुषाकारं बुधस्थाने प्रकल्पयेत्॥ १३॥ पश्चिमे वर्तुलं कुर्यात् गुरुस्थाने निवेशयेत्। उत्तरे पङ्कजाकारं शुक्रस्थाने प्रतिष्ठयेत्।

¹⁰⁻¹⁵ab Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 5.7-11ab: चतुर्हस्तसमा(यु) + ++ +++भोभनाम्। मण्डपस्य प्रमाणं तु दशहस्तसमायुतम्॥ सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तां वेदीं कुर्याद्विचक्षणः। मण्डपम- र्धशासाभिः कारयेद्विधिपूर्वकम्॥ नदीसंगमतीर्थेषु बालुकां तत्र दापयेत्। उपलिप्य ततो भूमिं कारयेत्कुण्डलक्षणम्॥ चतुष्कोणसमायुक्तं पूर्वकुण्डं तु दापयेत्। दक्षिणे चार्धचन्द्रं तु वारुण्यां दिश्रि वर्तुलम्॥ पद्माकारं तु+++ ++++ समन्ततः।

⁷ शोधियत्वा] ${\rm MS}^{pc}$; शोधयात्वा ${\rm MS}^{ac}$ • भूमिं] em.; भूमि ${\rm MS}$ • संहृत्य] em.; संहृत्वा ${\rm MS}$ 8 सूर्य] em.; सूर्य ${\rm MS}$ • एकैकं] em.; एकेकं ${\rm MS}$ • °न्मध्ये पूर्वादितः] em.; °त्मधो पूर्वादित ${\rm MS}$ 9 °गतं] em.; गत ${\rm MS}$ 10 चतुर्हस्त °] em.; चतुर्ह्त ° ${\rm MS}$ • °युक्तां] em.; °युक्ता ${\rm MS}$ • °संयुताम्] em.; °संयुता ${\rm MS}$ • पूर्वोत्तर °] em.; पूर्वोत्त ° ${\rm MS}$ • वेदीं विस्तारशोभिताम्] em.; वेदी विस्तारशोभिता ${\rm MS}$ 11 कारयेदिधि °] em.; कारयेत् विधि ° ${\rm MS}$ • रम्यं] em.; रम्य ${\rm MS}$ 12 षोडशभि °] em.; ध्योडशभि ° ${\rm MS}$ • निश्चुद्धं] em.; निश्चुत् ${\rm MS}^{pc}$; निश्चुत् ${\rm MS}^{ac}$ • भूमिं] em.; भूमि ${\rm MS}$ 13 चतुष्कोणं] em.; चतुष्टोणं ${\rm MS}$ • बुधस्थाने] conj.; ध्रुवस्थाने ${\rm MS}$ 14 प्रतिष्ठयेत्] conj.; प्रष्ठियेत् ${\rm MS}$

ईशाने चक्ररूपं तु के $[10^v]$ तुस्थाने न्यसेद्भृवम्॥१४॥ स्वस्थानवर्जिताः कुण्डा दुःखशोकभयप्रदाः। तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन स्वस्वस्थाने निवेशयेत॥१५॥ यादृशं तु भवेत्कुण्डं तादृशैव तु मेखला। चतुर्दशाङ्गलास्तत्र योनीः कुर्वीत शोभनाः॥१६॥ तोरणान् सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि पञ्चहस्तसमाश्रितान्। न्यग्रोधो 'दुम्बरश्चैव बिल्वः पालाश एव च। अश्वत्थश्च शमी चैव चन्दनावुभयौ तथा॥१७॥ चतुर्हस्ता भवेत्पट्टी सार्धहस्तं त्रिशूलकम्। हस्तं हस्तान्तरे कुर्यान्निखनेद्धस्तमात्रकम्॥१८॥ शुक्रवस्त्रसमायुक्तान्दर्भमुष्टिसमन्वितान्। उदकुम्भसस्रग्दामान् तोरणान्तत्र दापयेत्॥ १९॥ अग्निमीले 'ति मन्त्रेण दापयेत्पूर्व $\lceil 11^r
ceil$ तोरणम् । इषे त्वोर्जे 'ति मन्त्रेण दक्षिणे तोरणं न्यसेत्॥ २०॥ अग्न आ याहि मन्त्रेण दद्यात्पश्चिमतोरणम्। शन्नो देवीति मन्त्रेण न्यसेदुत्तरतोरणम्॥ २१॥

20 RV~1.1.1: अग्निमीले पुरोहितं VS~1.1: इषे त्वोर्जे त्वा 21~SV~1.1: अग्न आ याहि वीतये AVP~1.1.1: शन्नो देवीरिभष्टये

¹⁷ cd-22 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 5.11 cd-15: तोरणं सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि पञ्चहस्तसमायुतम्॥ न्यग्रोधो 'दुम्बरस्वैव बिल्वः पलाश-म्-एव च। अश्वत्थस्व शमी चैव चन्दनमुभयं तथा॥ [शुक्कावस्त्रसमायुक्तं दर्भचीरसमन्वितम्। पुष्पमालाचितं चैव तोरणं तत्र दापयेत्॥ अग्नि-मीलि 'ति) +++ (दाप)येत्पूर्वतोरणम्। इषेत्वेन तु मन्त्रेण दक्षिणं तोरणं न्यसेत्॥ अग्न आ याहीति मन्त्रेण पश्चिमायां तु दापयेत्। शन्नो देवीति मन्त्रेण दद्यादुत्तरतोरणम्॥

¹⁵ तादृशैव] MS^{pc} ; तादृशौव MS^{ac} 16 शोभनाः] MS^{pc} ; शोभना MS^{ac} 17 तोरणाम्] em.; तोरणा MS • 'श्रितान्] em.; 'श्रिताः MS • बिल्वः] em.; बिल्व MS • चैव] em.; चेव MS • 'बुभयौ] em.; 'वुभयो MS 18 'हस्तं त्रिशूलकम्] em.; 'हस्तिस्त्रिशूलकान् MS 18 हस्तं] conj.; हस्त MS • 'द्धस्तमात्रकम्] em.; 'द्धस्तमात्रकान् MS 19 'सस्रग्दामान् तोरणान्तत्र] conj.; स्यसग्दामास्तोरणास्तत्र MS 21 अग्न] em.; अग्नि MS

कलशां स समादाय हेमगर्भसमन्वितान्।
लिप्तां स्वन्दनपङ्केन कण्ठे स्वस्तिकभूषितान्॥ २२॥
यवशालिशरावै स्व वस्त्रालंकृतिवग्रहान्।
आजिन्न कलशमन्त्रेण तेनैव कलशान् न्यसेत्॥ २३॥
दुकूलचित्रपट्टै से वेष्टयेत्स्तम्भमालिकाम्।
पुष्पस्रग्दाममालाभिः पल्लवै स्वोपशोभिताम्॥ २४॥
ध्वजादर्शपताकाभिः चामरै स्व वितानकैः।
घण्टाशब्दिनिनादै से गेयमङ्गलवादिभिः॥ २५॥
शङ्खवादित्रनिघोषैर्वेदध्वनिसमन्वितैः।
पुण्या[11ण]हजयशब्दै से कारयेत महोत्सवम्॥ २६॥
ध्वजदण्डप्रमाणानि षोडशाङ्गुलविस्तराः।
पञ्चहस्तानि सर्वाणि पुष्पधूपार्चितं बिलम्॥ २७॥
पताकां पीतिकां चैव पूर्व-म्-इन्द्राय दापयेत्।

23 VS 8.42: आजिम्न कलशं महि

कलशांश्व समादाय हेमगर्भसमन्वितान्। श्वेतचन्दनपङ्केन कण्ठे स्वस्तिकभूषितान्॥ यवशा-लिशरावैश्व वस्त्रालंकृतविग्रहान्। आजिघ्न कलशमन्त्रे+ +++ +++ न्यसेत्॥ दुकूलकैश्व-त्रपटैः संवेद्य स्तम्भमालिकाम्। पुष्पस्रग्दाममालाभिः पल्लवैश्वोपशोभिताम्॥ ध्वजादर्शप-ताकाभिः चामरैश्व वितानकैः। घण्टाशब्दविचित्रैश्च गेयमङ्गलवाचकैः॥ शङ्खवादित्रनिर्घोषै-वैदध्यनिसमन्वितैः। पुण्याहजयशब्दैश्व कारयेत महोत्सवम्॥ 28-30 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 5.21-23ः

पताकानि विचित्राणि ध्वजमोलाप्श्नो ++। पताकां पीतिकां चैव पूर्व-म्-इन्द्राय दापयेत्॥ आग्नेय्यां रक्तवर्णाभां याम्यायां श्यामवर्णिकाम्। नीलाञ्जनसवर्णां तु नैर्ऋत्यां तु प्रदापयेत्॥ वारुण्यां सितवर्णाभां कृष्णां वायव्यगोचरे। हरितामुत्तरे चैव ईशान्यां सर्ववर्णिकाम्॥

^{22–27} Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 5.16–20:

²² समादाय हेमगर्भ $^{\circ}$] em.; सयादाय हेमग्रर्भ $^{\circ}$ MS 23 तेनैव कलशान्] em.; तेनेव कलशं MS 24 $^{\circ}$ िचत्रपट्टैश्च वेष्टयेत्] em.; $^{\circ}$ िचत्रपट्टेश्च वेष्ट MS $^{\bullet}$ $^{\circ}$ भािलकाम्] em.; $^{\circ}$ भािलकान् MS $^{\bullet}$ $^{\circ}$ शोभिताम्] em.; $^{\circ}$ शोभिताः MS pc ; $^{\circ}$ शोभिता MS ac ; 25 $^{\circ}$ रेश्च वितानकः] em.; $^{\circ}$ रश्च वितानकं MS $^{\bullet}$ घण्टाशब्दिननादेश्च गोमय $^{\circ}$ MS 26 कारयेत] em.; कारयेत् MS 27 धूपार्चितं बिलम्] em.; $^{\circ}$ धूपार्चितान्बिलं MS 28 पताकां पीतिकां] em.; पताका पीतिका MS $^{\bullet}$ आग्नेय्यां रक्तवर्णां] em.; आग्निंय्यां रक्तवर्णां MS

आग्नेय्यां रक्तवर्णां तु याम्यायां श्यामवर्णिकाम्॥ २८॥ नीलाञ्जनिभाकारां नैर्ऋत्यां तु प्रदापयेत्। वारुण्यां सितवर्णाभां पीतां वायव्यगोचरे॥ २९॥ हिरतां चोत्तरे दद्यादीशान्यां सर्ववर्णिकाम्। श्वेतां तु नागराजाय श्वेतां ब्रह्मणि दापयेत्॥ ३०॥ श्वेतरक्तकचूर्णेन आलिखेद्वेदिमण्डलम्। वेद्या वेदीति मन्त्रेण वेदीमालिख्य मन्त्रवित्॥ ३१॥ पूर्वाग्रानुत्तराग्रान् वा कुशांस्तीर्य विचक्षणः। योगे योगे ति मन्त्रेण का[12]रयेत्स्तरणं बुधः॥ ३२॥ शय्या तत्र प्रकर्तव्या तूलिपट्टांशुकैस्तथा। गण्डके द्वे विचित्रे च स्थापयेद्वेदिमध्यतः॥ ३३॥ दीपमालाविचित्राणि फलानि विविधानि च। पूपकानि च खाद्यानि मोदकानि च दापयेत्॥ ३४॥

31 VS 19.17: वेद्या वेदिः समाप्यते 32 RV 1.30.7: योगे योगे तवस्तरं

^{31–33} Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 5.24–26:

श्वेतरक्तकचूर्णेन आलिखेद्वेदिमण्डलम्। वेद्या वेदीति मन्त्रेण वेदीमारभ्य म+++॥ (पूर्वाग्रा-नृत्तराग्रान् वा कुशांस्तीर्य विचक्षणः। योगे योगे 'ति मन्त्रेण कारयेत्स्तरणं शुभम्॥ शय्या तत्रैव कर्तव्या तूलिपट्टांशुकैस्तथा। गण्डकौ द्वौ विचित्रौ च स्थापयेद्वेदि-म्-अग्रतः॥ 34–35 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 5.27–31:

दीपमालाविचित्राणि भक्ष्यभोज्यान्नपानकैः। निवेदयेत नैवेद्यं स्निग्धं स्वादु च विष्णवे॥ व्यञ्जना+ विचित्राणि धूपित्वा तानि ++++। नैवेद्या(नि वि)चित्राणि नानाभक्षकृतानि च॥ लेह्मचोष्यादिदेयानि कन्दमूलफला(नि)च। उल्लूनानि विचित्रानि दिधक्षीरघृतानि च॥ असु-रीमर्दितानि च घृतपूर्णानि दापयेत्। पूर्वावर्तानि पूपानि लावणालत्तकानि च॥ मण्डकानि विचित्राणि खण्डसौ(स) broken and lost hereafter

^{29 °}ण्यां सितवर्णाभां] em.; °ण्या सितवर्णाभां MS 30 हरितां] em.; रहितां MS • °दीशान्यां] em.; °दीशान्यां MS • श्वेतां ब्रह्मणि दापयेत्] em.; श्वेता ब्रह्मणि खप्येत् MS 31 वेद्या वेदीति मन्त्रेण] conj.; वेद्या चैवतु मण्डेण MS 32 °राग्रान् वा कुशांस्तीर्यं] em.; °राग्रा वा कुशांस्तीर्यं MS • °रणं बुधः] em.; °रण मुधः MS 33 तूलिपट्टांशुकै °] em.; नुलीपक्षाडुकै ° MS 34 फलानि] em.; फलाणि MS

पायसं कृसरं चैव दध्योदनघृतोदने।
एवमादिविधानेन पूजयेत समन्ततः॥ ३४॥
यागमण्डपमध्ये तु वेद्यां मध्यगतं न्यसेत्।
च्छत्रं तत्र प्रदातव्यं पुण्डरीकं महायशः॥ ३६॥
यदीच्छेद्दैष्णवं लोकं सर्वकामफलप्रदम्।
मण्डपस्य विभागं तु एतदुक्तं मया तव॥ ३७॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे षष्टः पटलः॥

³⁵ चैव दथ्योदनघृतोदने] em.; चेव दथ्योदनकृतोदनैः MS 36 याग॰] em.; योग॰ MS 37 यदीच्छेद्दैष्णवं] em.; यदिच्छेद्देष्णवं MS • Colophon: षष्ठः] em.; षष्ठमः MS

॥ सप्तमपटलः ॥

सनत्कुमार उवाच।
आसुरं किं नु पैशा[12"]चं राक्षसं मण्डपाधमम्।
अदैवेषु कथं यागं कूरं धर्मविवर्जितम्॥१॥
ब्रह्मोवाच।
नासुरेदं न पैशाचं नाधिष्ठानं च राक्षसम्।
सर्वदेवमयं यागं प्रासादं परमं परम्॥२॥
क्षीरोदार्णवमध्यस्थं श्वेतद्वीपो महीधराः।
पूर्वे चाहवनीयाख्यं कुण्डं ब्रह्माधिदैवतम्॥३॥
दक्षिणे दक्षिणाग्नेश्व आगारं विष्णुदैवतम्।
पूर्वोत्तरे भस्मागारं कुण्डं यज्ञाधिपौरुषम्॥४॥
सत्त्वं रजस्तमश्चैव स्युर्मेखलाधिदेवताः।
विश्वेदेवाः स्थिता योनौ कम्बलाश्वतरौ मुखे॥४॥
ऋचो यजूषि सामानि अथर्वाङ्गिरसस्तथा।
पूर्वादि ऋत्वजा ह्येता वेदमन्त्रैः क्रमात्स्थिताः॥६॥
आचार्यश्च परं ब्रह्म वासुदेवो जगङ्गरुः।

¹ आसुरं किं नु] em.; आसुरे किन्तु $MS \bullet \text{ राक्षसं}$] em.; राक्षं $MS \bullet \text{ अदेवेषु कथं}$] conj.; अदेवेषु कथ MS 2 ब्रह्मो $^{\circ}$] em.; ब्रह्म उ $^{\circ}$ MS 3 श्वेतद्वीपो] em.; श्वेतद्वीपा $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ व्याख्यां MS^{pc} ; $^{\circ}$ याख्यां $MS^{ac} \bullet ^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ वैवतम्] em.; $^{\circ}$ विवतम् $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ वैवतम्] MS^{pc} ; $^{\circ}$ वैवतः $MS^{ac} \bullet ^{\circ}$ मस्मागारं] conj.; मस्माद्वारं $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ कुण्डं] em.; कुण्डं $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ 5 स्युर्मेखला $^{\circ}$] conj.; मेखला $^{\circ}$ $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ योनौ] em.; योनै $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ वेदा $^{\circ}$ $MS^{ac} \bullet ^{\circ}$ कमात्] em.; कमा $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ अाचार्यश्च परं ब्रह्म] em.; आचार्यश्च परं ब्रह्म $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ वेदा $^{\circ}$ $MS^{ac} \bullet ^{\circ}$ कमात्] em.; कमा $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ 3 आचार्यश्च परं ब्रह्म] em.; आचार्यश्च परं ब्रह्म $MS \bullet ^{\circ}$ वासुवेवो जगङ्ग $EMS \bullet ^{\circ}$ वासुव जगंगु $EMS \bullet ^{\circ}$

[13] पूर्वे कृतयुगं नाम तोरणं ब्रह्मदैवतम्॥ ७॥ याम्ये तु संस्थितं त्रेतातोरणं क्षत्रदैवतम्। वारुण्यां द्वापरं नाम तोरणं वैश्यदैवतम॥ ८॥ सौम्ये कलियुगं नाम तोरणं शृद्रदैवतम्। भूर्भुवः स्वश्च त्रीं ल्लोकाञ्छलस्थान्पितरस्त्रिधा॥९॥ कलशे सागरा न्यस्ता वस्त्रे युक्ता मरुद्गणाः। स्तम्भस्थाः पर्वता यक्षाः पुष्पस्रग्दामके श्रिताः॥ १०॥ माले विद्याधराः प्रोक्ता नासत्याः पल्लवे स्थिताः। चामरस्थाप्सरसो देव्यो विताने च मनुष्यकाः॥ ११॥ गीतवादो रतिर्मेधा तुम्बुरुनारदौ स्थितौ। वेदध्वनिस्था मुनीन्द्रा ब्रह्मलोकनिवासिनः॥ १२॥ पताकाः किन्नरा भूता लोकपालादिदेवताः। दर्भेषु संस्थिता [13]ऋक्षाश्चन्द्रतारागणावृताः॥ १३॥ पर्यङ्के संस्थिता नागास्त्रलिमध्ये नवग्रहाः। शिरोपधाने गन्धर्वा गुह्यकाः पारगंडुके॥१४॥ दीपे ज्योतिर्गणाः प्रोक्ता नैवेद्यौषधयः स्मृताः। आतपत्रे स्थितो धर्मो दिगष्ट वसवाष्टकम्॥ १५॥ ऊर्ध्वे सित्रदशं लोकमधः पाताल ' संस्थितम्। मध्ये नारायणो देवः परमं ब्रह्म शाश्वतम्॥१६॥ स्थालीपाके तु गायत्री प्रणीतस्था सरस्वती।

⁸ त्रेता॰] em.; त्रेत॰ MS • ॰दैवतम्] em.; ॰देवतं MS • वैश्य॰] em.; वेश्य॰ MS 9 ॰दैवतम्] em.; ॰देवतं MS • भूर्भृवः] em.; भूभृवः MS • त्रीं ल्लोकाञ्छूलस्थान्] em.; त्रीलोकाञ्छूलस्थात् MS 10 कलशे] em.; कलशेः MS • वस्त्रे] em.; वस्त्र MS • ॰स्रग्दामके त्रिताः] em.; ॰स्रग्पमके त्रिया MS 11 नासत्याः] em.; नासुत्या MS • चामर॰] em.; चाम॰ MS 13 पताकाः] em.; पताका MS • ॰देवताः] conj.; ॰देवता MS 14 नागास्तूलि॰] em.; नागास्तूली॰ MS • गन्धर्वा] em.; गन्दर्वा MS • गृह्यकाः [पार]गंडुके] em.; गृह्यकोः [पार]गंडुकेः MS 15 ज्योति॰] em.; ज्ये-ति॰ MS 16 ॰मधः] em.; ॰मध MS • नारायणो देवः] em.; नारायण देव MS 17 सरस्वती । em.; सरस्वतीः MS • ॰षोत्तमः] em.; ॰षोत्तमं MS

आज्ये चैवामृतं प्रोक्तं ब्रह्मा च पुरुषोत्तमः॥१७॥
सुचाग्रैकादशा रुद्राः सुचाग्राद् द्वादशाङ्गुलात्।
स्वाहाकारे स्थिता देवा वषद्कारे प्रजापितः॥१८॥
यागे यज्ञवराहं तु मन्त्रेषु हुनते द्विजाः।
विष्णुं कालाग्निरुद्रा[147]स्थ्यं यजेन्मोक्षफलप्रदम्॥१९॥
एतद्देवगणं प्रोक्तं स्वे स्वे स्थाने स्थितं मुने।
स्वनाममन्त्रैवीषडन्तैर्मृत्त्युक्ता नात्र संशयः॥२०॥
क्षीरोदार्णवमध्यस्थं श्वेतद्वीपं प्रकल्ययेत्।
अविदित्वा इमं यस्तु प्रतिष्ठामण्डपं धिया॥२१॥
कर्ता कारियता चैव तद्वयं नरकं व्रजेत्।
सा किया निष्फला प्रोक्ता भवेद्धर्मविवर्जिता॥२२॥
दारिद्रं व्याधिजं दुःखमर्थनाशं कुलक्षयम्।
कुयष्टं कुरुते सर्वं नास्ति यागसमो रिपुः।
तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन विशेषज्ञेन कारयेत्॥२३॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे सप्तमः पटलः॥

¹⁸ सुचाग्राद्] conj.; सुचाग्रां MS 19 यागे] conj.; योगे MS • विष्णुं] em.; विष्णु MS • °रुद्राख्यं] em.; °रुद्राख्य MS 20 एतद्देव °] conj.; एतदेव ° MS • °मन्त्रै-वैषिडन्तै °] conj.; °मन्त्रैवोपडन्तै ° MS °मृंत्र्युक्ता] conj.; °मृंत्र्योक्ता MS 21 °द्वीपं प्रकल्ययेत्] em.; °दीपं प्रल्पयेत् MS • अविदित्वा] em.; अविदित्वा mS^{ac} • इमं] conj.; इमां MS • °मण्डपं धिया] conj.; °मण्डपा धियां MS 22 तद्वयं] em.; तद्वयं MS • निष्फला] em.; निष्फलं MS • °विवर्जिता] em.; °वि-वर्जिता mS 23 दारिद्रं] em.; दिरद्रं mS • °नाशं] em.; °नाश mS • यागसमो] em.; यागसमो mS • तस्मात्सर्व °] mS^{pc} ; तस्मात्सर्व ° mS^{ac}

॥ अष्टमपटलः ॥

श्रृणु वत्स प्रवक्ष्यामि मण्डपस्या[14"]पि स्थापनम्। यैर्मन्त्रैश्वासुरं मुझेद्यागो देवमयो भवेत्॥१॥ प्रत्यमुझेति मन्त्रेण प्रासादं तु प्रतिष्ठयेत्। (अग्न आ)याहि मन्त्रेण मण्डपं तु समालभेत्॥२॥ वेदिषदेति मन्त्रेण वेदिं संस्थापयेद् द्विजः। सप्त (मृदिति)मन्त्रेण सप्त (- - -)का न्यसेत्॥३॥ अग्निमग्नीति मन्त्रेण कुण्डान्येव प्रतिष्ठयेत्। नेजमेषेति मन्त्रेण मेखलां स्थापयेद्वुधः॥४॥ शन्तो देवीति मन्त्रेण योनिं चापि प्रतिष्ठयेत्। ऋचं वाचेति मन्त्रेण (ऋत्विजां)कौतुकं न्यसेत्॥४॥ अहं (सप्ते)ति मन्त्रेण केशवत्वे गुरुर्भवेत्। चत्वारि शृङ्गा मन्त्रेण तोरणं स्थापयेद् द्विजः॥६॥ भूर्भृवः स्वेति मन्त्रेण तिश्रृलं च प्रतिष्ठ[15"]येत्।

2 AVŚ.10.6.15: \cdots प्रत्यमुञ्चत शंभुवम् ?; SV 1.1 अग्न आ याहि वीतये 3 RV 1.140.1: वेदिषदे प्रियधामाय सुद्युते 4 TB 3.3.7.3: अग्निमग्नीत्त्रिस्त्रः • RVKhila 10.184.1: नेजमेष परा पत 5 RV 10.9.4: शन्नो देवीरिभष्टय आपो भवन्तु, VS 36.1: ऋचं वाचं प्रपद्ये 6 RV 10.49.9: अहं सप्त स्रवतो धारयं वृषा, RV.4.58.3: चत्वारि शृङ्गास्त्रयो अस्य पादाः 7 Vs 36.3: भूर्भुवः स्वस्तत्सिवतुर्वरेण्यं, RV 9.86.11: अभिकन्दन् कलशं वाज्यर्षति

¹ ब्रह्मो ॰] em.; ब्रह्म उ॰ MS • वत्स] em.; वत्सं MS • मुझेदागो देवमयो] conj.; मुझदागं देवमयं MS 2 ॰ मुझेति] conj.; ॰ मुझत्त MS 3 ॰ स्थापयेद्] em.; ॰ स्थापये प् MS 5 देवीति] conj.; देवी MS • योनिं] em.; योनि MS • ऋत्विजां] conj.; ऋतिजां MS 6 केशवत्वे] conj.; केशवत्वं MS • शृङ्गा] conj.; शृङ्ग MS • स्थापयेद्] em.; स्थापये MS

अभिक्रन्देति मन्त्रेण कलशान् स्थापयेत्ततः॥७॥
विसिष्ठा हीति मन्त्रेण वस्त्रयुग्मौ तु विन्यसेत्।
इमं नु सोमसामेन स्तम्भं तु पिरकल्पयेत्॥६॥
स्रक्को द्रप्सेति मन्त्रेण पुष्पस्रग्दामकं न्यसेत्।
सुत्रामाणेति मन्त्रेण मालासूत्रं प्रकल्पयेत्॥९॥
उत्तानपर्णे मन्त्रेण पल्लवांस्तत्र विन्यसेत्।
बलविज्ञाय मन्त्रेण बालव्यजनकं न्यसेत्॥१०॥
वि हि सोतोरिति मन्त्रेण वितानं चोर्ध्वतो न्यसेत्।
सोमो ददन्नन्थर्वेति वेदगान्धर्वकं न्यसेत्॥११॥
उभयं ते वयस्योक्ता उभयं स्थापयेद् ध्वनिम्।
अस्माकमिन्द्र-मन्त्रेण पताकां च प्रतिष्ठयेत्॥१२॥
†सज्यीशृत्रभागास्त्वेति† मन्त्रेण स्तर्।
परीतो षिञ्च-सामेन पर्यङ्कं स्थापयेत्ततः॥१३॥
तुभत्ता अङ्गिरस्त्वेति तूलिं तत्र प्रतिष्ठयेत्।
इन्द्राय साम गायेति गण्डकौ तु ततो न्यसेत्॥१४॥

8 RV 1.26.1: विसष्ठा हि मियेध्य, RV I.179.5: इमं नु सोममन्तितः 9 RV 9.73.1 स्रक्के द्रप्सस्य धमतः, RV 10.63.10 सुत्रामाणं पृथिवीं द्यामनेहसम् ${\bf 10}$ RV 10.145.2 उत्तानपणें सुभगे, RV 10.103.5 वलविज्ञाय स्थवीराः प्रवीराः ${\bf 11}$ RV 10.86.1 वि हि सोतोरसृक्षत , RV 10.85.41 सोमो ददद्गन्धर्वाय ${\bf 12}$ RV 2.9.5 उभयं ते न क्षीयते वयस्यम् , VS 10.103.11: अस्माकमिन्द्रः समृतेषु ध्वजेषु ${\bf 13}$ RV.9.107.1: परीतो षिञ्चता सुतम् ${\bf 14}$ RV 8.43.18: तुभ्यं ता अङ्गिरस्तम , RV 8.98.1: इन्द्राय साम गायत

⁷ अभिक्रन्देति] em.; अभिक्रंद्रेति MS • कलशान्] em.; कलशा MS 8 होति] em.; हिति MS • वस्त्रयुग्मौ] em.; वस्त्रग्मौ MS • इमं नृ] em.; इमज्ञी MS 9 सक्जे] em.; सुगुवे MS • °स्र्यामकं] em.; °स्र्यामकं MS 10 पल्लवांस्त्त्र] em.; पलवांस्त्र MS • °व्यजनकं] em.; °वाज्ञानकं MS 11 The first pāda is unmetrical. • °नं चोर्ध्वतो] em.; °नं चोर्ध्वतो MS • ददद्ग-धर्वेति] em.; ददद्ग-धेति MS 12 उभयं ते वसव्योक्ता] em.; उभय ते वयस्योक्ता MS • ध्वनिम्] conj.; द्वनीं MS 13 MSथहए शइरसत pāda is unmetrical. • स्तरणं] em.; स्तरणं MS 14 तुभ्यं ता अङ्गिरस्तेति तूलीं] em.; तुभात्ता अङ्गिरस्त्वेति तूलीं MS • तु] em.; नु MS

इन्द्र ज्येष्ठेति मन्त्रेण दीपज्योतिं च स्थापयेत्। चरन्यै मधु मन्त्रेण नैवेदौर्वेदि' पूरयेत्॥१५॥ इन्द्रच्छत्रेति मन्त्रेण च्छत्तं संस्थापयेद् द्विजः। धन्वना गेति मन्त्रेण मण्डपे च दिशा न्यसेत्॥१६॥ उदु तिष्ठेति मन्त्रेण स्वर्दिशां च प्रतिष्ठयेत्। अधा नो विश्वसौभेति भूमिपातालकान् न्यसेत्॥१७॥ अन्तश्चरति मन्त्रेण अन्तरिक्षं प्रतिष्ठयेत्। यदिन्द्र प्रागुदक्साम्ना स्थालीपाकं तु स्थापयेत्॥१८॥ पारावतस्य मन्त्रेण प्र[16]णीतां च प्रतिष्ठयेत्। आज्यदोहेति सामेन आज्याङ्गान् साधयेद् द्विजः॥१९॥ अप्रतीतो जयत्याह ब्रह्माणं परिकल्पयेत्। कृष्णोसि चेति मन्त्रेण स्थापयेदेव सुक्सुवौ॥२०॥ अदित्यै व्युन्दनं चैव स्वाहाकारं प्रतिष्ठयेत्। अस्तु श्रौषट् च मन्त्रोक्तं वषद्वारं न्यसेद्वुधः॥२१॥ यज्ञेन वर्धत जेति यज्ञपुंसं प्रतिष्ठयेत्।

15 RV 6.46.5: इन्द्र ज्येष्ठं न आ भर, AB 7.15.5: चरन्वै मधु 16 RV Khila 10.142.5: इन्द्र: क्षत्रं ददातु, RV.6.75.2: धन्वना गाः 17 RV 8.23.5 = VS 11.41: उद्गु तिष्ठ स्व-ध्वर, RV 1.42.6: अधा नो विश्वसौभग 18 VS 3.7: अन्तश्वरित, RV 8.4.1: यदिन्द्र प्रागपागुदक् 19 RV 8.34.18: पारावतस्य रातिषु, RV 6.7.1 = SV 1.67; \bar{A} . $G\bar{a}$. 43-45: आज्यदोहसाम 20 RV 4.50.9: अप्रतीतो जयित, VS 2.1: कृष्णोस्याखरेष्ठो 21 VS 2.2: अदित्यै व्युन्दनमिस, ŚB 1.6.11.1: ता वा एताः पञ्च व्याहृतयो भवन्त्यो श्रावय अस्तु श्रोषड् यज ये यजामहे वौषडित 22 RV 2.2.1: यज्ञेन वर्धत जातवेदसम्, RV 8.11.6: विप्रं विप्रासो ऽवसे

^{15 °}ज्योतिं च] em.; °ज्येतिश्व MS • चरन्वै मधु] em.; चरत्वैर्मधु MS 16 °स्था-पयेद्] em.; °स्थापये MS • धन्वना गेति] em.; धन्वना गैति MS 17 उद्घ तिष्ठेति] em.; उद्घस्तिष्ठेति MS • स्वर्दिशां] conj.; क्ष्मिदिशां MS • भूमिपातालकान्] conj.; भूमृतुपालका MS 18 प्रागुदक्सामा] conj.; यांङ्गुदक्साम MS 19 पारावतस्य] conj.; पाराताश्व MS • आज्यदोहेति] em.; आर्यदोहेति MS • आज्याङ्गान् साधयेद्] em.; आर्यङ्गां साध्यते MS 20 कृष्णोसि] conj.; कृष्णोसिं MS 21 अदित्यै व्युन्दनं चैव] em.; आदित्यै व्युन्दनस्वैव MS • श्रौषङ्मान्त्रोक्तं वषद्वारं] conj.; श्रोयद्वमन्त्रौक्तं वष्टकारं MS 22 वर्धत जेति] conj. (unmetrical); वर्धतस्त्वेति MS • °पुंसं] em.; °पुंस MS • विप्राग्नींस्तु] em.; विप्राग्नीस्तु MS

विप्रं विप्रेति मन्त्रेण विप्राग्नींस्तु समूहयेत्॥ २२॥
नमस्ते रुद्र मन्त्रेण कुण्डे कालाग्नि' विन्यसेत्।
एष देवमयो यागः मण्डपस्थापनं परम्॥ २३॥
अश्वमेधफलं वत्स कर्ता प्राप्नोति बुद्धिमान्।
अमन्त्रोक्तां तु यः कुर्यात्प्रतिष्ठां लोभमोहितः॥ २४॥
स [16"]याति नरकं घोरं कर्ता कारयिता च यः।
स्थानभ्रंशो राष्ट्रभ्रंशस्तत्र राज्ञे महद्भयम्।
अचिरेण भवेत्सर्वमृत्पातं तु धनक्षयम्॥ २४॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे ऽष्टमः पटलः॥

23 VS 16.1: नमस्ते रुद्र मन्यवे

²³ कुंडे] em.; कुंडां MS • °मयो यागः मण्डप °] em.; °मय यागं मण्ड ° MS 24 °क्तां तु यः कुर्यात्प्रतिष्ठां लोभ °] em.; °क्त तु यः कुर्यात्प्रतिष्ठां लोह ° MS 25 स्थानभ्रंशो] em.; स्थानभ्रंशं MS • °भ्रंशस्तत्र] em.; °भ्रंशं तत्र MS • °मृत्पातं तु] conj.; °मुद्योगन्तु MS

॥ नवमपटलः ॥

ब्रह्मोवाच।

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि स्नानकर्मविधिर्यथा।
स्थापकः सुसहायस्तु ब्राह्मणैर्वेदपारगैः॥१॥
मण्डपस्य विभागेन ईशानेन यथाक्रमम्।
हस्तमात्रप्रमाणेन भद्रपीठं ततो न्यसेत्॥२॥
ग्रामं प्रदक्षिणं कृत्वा शङ्खवादित्रनिस्वनैः।
बिलं च सर्वतो दद्यात्सर्वदेभ्यो नमो ऽस्त्वित॥३॥
हस्तिना शकटेनापि धार्यो ब्रह्मगणेन वा [17]।
मङ्गलैर्ब्रह्मघोषेश्व देवं प्रासादमानयेत्॥४॥
रथे तिष्ठेति मन्त्रेण आनयेत जनार्दनम्।
भद्रपीठे समारोप्य भद्रं कर्णेऽभिमन्त्रितम्॥४॥
सूत्रधारो महाप्राज्ञः शुक्लाम्बरधरः शुचिः।
स्नापयेत्कलशं गृह्म पश्चाल्लक्षणमारभेत्॥६॥
अग्निज्योतीति मन्त्रेण ज्योतिरेखां प्रकल्पयेत्।
लक्षणे कियमाणे तु धेनुं दद्यात्तु स्थापके॥७॥
आज्यं तत्र समादाय मधुना सह संयुतम्।

 $[{]f 5}$ RV 6.75.6: रथे तिष्ठन्नयति वाजिनः, RV $1.89.8={
m VS}$ 25.21: भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम ${f 7}$ VS 3.9: अग्निज्योंतिज्योंतिज्योंतिरग्निः ${f 8}$ RV 1.90.6: मधु वाता ऋतायते

¹ ब्रह्मो °] em.; ब्रह्मा उ ° MS • °विधिर्यथा] em.; °विधर्यथा MS 3 दद्यात्सर्वदे-भ्यो] conj.; दद्यात्पर्वेदेभ्यो MS 4 °लैर्ब्रह्म °] em.; °लेब्रह्म ° MS 5 जनार्दनम्] em.; जनार्द्धनं MS • कर्णेऽभि °] em.; कर्णेऽभि ° MS 6 °लशं गृह्म] em.; °ल-शंङ्गृह्म MS 7 ज्योतिरेखां] em.; ज्योतिरेषां MS 7 कियमाणे] em.; कियामाणे MS • दद्यात्तु] em.; दद्यां तु MS 8 आज्यं तत्र] em.; आज्यत्तत्र MS • संयुतम्] em.; संयुता MS

मधु वातेति मन्त्रेण पूरयेन्मधुसर्पिषी॥ ८॥ हिरण्यगर्भमन्त्रेण सुवर्णस्य शलाकया। चित्रं देवानां मन्त्रेण नेत्रे उन्मीलयेद्धधः॥९॥ भवेन्न्यूनातिरिक्तेन प्रतिमाङ्गेषु बुद्धिमा[17]न्। दोषप्रशमनीं शान्तिं स्थापकस्तु समारभेत्॥१०॥ तिलान् कृष्णान् घृताभ्यक्तान् शमीपत्रसमन्वितान्। सिद्धार्थकाक्षतोपेतान् पालाशसमदीपितान्॥ ११॥ हुत्वाष्टशतमेकं तु भूलींकात्सत्यपर्य 'तम्। प्रत्येकैकं तु तत्सर्वं यथोक्तं जुहुयाच्छतम्॥ १२॥ व्याहृतिभिर्विधानज्ञस्ततो दोषः प्रशाम्यति। प्रशान्तेष्विह दोषेषु गुरुः स्नपनमारभेत्॥ १३॥ कलशैर्लक्षणोपेतैरौषधीगणपूरितैः। अकृष्णमूलैर्निश्छद्रैस्ततः स्नानं समारभेत्॥१४॥ समुद्रं गच्छ स्वाहेति मन्त्रमेतद्वदीरयेत्। इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने कलशं दद्या 'भिमन्त्रितम्॥ १५॥ मूर्धानं दीति मन्त्रेण दद्याद्बल्मीक[18"]मृत्तिकाम्। समुद्रं गच्छ मन्त्रेण क्षालयेन्मृत्तिकान्वितम्॥ १६॥

9 RV 1.121.1: हिरण्यगर्भः समवर्तताग्रे, RV 1.115.1: चित्रं देवानामुदगादनीकं 15 VS 6.21: समुद्रं गच्छ, स्वाहा, RV 1.75.5: इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने 16 RV 6.7.1: मूर्धानं दिवो अरतिं पृथिव्याः, VS 6.21: समुद्रं गच्छ, स्वाहा

⁹ हिरण्य ॰] MS^{pe} ; हिरण्या ॰ MS^{ae} • सुवर्णस्य] em.; सौवर्णस्य MS • चित्रं देवा ॰] em.; चिन्त्रन्देवा ॰ MS 10 भवेन्न्यूना ॰] conj.; अचेत्पुना ॰ MS • ॰शमनीं] em.; ॰शमनी MS 11 तिलान् कृष्णान्] em.; तिला कृष्णा MS • ॰पत्रसमन्वितान्] ॰पए-षमन्विताः MS 12 ॰कात्सत्य ॰] em.; ॰कं मर्त्य ॰ MS • ॰दीपिताः] em.; ॰दीपितां MS • ॰कं तु] conj.; ॰कं कं तु MS 13 दोषः] conj.; दोषैः MS • गुरुः] conj.; गुरु MS 14 कलशैर्ल ॰] em.; कलशैद्ध ॰ MS • ॰पूरितैः] conj.; ॰पूरतैः MS • ॰पून्लैर्निश्छिद्ध ॰ MS 15 The last $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 16 मूर्धानं दीति] em.; मुद्राणन्दीति MS • समुद्रं गच्छ] em.; समुद्र ज्येष्ठा MS • ॰येन्मृत्तिका ॰] em.; ॰येत्मृत्तिका ॰ MS

शम्युदुम्बरमश्रत्थं न्यग्रोधं च पलाशजम्।
यज्ञ यज्ञेति मन्त्रेण दद्यात्पञ्चकषायकम्॥१७॥
पञ्चगव्यं पित्रं तु आहरेत्ताम्रभाजने।
गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं दिध सिर्पः कुशोदकम्॥१८॥
पञ्चमन्त्रसमायुक्तं पञ्चगव्येन स्नापयेत्।
गायत्र्या प्रथमं प्रोक्तं गन्धद्वारमनन्तरम्॥१९॥
आप्यायस्वेति यत्क्षीरं दिधकाब्णो 'ति वै दिधि।
तेजो ऽसि शुक्रमित्याज्यं देवस्यत्वा कुशोदकम्॥२०॥
एवमादिविधियुक्तं पञ्चगव्यमुदाहृतम्।
तिन्दुकामलके चैव आम्रबिल्वफलानि च॥२१॥
याः फिलनीति मन्त्रेण फल[18"]स्नानं तु कारयेत्।
सहदेवा बला चैव शतमूली शतावरी॥२२॥
कुमारी च गुडूची च सिंही व्याघ्री तथैव च।

17 VS 8.22: यज्ञ यज्ञं 19 RV 3.62.10: तत्सिवतुर्वरेण्यं; RVKh 5.87.9: गन्धद्वारां दु-राधर्षां 20 VS 12.112/114: आप्यायस्व; RV 4.39.6: दिधकाव्णो अकारिषं 20 VS 22.1: तेजो ऽसि शुक्रममृतमायुष्पाः; VS 1.10/22.1cd: देवस्य त्वा 22 RV 10.97.15: या: फिलनीर्या अफला 23 VS 12.75: या ओषधीः पूर्वा जाताः

कया नश्चित्र इति मन्त्रेण दद्यात्पञ्चकषायकम्। शम्युदुम्बरमश्वत्थं न्यग्रोधं तु पलाशकम्॥ गायत्र्या तु गोमूत्रं गन्धद्वारेति गोमयम्। आप्यायस्व इति क्षीरं दिधकाब्ण इति दिधि॥ तेजो ऽसीत्याज्यं गृह्णीयाद्देवस्य त्वेति कुशोदकम्। पञ्चगव्येन स्नापयेत्॥

22 Aṣṭādaśavidhāna 84ab:

या फलिनी याफला इति मन्त्रेण फलोदकेन स्नापयेत्। 22cd-23ab Garuḍapurāṇa 1.48.44c-45b:

सहदेवी बला चैव शतमूली शतावरी॥ कुमारी च गुडूची च सिंही व्याघ्री तथैव च।

¹⁷ −21ab *Aṣṭādaśavidhāna* 78–80:

या ओषधीति मन्त्रेण स्नानमोषधिमज्जलैः॥ २३॥ घृतवतीति मन्त्रेण आज्यभागं तु कारयेत्। द्रुपदादि पुनस्तेषां कुर्यादुद्वर्तनं बुधः॥ २४॥ शिरःस्नानं ततः कुर्यान्मानस्तोकाभिमन्त्रितम्। विष्णो रराटमन्त्रेण दद्याद्गन्धोदकं शुभम्॥ २४॥ ततो नद्युदकेनैव क्षालयेच्छुभवारिणा। गृणानो वैष्णवान्मन्त्रानष्टावेव महामुने॥ २६॥ आवाहयेत्ततो देवं पीताम्बरधरं हरिम्। सान्निध्यकरणार्थाय मन्त्रैवेंदसमुद्भवैः॥ २७॥ नमस्ते त्यक्तसङ्गाय संतोषविभवात्मने। ज्ञान[19]विज्ञानरूपाय ब्रह्मतेजोनपायिने॥ २८॥ गुणातिक्रान्तवेगाय पुरुषायागुणात्मने। अक्षराय पुराणाय विष्णो सन्निहितो भव॥ २९॥ एह्मेहि भगवन्विष्णो लोकानुग्रहकारक।

23 RV 10.97.1: या ओषधी: पूर्वा जाता: 24 RV 6.70.1: घृतवती भुवनानामभिश्व-या, VS 20.20: द्रुपदादिव मुमुचान: 25 RV 1.114.8 = VS 16.16: मानस्तोके तनये मा 25 VS 5.21: विष्णो रराटमसि 26 I have not been able to identify these eight mantras. I can think of विष्णुसूक्त (RV 1.154), but there are only 6 stanzas.

सान्निध्यकरणन्नाम हृदयं स्पृश्य वै जपेत्। सूक्तन्तु पौरुषं ध्यायन् इदं गुह्यमनुं जपेत्॥ नमस्तेस्तु सुरेशाय सन्तोषविभवात्मने। ज्ञानविज्ञानरूपाय ब्रह्मतेजोनुयायिने॥ गुणातिक्रान्तवेशाय पुरुषाय महात्मने। अक्षयाय पुराणाय विष्णो सन्निहितो भव॥

²³ Aṣṭādaśavidhāna 83ab: या ओषधीति मन्त्रेण स्नानमोषधिमज्जलै:। 27–29 Agnipurāṇa I.60.24–26:

²⁵ कुर्यान्मान $^{\circ}$] em.; कुर्यात्मान $^{\circ}$ MS 26 $^{\circ}$ दकेनैव] em.; $^{\circ}$ दकेनेव MS $^{\bullet}$ गृणानो वैष्णवा $^{\circ}$] em.; $^{\circ}$ गृणाणो वेष्णवा $^{\circ}$ MS $^{\bullet}$ $^{\circ}$ नष्टावेव] em.; $^{\circ}$ नष्ट एव MS 27 $^{\circ}$ धरं] em.; $^{\circ}$ धर MS $^{\bullet}$ सान्निध्य $^{\circ}$] em.; सान्नेध्य $^{\circ}$ MS $^{\bullet}$ मन्नेवेंद $^{\circ}$] em.; मन्नेद्देद $^{\circ}$ MS 28 संतोष $^{\circ}$] em.; संत्तोस $^{\circ}$ MS $^{\bullet}$ °विज्ञान $^{\circ}$] em.; $^{\circ}$ नपालिने MS 29 °यागुणात्मने] em.; $^{\circ}$ यगुणात्मने MS 30 °विन्वष्णो लोका $^{\circ}$] em.; $^{\circ}$ वान्वष्णो लोका $^{\circ}$] em.; $^{\circ}$ वान्वष्णो लोका $^{\circ}$] em.; $^{\circ}$ वान्वय्यो वे $^{\circ}$ MS $^{\circ}$ °कारक] em.; $^{\circ}$ कारक $^{\circ}$ MS $^{\bullet}$ वानुदेवाय ते] em.; वानुदेवय वे $^{\circ}$ MS $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ वानुदेय वे $^{\circ}$

यज्ञभागं प्रगृह्णीष्य वासुदेवाय ते नमः॥ ३०॥
हिरण्मयेन पात्रेण अर्घ्यं दद्यात्प्रयत्नतः।
गन्धमाल्योपवीतं तु इदं विष्णुर्विचक्रमे॥ ३१॥
बृहस्पते 'ति मन्त्रेण वासं तु परिधापयेत्।
वेदाहमिति मन्त्रेण सोत्तरीयं तु कारयेत्॥ ३२॥
ब्रह्म जज्ञेति मन्त्रेण उपवीतं ततो न्यसेत्।
या ओषधीति मन्त्रेण पुष्पैरविकरेत्ततः॥ ३३॥
श्रीश्च ते लक्ष्मी-मन्त्रेण माल्यं तु परिधापयेत्।
धूरसि [19"]चेति मन्त्रेण धूपं दद्यात्तु गुग्गुलुम्॥ ३४॥
समिद्धो अञ्च-मन्त्रेण अञ्चनं तु प्रदापयेत्।
युञ्चन्ति ब्रध्न-मन्त्रेण रोचनां तत्र दापयेत्॥ ३४॥

31 VS 40.17: हिरण्मयेन पात्रेण सत्यस्यापिहितं मुखम् 31 RV 1.22.17: इदं विष्णुर्वि-चक्रमे त्रेधानुदधे पदम् 32 RV 2.23.15/VS 26.3: बृहस्पते अति यदर्यो • VS 31.18: वेदाहमेतं पुरुषं महान्तं 33 VS 13.3: ब्रह्म जज्ञानं प्रथमं पुरस्तात्, RV 10.97.1: या ओषधी: पूर्वा जाताः 34 VS 31.22: श्रीच ते लक्ष्मीच, VS 1.8: धूरसि धूर्व धूर्वन्तं 35 VS 29.1: समिद्धो अञ्चन्कृदरम्, RV 1.6.1: युञ्चन्ति ब्रध्नमसुरम्

वेदाहमेतं पुरुषमिति मन्त्रेण गन्धोदकेन स्नापयेत्। इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने 'ति मन्त्रेण नद्योदकेन स्नापयेत्॥ बृहस्पितमन्त्रेण वस्त्रं चैव प्रदापयेत्। †जनरक्ता पिरधामानः † मेखलं
पिरदापयेत्॥ युवा सुवा इति मन्त्रेण यज्ञोपवीतं च दापयेत्। श्रीश्च ते लक्ष्मीश्चेति मन्त्रेण
चन्दनं च प्रदापयेत्॥ युझते मन उत युझते गो(रोचनं दा) +++। ++देवता वातो देवता
इति मन्त्रेण देवं चैव तु पूजयेत्॥ धूरिस धुर्व धुर्वन्तं धूपं दद्यात्तु गुङ्गुलुम्।

³¹cd-34 Aṣṭādaśavidhāna 85–89ab:

³⁵ab Asṭādaśavidhāna 90cd: सिमद्भो अञ्चन्कृदरमञ्जनं तु प्रदापयेत्।

³¹ पात्रेण अर्घ्यं] em.; प्रात्रेन अर्घ्रं $MS \bullet cell$ $oldsymbol{o}$ $oldsymbol{o}$ oldsy

बलविज्ञाय मन्त्रेण बालव्यजनकं ददेत्। देवा गात्विति मन्त्रेण दर्पणं च प्रदापयेत्॥ ३६॥ अन्नपते 'ति मन्त्रेण सघृतं कृसरं ददेत्। ततो निमन्त्रयेद्देवं दीर्घायुत्वेति मन्त्रितम्॥ ३७॥ उत्तिष्ठेति समुद्भृत्य कृत्वा ब्रह्मरथं शुभम्। सहस्रशीर्षमन्त्रेण मण्डपं तु प्रवेशयेत्॥ ३६॥ ततः प्रवेशयेद्देवमर्घं दद्यात्प्रयत्नतः। प्रासादाभिमुखं देवं शय्यायां तु निवेशयेत्॥ ३९॥ विश्वतश्वक्षुरित्येवं कुर्यात्सकलनिष्कलम्। स्ना[20]नकर्म-म्-इदं प्रोक्तं केशवस्य जगत्पतेः। ब्राह्मणाः स्थापकश्चैव कुर्युः कुर्वीत यत्नतः॥ ४०॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे नवमः पटलः॥

36 RV 10.103.5 बलविज्ञाय स्थवीराः प्रवीराः, VS 8.21 देवा गातुविदो गातुं वित्त्वा गातुमित 37 VS 11.83: अन्नपते उन्नस्य नो देहि, AV 2.41: दीर्घायुत्वाय बृहते 38 RV 1.40.1: उत्तिष्ठ ब्रह्मणस्पते, RV 10.90.1: सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः 40 RV 10.81.3: विश्वतश्चक्षुरुत विश्वतोमुखः

³⁸ Aṣṭādaśavidhāna 92cd–93ab:

उत्तिष्ठ ब्रह्मणस्पते रूपं चैव समुद्धरेत्॥ आ नो भद्रा 'ति मन्त्रेण यागस्थानं प्रवेशयेत्। 38cd Svāyambhuvapañcarātra7.2a: सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः मण्डपं तु प्रवेशयेत्।

³⁶ मन्त्रेण] em.; मन्त्राह MS • °ित मन्त्रेण] MS^{pc}; °ित MS^{ac} • दर्पणं च] conj.; दर्पनं MS 37 निमन्त्रये °] conj.; निर्मर्त्सये ° MS 38 समुद्भृत्य] em.; समुङ्गृत्य MS • प्रवेशयेत्] em.; विशेषयेत् MS 39 °येद्देव °] em.; °येत् देव ° MS 40 ब्राह्मणाः स्थापक °] em.; ब्रह्मणा स्थाका ° MS

॥ दशमपटलः ॥

ब्रह्मोवाच।
अथातः संप्रवक्ष्यामि ऋत्विजानां तु लक्षणम्।
बह्व्चं ब्राह्मणं चैव वाजिमध्यन्दिनं तथा॥१॥
छन्दोगो ऽथर्वणश्चैव वेदवेदाङ्गपारगाः।
वैष्णवाः कुलसंपन्ना एते मूर्तिधराः स्मृताः॥२॥
स्थापकस्य गुणान् वक्ष्ये शृणुष्वेकाग्रमानसः।
ब्राह्मणं मन्त्रविदुषं पञ्चरात्रविशारदम्॥३॥
संपूर्णं सर्वगात्रेषु शास्त्रज्ञं प्रियदर्शनम्।
महाभिजनसंपन्नं वैष्णवं वेदपारगम्॥४॥
रूपतत्त्व[20]समायुक्तमभिषिक्तं शुचिव्रतम्।
पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञमाचार्यं समुदाहृतम्॥४॥
वर्जनाय प्रवक्ष्यामि यैस्तु कर्म न कारयेत्।
नातिदीर्घो न हृस्वञ्च नातिस्थूलः कृशस्तथा॥६॥
नातिगौरो न कृष्णस्तु नाशुचिर्वेदवर्जितः।

⁴⁻⁷ Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 6.*1-*4: · · · broken षु श्रास्त्रज्ञः प्रियदर्शनः। पञ्चविंश-तितत्त्वज्ञः स्थापकः समुदाहृतः॥ वर्जनीयांस्तु वक्ष्यामि यैस्तु कर्म न कारयेत्। लकुलीशं विवर्णस्थं काणं पिचट्टलोचनम्॥ नातिगौरं न कृष्णं च निर्दन्तं स्थूलदेहकम्। खल्वाटं श्यामदन्तं च कुष्टिनं व्याधिपीडितम्॥ खोडं कुब्जं व्रणी काणो ू++++++॥ भग्ननासं प्रयत्नेन वर्ज्जयेत्स्थापकः सदा॥

¹ ब्रह्मो °] em.; ब्रह्म उ ° MS 2 ° संपन्ना] em.; ° सांपंना MS 3 गुणान्] em.; गुणा MS • ° विदुषं] conj.; विन्दुषं MS 4 संपूर्णं] em.; संपूर्णं MS • ° दर्शनम्] em.; ° दशनं MS 4 वैष्णवं वेदपारगम्] em.; वेष्णवां वेदपारगान् MS 6 वर्जनाय प्रवक्ष्यामि] em.; वर्ज्जनाये प्रवक्षामि MS • यैस्तु कर्म न] em.; येषु कर्म ण MS • ° दीर्घो] em.; ° दीर्घ MS

मत्सरी यूकरश्चैव नातिबालो न वृद्धकः॥७॥
खल्वाटी पिङ्गलश्चैव किपलो निर्भयस्तथा।
कुष्ठी च व्याधितश्चैव दुश्चर्मा काणकुण्ठकौ॥६॥
श्रुतिस्मृतिक्रियाबाह्यं हीनाङ्गं कुण्डगोलकम्।
अन्यदेवरतं शूद्रं पाषण्डं जातिहीनकम्॥९॥
कौलं देवलकं सौरमार्हतं चैव बौद्धकम्।
एते वै विष्णुयागे ऽत्र वर्जनीयाः प्रयत्न[21]तः॥१०॥
कौलो हनति कर्तारं भार्यां देवलको हनेत्।
सौरश्च हनते ग्रामं नग्नो राष्ट्रं च निर्दहेत्॥११॥
बौद्धश्च कुरुते सर्वं पशुपुत्रधनक्षयम्।
तस्माद्यत्नेन विप्रेन्द्र अन्यदेवरतांस्त्यजेत्॥१२॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे दशमः पटलः॥

⁸ काण °] em.; काश ° MS 9 ° रतं शूद्रं] em.; °तरं शूद्रं MS • पाषण्डं] conj.; षण्डी MS 10 °माईतं चैव] em.; °माईतञ्चव MS • विष्णुयागे ऽत्र] em.; विष्णयागो त्र MS 11 कर्तारं] MS^{pc} ; कार्त्तारं MS^{ac} • देवलको] em.; देवको MS 12 पशु °] em.; प्रसु ° MS 12 ° रतांस्त्यजेत्] em.; ° रतांस्त्यजेत् MS

॥ एकादशमपटलः ॥

ब्रह्मोवाच।
अथार्चनं प्रवक्ष्यामि सकलीकरणं शुभम्।
स्थापकेन तु कर्तव्यं स्वदेहे न्यासमुत्तमम्॥१॥
प्रितमायां विशेषेण कुर्यादालभनं बुधः।
द्वादशाक्षरमन्त्रं तु मूलमन्त्रमुदाहृतम्।
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय॥२॥
ॐकारं विन्यसेन्मूर्धि नकारं नासिकोप[21]रि।
मोकारं तु मुखे न्यस्य भकारं कण्ठगोचरे॥३॥
गकारं बाहुदेशे तु वकारं हृदये न्यसेत्।
तेकारं नाभिदेशे तु वाकारं पृष्ठदेशतः॥४॥
सुकारं कटिमध्ये तु देकारं चोरुमध्यतः।

¹⁻⁵ $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapañcar\bar{a}tra$ 7.3cd-8: पुनरेवं प्रवक्ष्यामि सकलीकरणमुत्तमम्॥ प्रतिमायां विशेषे [ण] कुर्याच्चालभनं बुधः। ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय॥ मन्त्रमिदं प्रोक्तम्॥ ॐकारादियकारान्तान् विन्यसेदनुपूर्वशः। ॐकारं विन्यसेन्मूर्ध्चि नकारं नासिकान्तरे ॥ मोकारस्तु ललाटे ऽयं (भकारं वदने) न्य++। +++++(शे तु) वकारं हृदये न्यसेत्॥ तेकारं तु भुजे देयं दक्षिणेन महाबलम्। वामे भुजे वाकारं तु चिन्तितव्यं विचक्षण॥ ७॥ सुकारं वामजंघायां देकारं दक्षिणे तथा। वाकारं वामपादे तु यकारं दक्षिणे न्यसेत्॥ 2cd-5 Somaśambhupaddhati 4.6.8-10ab:

मूर्तिरूपं च शय्यायां निवेश्य तदनन्तरम्। द्वादशाक्षरमन्त्रस्य कृत्वा न्यासमनन्तरम्॥ सङ्गादीनां च विन्यासं मन्त्री कुर्याच्च तद्यथा।शिरोघ्राणललाटेश्वास्यकण्ठहृदयेषु च॥दक्ष-दोर्वामदोर्वामदक्षजङ्घाङ्किषु क्रमात्।

¹ ब्रह्मो °] em.; ब्रह्म उ ° MS • कर्तव्यं] em.; कर्त्तव्य MS 2 °मन्त्रं] em.; °मन्त्रें MS 5 कटि °] em.; काटि ° MS • °योर्न्यसेत्] em.; °योन्यसेत् MS

वाकारं जंघयोर्न्यस्य यकारं पादयोर्न्यसेत्॥ ॥ एवं न्यासविधिं कृत्वा आचार्यः सुसमाहितः। ॐकारं तु सदा ध्यायेज्ज्वालामालासमप्रभम्॥ ६॥ नकारं शुक्लवर्णाभं क्षरन्तं शीतलं जलम्। मोकारं चिन्तयेत्प्राज्ञो भिन्नाञ्जनसमप्रभम्॥ ७॥ तरुणादित्यसंकाशं भकारं चिन्तयेत्सदा। गकारं तु पुनस्तेषां हेमवर्णं तु चिन्तयेत्॥ ६॥ शु[22]द्धस्फिटकसंकाशं वकारं ध्यानमृत्तमम्। तेकारं चिन्तयेत्प्राज्ञो दिव्यकुन्दसमप्रभम्॥ ९॥ हेमकुन्दिनभाकारं वाकारं वरुणालयम्। विद्युत्पुञ्जनिभाकारं सुकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत्॥ १०॥ देकारं तु पुनर्ध्यायेन्महानीलसमप्रभम्। क्षीरोदार्णवसंकाशं वाकारममृताक्षरम्॥ ११॥ यकारं तु सदा ध्यायेत्पद्यरागसमप्रभम्।

 $\textbf{6cd-12ab} \ \ Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa \tilde{n} car\bar{a}tra \ 7.9cd-14:$

6–12ab Somaśambhupaddhati 4.6.10cd–12ab:

ॐकारं तु सदा ध्यायेज्ज्वाला (मा) +++++॥ +++++णीमं नकारं शीतलं जलम्। मोकारं नीलनिमं पुञ्जं भिन्नाञ्चनसमप्रभम्॥ तरुणादित्यसंकाशं भकारं चिन्तयेत्सदा। गकारं तु करस्तेषां हेमवर्णं विचिन्तयेत्॥ शुक्रपद्मनिभाकारं वकारं ध्यानमृत्तमम्। तेकारस्य तु विज्ञेयं ज्योतिः कुंमुमसन्निभम्॥ हिमकुन्दनिमं (चै) +++++++। विद्युत्पुञ्जनिभाकारं सुकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत्॥ ध्यायेद्देकारबीजं तु पीतं माहेन्द्रसन्निभम्। क्षीरोदार्णवसादृश्यं वाकारं वरुणालयम्। यकारं तु सदा ध्यायेत्पद्मरागसमप्रभम्॥

ज्वालामालाकुलश्वेतमेचकादित्यसप्रभान्॥ पीतशुक्कारुणश्वेतविद्युत्पीतसितारुणान्। ओङ्का-रादियकारान्तान् वर्णान् द्वादश विन्यसेत्॥ स्वयम्भूपाञ्चरात्रे च सर्वमेतदुदीरितम्।

^{7 °} रं शुक्तवर्णाभं] em.; ° र शुक्तवर्णाभ MS • क्षरन्तं] conj.; क्षकारन्तं MS • जलम्] em.; जल MS • ° येत्प्राज्ञो] em.; ° येप्राज्ञो MS • भिन्नाञ्जन °] em.; भिंनाजन ° MS 9 दिव्य °] em.; दिन्य ° MS 10 तत्र चिन्तयेत्] em.; तुंतु चिर्त्तयेत् MS 11 पुन- ध्याये °] em.; पुनध्याये ° MS • ° रममृता °] em.; ° रंममृता ° MS

केशवं शिरिस न्यस्य मुखे नारायणं तथा॥१२॥
ग्रीवायां माधवं चैव गोविन्दं बाहुके न्यसेत्।
हृदये विन्यसेद्विष्णुं पृष्ठे च मधुसूदनम्॥१३॥
जठरे चैव कट्यां वै वामनं च त्रिविक्रमम्।
श्रीधरं च हृषीकेशं जंघे तु परिकल्पयेत्।
[22]गृह्ये च पद्मनामं तु पादौ दामोदरं न्यसेत्॥१४॥
न तां गितं यान्ति सुरा न योगी न च याज्ञिकाः।
यां गितं यान्ति योगे ऽस्मिन् द्वादशाक्षरचिन्तकाः॥१५॥
गत्वागत्वा निवर्तन्ते चन्द्रसूर्यादयो ग्रहाः।
अद्यापि न निवर्तन्ते द्वादशाक्षरचिन्तकाः॥१६॥
अस्त्रन्यासं प्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेहेषु विन्यसेत्।

12cd-14 Astādaśavidhāna 48-50: केशवं तु शिरे न्यस्य मुखे नारायणं न्यसेत्। ग्रीवायां माधवं चैव गोविन्दं बाहुं विन्यसेत्॥ हृदये विन्यसेद्विष्णुं जठ+ ++++++। किटिभ्यां वामनं चैव जंघे दामोदरं न्यसेत्॥ जानुनि च हृषीकेशं (पादौ म्-उ)पि पद्मनाभं च। एतानि दश नामानि द्वादशाङ्गानि योजयेत्॥

12cd-14 Somaśambhupaddhati 4.6.17cd-19: शिरिस केशवं वक्रे नारायणं च माधवम्॥ ग्रीवायाम् अथ कण्ठे च गोविन्दं हृदये पुनः। विष्णुं च पृष्ठवंशे तु तथैव मधुसूदनम्॥ कुक्षौ त्रिविक्रमं कट्यां वामनं जङ्घयोः पुनः। श्रीधरं च हृषीकेशं पद्मनाभं च पादयोः॥

15 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 7.15: न तां गतिं यान्ति सुरा न योगी न च याज्ञिकाः। यां गतिं यान्ति लोके ऽस्मिन् द्वादशाक्षर+++॥ Brahmapurāṇa 57.31 न तां गतिं सुरा यान्ति योगिनो नैव सोमपाः। यां गतिं यान्ति भो विप्रा द्वादशाक्षरतत्पराः॥
16 Viṣṇupurāṇa 1.6.40:

गत्वागत्वा निवर्तन्ते चन्द्रसूर्यादयो ग्रहाः। अद्यापि न निवर्तन्ते द्वादशाक्षरचिन्तकाः॥ $17-21~Astar{a}dasavidhar{a}na~55-57ः$ अस्त्रन्यासं प्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेहेषु विन्यसेत्। खड्गं चैव उरे न्यस्य शा(\dot{s}) चैव(हि म)स्तके। मुसलं च हलं चैव बाहुभ्यां (विनि)++++॥ +(क्षौ) च जठरे चैव पृष्ठे चक्रं निवेशयेत्। लिङ्गे च वृषणे चैव शङ्कं चैव तु विन्यसेत्॥ जङ्काजानुकटिगुह्ये विन्यसेद्गद्गमुद्गम्। गुल्फे पादतले चैव पद्ममेवं तु विन्यसेत्॥

13 गोविन्दं] em.; गोविंद $MS \bullet \circ \hat{\mathbf{R}}$ हिष्णुं] em.; $\circ \hat{\mathbf{R}}$ हिविष्णुं $MS \bullet \mathbf{14}$ चैव कट्यां चै] em.; चैव ट्यां चैव MS^{pc} ; चैव ट्यां चै $MS^{ac} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{G}}$ जंघे] em.; जंघो $MS \bullet \hat{\mathbf{U}}$ पादौ] em.; पादो $MS \bullet \mathbf{15}$ तां गितिं] em.; ताङ्गिति $MS \bullet \mathbf{g}$ रा] em.; श्रूरा $MS \bullet \mathbf{16}$ गत्वागत्वा] em.; गतागतां $MS \bullet \mathbf{I}$ शहाः] MS^{pc} ; ग्रहा $MS^{ac} \bullet \mathbf{17}$ प्रवक्ष्यामि] em.; प्रवक्षामि $MS \bullet \mathbf{I}$

खङ्गं तूरिस विन्यस्य शार्ङ्गं चैव तु मस्तके॥१७॥ मुसलं च हलं चैव बाहुभ्यां विनियोजयेत्। नाभौ तु जठरे चैव पृष्ठे चक्रं निवेशयेत्॥ १८॥ लिङ्गे च वृषणे चैव शङ्खं वै विन्यसेद्भुधः। जङ्घे च जानुनीत्याहुर्न्यसेत्तु गदया ततः॥ १९॥ गुल्फे पादतले चैव पद्ममेवं नियोजये $[23^r]$ त्। हुच्छिरस्तु शिखा चैव कवचं चास्त्रमेव च॥२०॥ गायत्री चैव सावित्री नेत्रे तत्र विनिर्दिशेत्। पिङ्गलास्त्रं समाख्यातमष्टाङ्गो विष्णुरुच्यते॥ २१॥ देवे देहे तथा पद्मे अङ्गन्यासो विधीयते। वासुदेवस्तु हृदये शीर्षे सङ्कर्षणः स्मृतः॥ २२॥ प्रद्मस्य शिखा ज्ञेयानिरुद्धः कवचं भवेत्। अस्त्रो नारायणः प्रोक्तश्वक्रपाणिर्महाबलः॥ २३॥ सम्भवायै 'ति गायत्री सावित्री विजया स्मृता। नेत्रे चैव ज्योतिरूपे ऽघोररूपेति पिङ्गला। एवं न्यासः समाख्यातः विधानं विष्णुना स्वयम्॥ २४॥

17-20ab Somaśambhupaddhati 4.6.12cd-17ab: ततः खड्गं शिखायां च मस्तके शार्ङ्गमेव च॥ चतुर्थ्यन्तनमोऽन्तेन स्वानाम्ना ध्रुवयोगिना।मन्त्रेणैवं विधायाथ बाह्वोश्च मुसलं हलम्॥ प्रणवाद्येन जं थं रं चक्राय मध्यवर्तिना।नमोन्तेनाणुना चक्रं नाभौ जठरपृष्ठयोः॥ ध्रुवपूर्वेण चं णं मं खं शङ्खाय नमोऽणुना। अनेन शिक्षमेद्रेषु गुरुः शङ्कं निवेशयेत्॥ प्रणवपूर्वं खं ठं फं थं गदायै नमोऽणुना। मन्त्री गदामनेनैव जङ्गाजानुषु विन्यसेत्॥ पद्मं च पद्ममन्त्रेण गुल्फपादेषु निक्षिपेत्।

¹⁷ खड़ं तूरिस] em.; संखत्रिस $MS \bullet$ शार्क्गं चैव] em.; शाङ्गं चव $MS \bullet$ 19 वृषणे] em.; वृषणा $MS \bullet$ विन्यसेद्धुधः] em.; विन्येद्धुधः $MS \bullet$ जङ्घे] MS^{pc} ; जंघो $MS^{ac} \bullet$ °त्याहुन्यसेतु] em.; °त्याहुन्यसेतु $MS \bullet$ 21 °तमष्टाङ्गो] em.; °तमष्टाङ्गं MS^{pc} ; °तंमष्टाङ्गं $MS^{ac} \bullet$ 22 °न्यासो] conj.; °न्यासं $MS \bullet$ 0 °देवस्तु] em.; °देवन्तु $MS \bullet$ 4 इर्षणः] em.; सद्गर्षणः $MS \bullet$ 23 °पाणिर्महाबलः] em.; °पानिर्मभावलः $MS \bullet$ 4 संभवाये 'ति] conj.; संभवायेति $MS \bullet$ 0 %पे उघोर \circ 1 conj.; °रूपा जघोर \circ 4 एवं न्यासः समाख्यातः] em.; एव न्यासमाख्यातं $MS \bullet$

यजनं संप्रवक्ष्यामि दिव्यं नारायणस्य तु।
तिभिरावर[23"]णैः कार्यं दुर्लभं तु सुरासुरैः॥ २४॥
मध्ये चक्रं प्रतिष्ठाप्य अरैर्द्वादशिभर्युतम्।
तन्मध्ये कमलं प्रोक्तमष्टपत्रं सकर्णिकम्॥ २६॥
बाह्यतश्चतुरस्रं तु चतुर्द्वारं सुशोभनम्।
मध्ये तु हृदयं पूज्य हूंकारेण महात्मना॥ २७॥
शिरः पूर्वदले दद्यादक्षिणे तु शिखां न्यसेत्।
पश्चिमे कवचं दद्यादस्त्रं वै चोत्तरं न्यसेत्॥ २६॥
आग्नेय्यां दिशि गायत्रीं सावित्रीमीशगोचरे।
नेत्रे चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां वायव्यां दिशि पिङ्गलम्॥ २९॥
एतद्गुह्यतरं ख्यातं गर्भावरणमृत्तमम्।
द्वितीयं संप्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वदेवमयं स्तुतम्॥ ३०॥

 ${\bf 25}{\bf -30ab}\ Sv\bar ayambhuvapa \tilde n car \bar a tra\ 7.17{-21}:$

+++++ संप्रवक्ष्यामि दैवं नारायणस्य तु। त्रिभिरावरणैः कार्यं दुर्लभं ससुरासुरैः॥ मध्ये चकं प्रतिष्ठाप्य द्वादशारं सुशोभनम्। तन्मध्ये कमलं प्रोक्तं पत्राष्टकसकर्णिकम्॥ सर्वात्मा सकलो देवो दिव्यमालासनातनः। श्रिया मध्ये तु हृदयं हूंका(रेण) तु पूजयेत्॥ शिरः पूर्वदले द+++++स्यां न्यसेत्। पश्चिमे कवचं दद्यादस्त्रं चैवोत्तरेण तु॥ गायत्र्याग्नेयदिग्भागे सावित्रीमीश्वरे न्यसेत्। नेत्रं चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां पिङ्गलास्त्रं तु वायवे। गृह्याद्गृद्धातरं गृह्यां गर्भावरणमुत्तमम्॥

30 cd–37 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 7.22–28:

द्वितीयं संप्रवक्ष्यामि विष्णुमूर्तिं प्रपूजयेत्। द्वादशारे तथा चक्रे न्यसेद् (द्वा)दशमूर्तयः॥ (के)++++++++++रण तु पूजयेत्। द्वितीये तु नकारेण ज्ञेयं नारायणं तथा॥ तृतीये माधवं पूज्य मोकारेण महात्मनः। भकाराक्षरदेवेशं गोविन्दं तु चतुर्थके॥ पञ्चमे तु गकारेण विष्णुं चैव प्रपूजयेत्। वकाराक्षरदेवेशं षष्ठे वै मधुसूदनम्॥

25 यजनं] em.; यज्ञन MS • °वक्ष्यामि] em.; °वक्षामि MS • °यणस्य] em.; °यनस्य MS • कार्यं] em.; कारा MS 26 अरैद्धां °] em.; अरैद्धा ° MS • तन्मध्ये] em.; तत्मध्ये MS • °पत्रं] em.; °पत्र MS 27 °रस्रं तु चतुर्द्धारं] em.; °रस्र तु
चतुद्धारं MS 28 दद्याद्] em.; दद्या MS • शिखां] em.; शिखा MS 29 गायत्रीं] em.; गायत्री MS • सावित्रीमीश °] conj.; सावित्री ईशान ° MS • चैव तु] em.; चै
तु MS • नैर्ऋत्यां वायव्यां] em.; नैऋत्यां वायव्या MS 30 °देवमयं] em.; °देवतमं
MS

द्वादशारे तथा चक्रे अराग्रेषु विचक्ष $[24^r]$ णः। द्वादशाक्षरसंयुक्ता न्यसेद् द्वादशमूर्तयः॥ ३१॥ केशवं तु अरे पूर्वे अकारेण तु पूजयेत्। द्वितीयं तु नकारेण देवं नारायणं यजेत्॥ ३२॥ तृतीये माधवं पूज्य मोकारेण महात्मना। भकाराक्षरदेवेन गोविन्दं तु चतुर्थकम्॥ ३३॥ पञ्चमे च गकारेण विष्णुं चैव तु पूजयेत्। वकाराक्षरसंयुक्तं षष्ठे तु मधुसूदनम्॥ ३४॥ त्रिविक्रमं ततः पश्चात्तेकारेण तु पूजयेत्। वामनं चाष्टमे चैव वाकारेण तु पूजयेत्॥ ३५॥ श्रीधरं नवमे पूज्य सुकारेण महात्मना। दशमे तु हृषीकेशं देकाराक्षरपूजितम्॥ ३६॥ एकादशे पद्मनाभं वाका[24"]रेण नियोजयेत्। द्वादशे तु यकारेण युक्तं दामोदरं न्यसेत्॥ ३७॥ पद्मे तु यजनं कृत्वा पश्चाचकं प्रपूजयेत्। द्वितीयावरणं ख्यातं तृतीये ऽस्त्राणि विन्यसेत्॥ ३८॥ खङ्गं चैव न्यसेत्पूर्वे आग्नेय्यां तु गदां न्यसेत्।

सप्तमे वामनं चैव तेकारेण तु पूजये+। ++ द्वाकारबीजेन अष्टमे तु त्रिविक्रमम्॥ श्रीधरं नवमे चैव सुकारेण तु पूजयेत्। दशमे तु हृषीकेशं देकारेण तु पूजयेत्॥ एकादशे तु वाकारं पद्मनाभं प्रभुं विदुः। द्वादशे तु यकारेण नाम्ना दामोदरः स्मृतः॥ 38cd-40 Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 7.29-31ab: द्वितीयावरणं ख्यातं तृतीये ऽस्त्राणि विन्यसेत्। शङ्कं चैव न्यसेत्पूर्वमाग्नेय्या++++॥

द्वितीयावरण ख्यात तृतीये ऽस्त्राणि विन्यसेत्। शङ्क चैव न्यसेत्पूर्वमाग्नेय्या++++॥
+(क्षि)णेन भवेचकं खड्गं नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे। पद्मं पश्चिमतो विद्याद्वायव्यां तु हलं न्यसेत्॥
मुसलं चोत्तरे दद्यादीशान्यां शार्ङ्गं विन्यसेत्।

³¹ अराग्रेषु] MS^{pc} ; आराग्रेषु MS^{ac} • न्यसेद्] em.; नासेत् MS 32 देवं नारायणं] em.; देव नारायन MS 33 पूज्य] em.; पूज्ये MS 34 पूज्येत्] em.; पूज्येतु MS 35 त्रिविकमं] em.; त्रिविकं MS • पश्चात्] em.; पंचात् MS • वामनं चाष्टमं] em.; वाबन चोष्टमं MS • वाकारेण] em.; वांकारेन MS 37 दामोदरं] em.; दामौदरं MS 39 °य्यां तु गदां] em.; °य्यां तु गदां MS • शंखं निर्ऋति °] em.; शंख नैऋति ° MS

दक्षिणे विन्यसेचकं शंखं निर्ऋतिगोचरे॥ ३९॥ पद्मं पश्चिमतो न्यस्य वायव्यां तु हलं न्यसेत्। मुसलं चोत्तरे दद्यादीशान्यां शृङ्गि विन्यसेत्॥ ४०॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे एकादशमः पटलः॥

⁴⁰ वायव्यां] em.; वायष्यां MS

॥ द्वादशमपटलः ॥

सनत्कुमार उवाच॥
अश्रद्धेयमिदं न्यासं पूजामन्त्रैः प्रतिष्ठितम्।
कथं भवित देवत्वमृग्यजु[25]ःसामवर्जिते॥१॥
ब्रह्मोवाच।
अथ संस्थापनं वक्ष्ये प्रतिमां चाधिवासिताम्।
दशात्मा पुरुषः ख्यातः वेदोक्तमण्डलात्मकः॥२॥
अग्निमीले ऋचा त्वेका मत्स्यरेखा तु तिर्यगा।
कुषुंभकस्तद॰ प्राहुः कूर्मरेखा अधोगता॥३॥
आवदंस्त्वमिति प्रोक्ता वाराही चोर्धतोमुखा।
गृणाना जमदग्नीति नारसिंही अधोमुखा॥४॥
धामन्ते विश्वमित्याहुरतिकेकरवामना।
गन्ता नो यज्ञमित्युक्ता रामरेखा भुजाकृतिः॥४॥
यो नः स्वो अरणो प्राहुस्तिर्यगा राघवात्मिका।

³ RV 1.1.1: अग्निमीले पुरोहितं, RV 1.191.16: कुषुंभकस्तदब्रवीत् 4 RV 2.43.3: आवदंस्त्वं शकुने भद्रमा वद, RV 3.62.18: गृणाना जमदग्निना 5 RV 4.58.11: धामन्ते विश्वम्, RV 5.87.9: गन्ता नो यञ्जम् 6 RV 6.75.19: यो नः स्वो अरणो यश्च निष्ट्यो ..., RV 7.104.25: प्रति चक्ष्व वि चक्ष्व

^{1 °}मिदं] em.; °मिदं MS • °मन्त्रैः] em.; °मन्त्रेः MS 2 ब्रह्मो °] em.; ब्रह्म उ ° MS 2 °पनं वक्ष्ये] em.; °पनं वक्षे MS • °वासिताम्] conj.; °वासिता MS 2 °पः ख्यातः वेदोक्त °] em.; °पं ख्यातं वेदोक्तं ° MS • °त्मकः] em.; त्मकं MS 3 मत्त्यरेखा तु तिर्यगा] em.; मत्त्ररेखा यु तीर्युगा MS • °त्मकः] em.; °त्मकं MS^{pc} ; °त्मकः MS^{ac} • °कस्तद] em.; °कस्तदा MS 4 जमदग्नी °] em.; याउदग्नी ° MS 5 धामन्ते] em.; धामत्ते MS • °रितकेकरवामना] conj.; °रिटकोकरचामना MS • °मित्युक्ता MS 6 नः स्वो] em.; न स्तो MS • प्राहु ° MS • चक्ष्य] em.; चक्ष्या MS

प्रति चक्ष्व वि चक्ष्वेति कृष्णरेखा ततोर्ध्वगा॥६॥ आ[25"]ग्ने याहीति यत्प्रोक्ता बुद्धरेखा तु वर्तुला। यत्ते राजञ्छूतं प्राहुः कल्कीरेखा त्रिकोणगा॥७॥ समानी वः शिखा चोक्ता ब्रह्मरेखा दिवंगता। सुरेखं तु समुद्दिष्टं पुरुषं मण्डलात्मकम्॥६॥ तत्संयोगे तु श्रीं कुर्याद्भद्रपीठे मही स्थिता। कूर्मं संवत्सरं पद्मं समुद्राद्यर्णवान्वितम्॥९॥ स्वस्ति नो मीति मन्त्रेण गरुत्मन्तं तु स्थापयेत्। त्रीणि जानेति मन्त्रेण वामपादं नियोजयेत्॥१०॥ एष स्तोमेति मन्त्रेण वामपादं प्रितष्ठयेत्। युद्धाथामिति मन्त्रेण वामपक्षं तु सन्धयेत्॥११॥ प्रतिष्ठासीति सामेन सव्यपक्षं तु द-आलभेत्। सांवत्सरिमदं [26"]पीठं पञ्चाङ्गं गारुडं भवेत्॥१२॥ सांवत्सरिमदं [26"]पीठं पञ्चाङ्गं गारुडं भवेत्॥१२॥

इति देवामृते पञ्चरात्रे द्वादशमः पटलः॥

7 RV 8.103.14: आग्ने याहि मरुत्सखा, RV 9.114.4: यत्ते राजं च्छूतं हिवः 8 RV 10.191.4: समानी वः 10 RV 5.51.11: स्वस्ति नो मिमीताश्विना भगः \cdots , RV 1.95.3: त्रीणि जाना परि भूषन्त्यस्य 11 RV 7.24.5: एष स्तोमो मह उग्राय वाहे, RV 8.85.7: युझाथां रासभं रथे 12 AB 3.8.3: प्रतिष्ठांस प्रतिष्ठां गच्छ प्रतिष्ठां मा गमय।

⁷ आग्ने] em.; आग्न MS • बुद्ध °] em.; बौध ° MS • राजञ्छूतं प्राहुः कल्की °] em.; राजं च्छितं प्राहुर्वल्की ° MS 8 वः शिखा चोक्ता] em.; व शिखां तोक्ता MS • °मुद्दिष्टं] em.; °मुद्दिष्टं MS 9 कुर्याद्] em.; कुर्यात् MS • समुद्राद्य °] em.; समुद्रादा ° MS 10 गरुत्मन्तं] em.; गरुत्मत्तं MS • °पादं] em.; °पाद MS 11 स्तोमेति] em.; स्तमेति MS • युझाथामिति] conj.; युझाथामिति MS 12 सांवत्सर °] em.; संवत्सर ° MS • गारुडं] em.; गरुडं MS

॥ त्रयोदशमपटलः ॥

सहस्रशीर्षयार्चायां विष्णुमूर्तिं ततो न्यसेत्। इन्द्राय गाव आशीति शिरोमूर्तिं तु सन्धयेत्॥१॥ उद्घयं तेति मन्त्रेण मुकुटमूर्तिं तु सन्धयेत्॥१॥ एता अर्षन्ति मन्त्रेण ललाटमूर्तिं तु सन्धयेत्॥२॥ बोधन्मनेति मन्त्रेण भ्रुवोमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥३॥ अक्षन्नमीति मन्त्रेण अक्षिमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥३॥ नासदासीति मन्त्रेण नासिकामूर्तिं सन्धयेत्॥४॥ मद्रं कर्णे 'ति मन्त्रेण कर्णमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥४॥ गायन्ति त्वेति मन्त्रेण विबुकमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥४॥ गाविश्वद्वेति मन्त्रेण चिबुकमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥४॥ तमु ष्टवाम यं गिरित्योष्ठमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥ स॥ काली कराली-मन्त्रेण दशनमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥६॥ इन्द्रासोमेति मन्त्रेण जिह्वामूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥६॥ इन्द्रासोमेति मन्त्रेण जिह्वामूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥६॥

[ा] RV 10.90.1/VS 31.1: सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुष:, RV 8.69.6: इन्द्राय गाव आशिरम् 2 RV 1.50.10: उद्ध्यं तमसः परि, RV 4.58.5: एता अर्षन्ति 3 SV 1.140: बोधन्मना इदस्तु नः, RV 1.82.2: अक्षत्रमीमदन्त 4 RV 10.129.1: नासदासीन्नो सदासीत्, RV 1.89.8: भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवाः 5 RV 1.10.1: गायन्ति त्वा, RV 8.20.21: गावश्वद्धा समन्यवः 6 RV 8.95.6: तमु ष्टवाम यं गिरम्, Muṇḍakopaniṣad 1.2.4: काली कराली च मनोजवा 7 RV 7.104.1: इन्द्रासोमा तपतं रक्ष उब्जतम्, RV 8.17.8 or 5.2.12: तुविग्रीवः

¹ गाव आशीति] conj.; गावो सीत्यस्या MS 2 तेति] em.; तीति MS • The second and last $p\bar{a}das$ are unmetrical. 3 बोधन्मनेति] conj.; बोधमानीति MS 4 च सन्धयेत्] em.; च सन्धयेत्येत् MS 5 गाविश्वद्वेति] em.; गावंविद्योति MS • The last $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 6 गिरित्योष्ट °] em.; गिरित्योष्ट ° MS • काली कराली] conj.; कारारी कलाली MS • The first and last $p\bar{a}das$ are unmetrical. 7 इन्द्रासोमेति] em.; चंद्रासोमेति MS • तुविग्रीवेति] em.; जुविग्रावेति MS

तुविग्रीवेति मन्त्रेण ग्रीवामूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥ ७॥ इह रतीति मन्त्रेण वक्षोमूर्तिं च विन्यसेत्। संक्रन्द्रनेति मन्त्रेण स्कन्धमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥ ८॥ आशुं दधीति मन्त्रेण अंसमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्। घर्मेव मधु जठरे जठरमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्॥ ९॥ अपां पृष्ठेति मन्त्रेण पृष्ठमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्। अग्नेस्तनूरसीति मन्त्रेण तनुमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत्। ॥ १०॥

Folios after 26 are lost.

 $8~{
m VS}~8.51$: इह रित , RV 10.103.2/VS 17.34: संक्रन्द्रनेनानिमिषेण $9~{
m RV}~4.39.1$: आशुं दिश्विकां तमु नु ष्टवामः , RV 10.106.8: घर्मेव मधु जठरे सनेरु $10~{
m VS}~11.29$: अपां पृष्टमिस योनिरग्नेः $10~{
m VS}~5.1$: अग्नेस्तनूरिस विष्णवे

⁸ इह रतीति] MS^{pc} ; इहि रतीति MS^{ac} 8 संकन्द्रनेति] em.; संकंद्रमेति MS 9 अंस॰] em.; अंग॰ MS • The last $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. 10 पृष्ठ॰] em.; पृष्ट॰ MS • अग्नेस्तनू॰] em.; स्तनू॰ MS • तनु॰] conj.; स्तनू॰ MS • The third $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical.

CRITICAL NOTES

These notes comprise miscellaneous observations, mainly those related to text-critical problems, and remarks on specific grammatical and lexical entities belonging to the Aiśa register of Sanskrit. Sometimes I comment upon scribal errors, and I occasionally note what kinds of changes are introduced when one text borrows from the other. Metrical irregularities, too, are sometimes discussed.

Svāyambhuvapañcarātra

- 1.2 vīrabhadrādibhiḥ] Vīryabhadra, as the manuscript reads, might be authorial. A teacher of this name appears in Somendra's introduction (verse 12) to the *Avadānakalpalatā*. However, I have changed it to Vīrabhadra, because I have not seen the name of Śiva's gana spelled this way.
- **1.4a** rgyajuḥsāmātharvais] The manuscript reads yaju instead of yajuḥ, and in the light of the use of Aiśa Sanskrit in the text it may not be necessary to emend it. Nevertheless, I have done so because metrically the regular word with a visarga fits better.
- **1.5** maheśvara Here I emend the manuscript reading maheśvaram to the vocative maheśvara. In 1.6b, however, I keep maheśvarah as in the manuscript and interpret it literally, not as a name.
- **1.6c** tvam asrjo jagat sarvam] The original manuscript reading was tvayasṛjjanaya, which has been corrected to tvayasṛjjanayat sarvam. My conjecture is economical and closer to the reading but an alternative conjecture could be tyayā sṛṣṭam jagat sarvam.
- 1.7c Here in the lacuna I supply saguṇaṃ nirguṇaṃ caiva which fits well logically. The Devāmṛtapañcarātra, too, contains a line speaking of the same idea but in a different wording covering two pādas: saguṇaṃ tu kathaṃ proktaṃ nirguṇaṃ vā jagadguro.

- 1.8ab Hiatus-bridgers are occasionally used in this text. But sometimes even within a $p\bar{a}da$ hiatus is left untreated. This halfverse has two different hiatus-bridgers: r and m. The first one disappears in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ (1.4), when the line is rewritten there. For a discussion on hiatus and hiatus-bridgers, see introduction, p. xxii.
- 1.8c, 10c, 16b kim nu] The manuscript reads kim tu in all three places but still I have conjectured kim nu, because this matches in meaning with kim vā of the Devāmṛtapañcarātra parallel, and also because once in 1.11a and again in 1.19a (= Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.14a) kim nu is attested.
- **1.10a** kiṃ nityaṃ ca anityaṃ vā] The Devāmṛtapañcarātra, too, has these words in the neuter. Therefore, I conjecture this reading. One can think of an alternative reading: kiṃ nityo vā anityo vā, keeping the original hiatus intact. The manuscript reads kim nityoś ca anityam vā.
- 1.12 kena dravyena of the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra is changed into kasmin dravye in Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.7c. The first expression goes well with casting: 'with what material is the image cast?' and the other with carving/sculpting: 'on what material is the image carved/sculpted?'
- **1.13** vaiṣṇavair janaiḥ of this passage is changed to lakṣaṇānvitam in Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.8d.
- 1.14ab, 15bd: The Devāmṛtapañcarātra corrects the case-endings and tries to rewrite these pādas to make them syntactically and logically smoother: makuṭasya pramāṇaṃ tu śiraś caiva kathaṃ bhavet becomes makuṭasya pramāṇaṃ tu śirasaś ca kathaṃ bhavet (Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.8d) and kathaṃ netram athādiśet | gaṇḍayoḥ kiṃ pramāṇaṃ tu karṇaṃ caiva kathaṃ bhavet becomes netre caiva pitāmaha | gaṇḍayoḥ kiṃ pramāṇaṃ tu karṇayoś ca kathaṃ bhavet (Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.10bd).
- **1.16-20** In this portion, there are too many *Aiśa* forms. The redactor of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* has tried unsuccessfully to correct them.

1.16a katham oṣṭhau tu kartavyaṃ] This reading is changed to oṣṭhau kiṃ tasya kartavyau in Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.11a, which is syntactically better but still problematic.

- 1.19b: vaktavyam tu janārdanam] The accusative ending is peculiar. Is it used in the sense of a dative? Note that its parallel in Devāmṛtapañcarātra 1.14b has the locative ending, therefore the accusative ending could possibly be emended. The locative would be acceptable assuming that it were used as a dative, and it is also conceivable that a final -e should have been misread as an anusvāra. Nevertheless, I keep the manuscript reading as it is, relying on the possibility that one can understand janārdanam as an adjective to vāhanam. Such constructions are not rare in Aiśa Sanskrit.
- **1.19cd** The syntax of this half verse is odd, even though we understand the meaning. It is missing in the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* version.
- **1.22a** kiṃ vā nakṣatrayogena] This pāda is rewritten in Devāmṛtapañcarātra 16c as grahanakṣatralagnaṃ ca. In this rewritten text, lagna takes the place of yoga.
- **1.23–24** These two verses are not found in the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra*. Does this mean that the topics enumerated in these verses are not included in that text?
- **1.25cf** These two pādas, yathātathyam asaṃdigdhaṃ brūhi tattvaṃ sureśvara, are replaced in the Devāmṛtapañcarātra by etat sarvaṃ samāsena bhagavan vaktum arhasi. The reason for this is unclear.
- **2.1c**, **4c** brahman] The manuscript reads brahma (1c) and $brahm\bar{a}$ (4c) inconsistently. As the context requires a vocative, in both places I adopt brahman.
- **2.2d** Only the first syllable of this $p\bar{a}da$, $bh\bar{a}$, is visible in the manuscript. Therefore, the reading I suggest is merely a speculation.

2.3d yathākhyātaṃ tu śambhunā] 'As it is explained by Śambhu': It is possible that this is a reference to some earlier text from which the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra has borrowed. In the Devāmṛtapañcarātra this pāda has been revised to yad uktaṃ parameṣṭhinā: 'which is taught by Parameṣṭhin.' I take this as an honest statement about the source of the Devāmṛtapañcarātra. For a discussion on the mutual relation of the two texts, see introduction, p. xxvi.

2.4ab ekamūrtim vijānīyā brahmavisnumaheśvaram

The manuscript reads ${}^{\circ}m\bar{u}rti$ and ${}^{\circ}mahe\acute{s}vara\dot{h}$. Because of the verb $vij\bar{a}n\bar{i}y\bar{a}\dot{h}$ I opt for accusative ending. In the $Dev\bar{a}$ -mranificaratra, however, the whole line has been revised in this way: $ek\bar{a}$ $m\bar{u}rtis$ trayo $bh\bar{a}g\bar{a}\dot{h}$ $brahmavisnumahe\acute{s}var\bar{a}\dot{h}$ (2.3ab).

- **2.6d** nigrahānugraheśvaraḥ] It is possible to take this word as a compound, but most probably this is a result of double sandhi between nigrahānugrahe and īśvaraḥ. Cf., e.g., Svacchandatantra 10.1128: nigrahānugrahe rataḥ.
- **2.7cd** This line contains $t\bar{a}ni$ unnecessarily but not yasmin/yatra which is desired here. The $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ has the same reading (2.5cd).
- **2.8** Note that $naran\bar{a}r\bar{i}prakart\bar{a}ra\dot{h}$ is treated as a nominative singular, possibly for metrical reasons.
- 2.9 In this verse, all accusative endings are justified, governed by samāśritaḥ in pāda b. But the last item is in the locative plural: dharmaśāstreṣu, which also can be justified. But this locative ending may have prompted the Devāmṛtapañcarātra (2.7) to put all items in this verse in the locative.
- 2.12–13 These verses are syntactically peculiar: words in the instrumental are alternated with words in the locative, and used with locative meaning. This is a Middle-Indic feature. Probably all items in the instrumental ending are to be treated as means for agnihotrādidharma.
- **2.12b** Note that r is used as a hiatus-bridger.

2.13ab somasaṃsthāmahāyajñaiḥ] The Svāyambhuvapañcarātra takes somasaṃsthā correctly as an ā-stem but the Devāmṛtapañcarātra changes it into an a-stem: somasaṃsthair mahāyajñaih (2.11).

- 2.13d sarvamātre janārdanaḥ] I am reading the text in this way with minimum emendation to the manuscript reading sarvamātre janārddhanam. The expression sarvamātre sounds a little odd, but not inconceivable, in the sense of 'in all and everything.' This expression is attested but in a compound in Madhva's Mahābhāratatātparyanirṇaya (17.239): vipāṭitātma-kaupinādi(!)sarvamātrakaḥ. It perhaps is a vernacular expression that has been Sanskritised. One could nonetheless consider reading sarvamātraṃ janārdanam, treating janārdanam as an adjective (see the note to 1.19b above for a similar case) and rendering the whole pāda with 'everything here belongs to Visnu.'
- **2.14** In the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra*, ahaṃ brahma is changed to khaṃ brahma. See Introduction, fn. 62.
- **2.15** Only the first word of this verse, $vi \not= nu^{\circ}$, is preserved, but it is possible to read at least this verse from the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ (2.13). The rest of the second chapter is lost in missing folios, and so are the third and fourth chapters. See introduction, pp. xxxy-xxxyi.
- 5.1 samantataḥ] The manuscript reads samuntataḥ. This emendation is based on the Devāmṛtapañcarātra parallel (6.1). The same expression is found a little further down in 5.11 also. But it is possible that samunnatam was originally intended.
- **5.2,5** Note that nominative and instrumental endings have been used where locative endings would have been desirable.
- **5.7-8** The scheme is a bit more elaborate in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ (cf. 6.10-12)
- **5.9** °*tīrtheṣu bālukāṃ tatra dāpayet*] I take this as an elliptical sentence and consider that it is possible to understand this

- sentence properly by supplying $grh\bar{\imath}tv\bar{a}$, 'having fetched,' after $b\bar{a}luk\bar{a}m$.
- **5.12** nyagrodhodumbaraś] This is perhaps a case of double sandhi, but the possibility of the use of dumbara as a stem alternative to udumbara cannot be ruled out.
- 5.15 The manuscript reading $agni\ y\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}ti$ is metrical whereas the emended reading, $agna\ \bar{a}\ y\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}ti$, which restores the right $prat\bar{\imath}ka$, is unmetrical. So it is possible that the author himself had read the $prat\bar{\imath}ka$ wrongly and applied double sandhi to produce $agn\bar{a}\ y\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}ti$. Moreover, the context shows that the mantra intended here is the first stanza of the $S\bar{a}maveda$, and therefore, though closer to the manuscript reading, $\bar{a}gne\ y\bar{a}hi$ $marutsakh\bar{a}$ (RV 8.103.14) is out of the question.
- 5.17c ājighra kalaśamantreṇa] Though unmetrical, I adopt this reading attested in the <code>Devāmṛtapañcarātra</code> version. To make the metre right, <code>kalaśa</code>- is pronounced rapidly in such a way that it sounds as if it had two syllables. This phenomenon is found not only in <code>Aiśa</code> but also in epico-puranic Sanskrit. The manuscript reading ājighrā kaśaṃmantreṇa preserves the <code>pratīka</code> defectively, and is not metrically good either; a bad <code>ma-vipulā</code>.
- **5.24** vedyā vedīti] The manuscript reads yāvadā caiva. My conjecture comes from the parallel in the Devāmṛtapañcarātra (6.32), but I must say that the manuscript reading is remarkably different.
- 5.26 (vedi)-m-agrataḥ] The manuscript reads (veda)māgrataḥ. My emendation is the closest to what the manuscript has; I reject the reading in the Devāmṛtapañcarātra parallel: vedi-madhyataḥ (6.34).
- **5.28b** $dh\bar{u}pitv\bar{a}$] I take this as a *metri causa* shortening of $dh\bar{u}payitv\bar{a}$: 'after fumigating/making fragrant,' and infer that flavouring and seasoning of curries and other delicacies is intended.

5.29a lehyapeyādi°] The manuscript reads lehyayesyādi°. One might think of emending it to lehyacoṣyādi°. But the manuscript reading is a good bit closer to the adopted reading. We can see another example of the scribe, apparently, adding an -s-, in the next entry in the critical apparatus: skandamūla° for skandamūla°). Occasionally lehya and peya are found together in similar contexts and compounds.

- 6.3-4 Though the metre would allow me to change both words in 3b to the accusative, I retain them unchanged, because I see that the same problem of the use of the nominative ending instead of the accusative is present in 4a and the metre does not allow to correct that.
- 7.1 uta vātena mantreņa] The manuscript reading u vātena tu mantreņa is metrical but the pratīka of the Vedic mantra is wrong. I suspect that in the course of transmission of the text tu may have crept in when the ta of uta got dropped accidentally. The Devāmṛtapañcarātra parallel (9.38), however, has a different mantra in this pāda.
- **7.3d** This $p\bar{a}da$ is hypermetrical with one extra syllable, but it is hardly felt since it involves three short syllables in a row that can be pronounced very fast. See also the note to 5.17d above.
- **7.4** After 4ab, the text reads the twelve-syllable mantra, and states very economically, using just three words, that this is the mantra. In its parallel in the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra*, however, a half-verse is written for this purpose.
- 7.6 (gakāraṃ kaṇṭhade)śe] This reconstruction is based on logical speculation, because there is no exact parallel in the Devā-mṛtapañcarātra. The Svāyambhuvapañcarātra and Devāmṛta-pañcarātra differ in their scheme for installation of the twelve syllables of the mantra. See Introduction, pp. xl-xli (footnote 72) and lxxviii-lxxix.
- **7.10a** $mok\bar{a}ram$ $n\bar{\imath}lanibham$ $pu\tilde{n}jam$] Because of one extra syllable, this $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical. Nevertheless, as noted earlier under 5.17a and 7.3d, it is possible to pronounce the short

- syllables in the middle fast with the effect that the metre sounds alright.
- 7.11 punas teṣāṃ] The manuscript reading, karas teṣāṃ, is in itself meaningful but does not fit the context. I have therefore adopted the reading of the Devāmṛtapañcarātra parallel.
- **7.12** vakāraṃ dhyānam uttamam] An odd syntactical construction. It sounds like vakāraṃ qualifies dhyānam. Perhaps, it would be a good idea to emend it to yield a compound instead: vakāradhyānam.
- 7.16 hūm śriye] My emendation is based on SP 7.19: śriyā madhye tu hṛdayam hūmkārena tu pūjayet. The Devāmṛtapañcarātra includes hūm in the mantra but Śrī is not mentioned; see introduction, p. xxxiv.
- 7.33ff The portion beginning from this point and continuing untill the end of the chapter is designated as $vedapracodit\bar{a} \ p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$ in the text. This portion is not found in the extant $Dev\bar{a}mr_ita-pa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, but it is possible that this portion was presented there as a separate chapter towards the end of the text, which is now lost to us.
- **7.35d** ślokādhyāyaṃ saśukriyam] This is the best guess I have come up with based on the manuscript reading, aślokāya sapudriyam.
- **7.36a** *pitṛmaitraṃ*] This is a diagnostic conjecture; the manuscript reads *putramettraś*. I cannot find a Vedic mantra or hymn associated with *putra*.
- **7.36c** This $p\bar{a}da$ listing two $s\bar{a}mans$ is unmetrical, but as in 5.17a, 7.3d, and 7.10c it is possible to read the short syllables standing in a row rapidly so that the $p\bar{a}da$ sounds metrical.
- 7.38 skambhasūktaṃ] The manuscript reads skandasūktaṃ, and this might be authorial. The same name is spelled kambasūkta in the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna manuscript; see, apparatus to Aṣṭādaśavidhāna verse 36. This spelling may be the result of Middle-Indic influence. In many modern Indian languages, including Tamil, we find cognate words derived from skambha,

for example, Nep. $khamb\bar{a}$, Hindi khambe, and Tamil kampa, which stand very close to the spelling in our manuscript. For more words derived from skambha, see Turner 1999, s.v. skambha.

- **7.40c** The manuscript reads $dv\bar{a}yo$. In view of the possibility of $prstham\bar{a}tr\bar{a}s$ somewhere in the transmission, this is pointing towards dvayau, a form which perhaps grates on the ear somewhat, but may be acceptable in our text; some Tantric texts certainly use it.
- 7.45c I am unable to identify with certainty which Vedic mantra is being indicated as the *jyeṣṭhamantra*. But I guess that *jyeṣṭhamantra* is intended to be the same as *jyeṣṭhasāman* (SV 1.31 = RV 6.7.1 or SV 1.33 = RV 1.115.1). For alternative identifications of the *jyeṣṭhasāman*, see OLIVELLE 2000: 712.
- **7.48**[sarvaṃ svā]heti] This reconstruction is based merely on my logical speculation.
- 7.49 dadhi ca saktavaḥ] The manuscript reads dadhi sayuktava. My emendation is based on palaeographical resemblance and the definition of bhūtakūra found in the Prayogamañjarī (10:15): pūrṇaṃ niśāyāḥ palalaṃ salājaṃ bhūtagrahebhyo dadhi saktumiśram | dadyād dvitīye 'hani bhūtakūraṃ baliṃ samantraṃ kramaśo diśāsu ||
- **8.2** deveśa] The manuscript reading vede ca, though meaningful, does not fit the context.
- **8.12** daityagandharva-r-āpsa(rāḥ)] This metri causa formation uses a hiatus-bridger and shortens the final member of the compound apsaras to apsara.
- **8.21c** This $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical but as in many other cases in this text, it is possible to read it as if it were metrically normal by uttering the short syllables in a row rapidly.
- **8.26c** deva savita mantreṇa] This $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical, though it has eight syllables as needed.

- **8.28a** This verse exhibits elliptical and bad syntactical style. Moreover, the third $p\bar{a}da$ of this verse reappears as the third $p\bar{a}da$ of verse 8.30. It perhaps results from a scribal error.
- 8.41 We are not told which the five Vedic mantras of Varuna are.
- **8.46a** $br\bar{a}hman$ $purogam\bar{a}h$ parve I am treating this as the first $p\bar{a}da$ of a new verse even though it is unmetrical.

Aṣṭādaśavidhāna

4 akālebhyo 'tha kālebhyaḥ kālakālatarebhyaś ca]

Although the manuscript readings $k\bar{a}lebhyo$ and $k\bar{a}la-k\bar{a}l\bar{a}ntarebhya\acute{s}$ ca are somehow meaningful, I emend them following the pattern in the Pāśupata/Śaiva Aghora mantra which has been imitated in this mantra. As in this mantra, ca is present at the end of the line in the $Maitr\bar{a}yan\bar{\iota}$ $Samhit\bar{\iota}$ version of the Aghora mantra, but not in the $Taittir\bar{\imath}ya$ $\bar{A}ranyaka$ version; see BISSCHOP 2006: 11.

- 6 bodhaka sarvavidyānām] The manuscript reading rodhaka sarvavidyānām, though meaningful, does not logically fit the context.
- 13b devadeve suyojayet] The form suyojayet, though grammatically fine, is not common. One could consider reading devadevesu yojayet and interpreting the locative plural as honorific, but that, too, would be unusual in this context. The same form appears again later in this text: sthāne sthāne suyojayet (verse 73b). There, too, one could consider reading sthāne-sthāneṣu yojayet, which is not impossible. Nevertheless, I find it more reasonable to read suyojayet as one word at both places.
- **22c** Following the sequence of the mantra-syllables to be deposited in the body, we can say that *ṭhakāraṃ* must feature in the lacuna here. The part of the hand where this syllable is placed could be the fingers.
- 29 (oṃ ā saṃkarṣaṇāya namaḥ | oṃ aṃ pradyumnāya) namaḥ] As in the previous line, a shorter text, (oṃ ā saṃkarṣaṇāya) namaḥ, would have been enough to fill the physical

gap. But I have assumed a larger omission (some text might after all have been written in the margin). Logically this is needed to make the set of Vyūha deities complete. This suppletion is furthermore supported by the evidence of the $visnupratisth\bar{a}$ chapter (cf. 4.6.35–38) of the Somaśambhupaddhati, which, as the text itself states, is based on the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$. This passage speaks of a pañcamūrtinyāsa that brings the four Vyūha deities and Nāraāyana together. The same passage instructs the worshipper to make the mantras of these five deities by combining certain seed-syllables with their names. Although here too the text is not free of errors, and the seedsyllables of Samkarsana and Pradyumna have been corrupted, we can repair the text (cf. Brunner 1998: 306) and know that om a, om \bar{a} , om am, om ah, and om om are the seed-syllables of these deities. In this effort, we can have some support from a passage (1.32.1–7) from the Garudapurāna that prescribes the worship of the same five deities with the same mantras. There too, the seed-syllables are each read with an anusvāra and the second seed-syllable of Aniruddha is missing. Nevertheless, we can put all these different versions together and arrive at the solution suggested above. The seed-syllables of the first four are known also in the tradition of the Sātvatasamhitā (cf. e.g. 4.36–46). Alaśinga Bhatta clearly spells these out at the end of his commentary on the fourth chapter of the text. In the available edition of the text, a and \bar{a} are each read with an anusvāra, which I think is unnecessary, because, if we add an anusvāra for each the seed-syllables of the first and third deities will be the same.

- **32** The manuscript, by mistake, reads *dakṣiṇe* twice, but I have emended it in the second occurrence to *vāmake*.
- 35 gārgibrāhmaṇam] The manuscript reads gāggatihmaṇam, but I have emended this keeping in view the fact that the Maṇḍalabrāhmaṇa is mentioned in verse 30.
- **47** Note the claim of this verse: the *vedanyāsa* is found in Śaiva, Vaisnava, Saura, and Bhāgavata traditions.

- **50b** This $p\bar{a}da$ is metrically very bad: it has ten syllables instead of eight and does not fit the metre.
- 72a dvisaptakam ca pakṣeṣu] This conjecture stays close to the manuscript reading: dvisaptakarmapakṣiṣu, but why 'twice seven times' and why paksesu is here is difficult to answer.
- **72b** This $p\bar{a}da$ has too many extra syllables.
- **73b** sthāne sthāne suyojayet] See the note to 13b above.
- 76, 93 kāṇḍāt kāṇḍā'ti] We have enough examples of metri causa dropping of the final consonant or a full syllable, but here it seems that the final consonant of the preceding word and the initial vowel of the following are both dropped. The same is found in verse 92: ā no bhadrā'ti, and also in verse 94: catvāri śrigā'ti.
- 77b nimardanam] As an alternative, the manuscript reading nimatthanam could perhaps be corrected to nimanthanam and interpreted in the same sense of massaging or rubbing of the body. But the combination of ni-math is not attested in this sense, which is why I have emended it to a word derived from ni-mrd, 'to rub off.'
- 81 The *Garuḍapurāṇa* passage cited in the apparatus is not exactly parallel to our passage but many of the herbs mentioned in our passage are also mentioned there. The reconstruction in *pāda* a is uncertain.
- 84–85, 96ab, 99 These lines are hardly metrical. I have therefore treated them as prose. Verse 99 contains an irregular sandhi: $\bar{a}c\bar{a}rya~agni^{\circ}$ instead of $\bar{a}c\bar{a}ryo~'gni^{\circ}$.
- **88cd** The mantra- $prat\bar{\imath}ka$ is too long; $agnir\ devat\bar{a}$ would have been enough for the indication of the desired mantra here.
- **89d** *grhned*] This is a metrically conditioned *Aiśa* formation.
- **105ab** For metrical reasons, nominative endings are used here instead of accusative ones.

107 gadaṃ] The manuscript reads garuḍa(!) but this is unmetrical and does not fit the context. The text is describing a retinue of the members, actually the warrior heroes, of the Vṛṣṇi clan. So, I have adopted the name of Gada, which is close to the manuscript reading. This emendation also corrects the metre. The names of Vṛṣṇi heroes, including Gada, Niśaṭha and others, can be found in many places in the Mahābhārata, for example in 12.130.28. However, I have not found these eight as a group anywhere else. See also Introduction, p. xlviii.

- **111b** $n\bar{a}m\bar{a}n\bar{a}m$] This is a metrically conditioned $Ai\acute{s}a$ formation.
- 113a Though the name of Hṛṣīkeśa is randomly chosen to fill in the lacuna, it is one of the best-known names of Viṣṇu and it fits metrically. The set of ten names of Viṣṇu with which we are concerned here is not known to me from any other source.
- **117a** nāgavīṃgaṃ] I have no idea what this cruxed word means, but, as the context is suggesting, this should be a mineral.

DEVĀMŖTAPAÑCARĀTRA

- 1.1 The prologue that situates the interlocutors and relates the commencement of their dialogue is abbreviated here, compressed into one verse, whereas in the *Svāyambhuvapañcarātra* it covers six and a half verses.
 - $brahm\bar{a}$ '] It appears that $brahm\bar{a}nam$ is shortened to $brahm\bar{a}$ ' for the sake of the metre.
- **1.4b** The redactor of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* generally alters the text to remove hiatus-bridgers, but this time he apparently forgot to do so.
- **1.4d vyaktarūpaṃ tu kiṃ bhavet**] The *Svāyambhuvapañca-rātra* reading *vyaktarūpī tu kiṃ bhavet* (1.9d) is better than its revision here. Perhaps the secondary reading is simply a result of corruption.

- **1.5a** kim nu nityam anityam $v\bar{a}$] The text still retains neuter endings as in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ (1.10a: kim nityam ca anityam $v\bar{a}$). The reading however is slightly improved here as the hiatus inside this $p\bar{a}da$ has been removed.
- **1.6d** lokanātha jagadguro] In the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra parallel (1.11d), lokanātho janārdanaḥ refers to Viṣṇu, but here both words are in the vocative case and they refer to Brahman, the narrator of the new text.
- **2.1-2** These two verses replace three opening verses of the second chapter of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$; the rest of the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ (2.4–15a) until it breaks off is found nearly verbatim in the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ as 2.3–13a.
- 2.5ab This line is almost hanging here, as the first half of this verse has been moved to Chapter One. Here is the original verse from the Svāyambhuvapañcarātra(2.6):
 sarvair viṣṇuḥ paro devaḥ sarvaśāstreṣu paṭhyate |
 ādhāraḥ sarvabhūtānāṃ nigrahānugraheśvaraḥ ||
- **2.24** vāyu-r-ambarayor nityam yathā caikam] The same simile of the unity of wind and sky/ether is used in the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna (Verse 69). Furthermore, the same phrase vāyu-r-ambarayor yathā is used there, whreas it does not fit well syntactically. Here yathā caikam is used in the sense of yathā caikyam.
- **2.25** candrau dvau darśanaṃ] The manuscript reads candra dvau darśano, and my conjecture is based closely on that reading; dvicandradarśanaṃ would be a grammatically and metrically correct expression conveying the intended sense.
- **3.2c** This $p\bar{a}da$ is unmetrical but would sound normal if its three consecutive short syllables were uttered swiftly.
- **3.4d** The choice of *nirdiṣṭā*' in place of *nirdiṣṭāni* is an instance of the *metri causa* elimination of the final syllable.
- **3.5d ekadvitricatuḥ**] This word as a compound is odd, it could perhaps be emended to **ekaṃ** dvis triś catuḥ but this too is equally odd.

3.11a tryaṅgulā tu matā siddhi'] tryaṅgule tu matā siddhiḥ is a possible emendation, but it appears that this construction with nominative tryaṅgulā is authorial. For, similar constructions are seen in the preceding and following verses. We perhaps have to interpret siddhi' in the sense of siddhidā. Verse 3.12c has an exactly parallel construction.

- **3.14d** *mahāriṣikam*] The context reveals that this should be a tree but I am unable to identify it. I have kept the manuscript's orthography.
- **3.17c** tasyāṅgāni] This looks like a simple case of double sandhi, but it is equally possible that this results from a gender confusion.
- **3.18a** mastakasya] Though meaningful, the manuscript reading, saptakasya, does not fit the context.
- **3.29** *pratimākeśava* in the sense of *keśavapratimā*.
- 4.3ab, 4e, 6e, 8d Apparently a hiatus inside a $p\bar{a}da$ or between two of them is not a problem for the composer/transmitter of the $Dev\bar{a}mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$, and these serve as a few examples. But in verse 6.7 (see below), in an exceptional case, the $Dev\bar{a}-mrtapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ contains a hiatus-bridger when its predecessor has managed to avoid it.
- 4.13cd sa yukto nātra saṃśayaḥ] The manuscript reads yukte in place of yukto. An alternative emendation could be yuṅkte. The whole statement is elliptical and what is intended is not clear. If we read it in the light of Svāyambhuvapañcarātra 2.3, which contrasts yoga with mokṣa, the meaning will be that anybody who installs an image of Viṣṇu will acquire riches. Otherwise, we have to say that such a person will be united with Viṣṇu.
- **5.3a** nakṣatrāś ca] The natural neuter plural form, nakṣatrāṇi, is used in the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna parallel.
- **5.5** bhruvor madhye śivaṃ] In the Aṣṭādaśavidhāna parallel shown in the apparatus, Śiva's place is given to the Śatarudras.

- **5.13cd** This line of the *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* obviously indicates that the following sixth chapter is derived from the *Svāyambhuva-pañcarātra*.
- **6.3** *tṛtīyā* and *daśamī* are not included in the list found in the *Svāyambhuvapañcarātra* parallel.
- **6.7d** The *Devāmṛtapañcarātra* passage uses a hiatus-bridger and reads *saṃhṛtya karma-m-ārabhet*, whereas the parallel in its predecessor does not contain a hiatus: *hrtvā karma samārabhet*.
- **6.8–9, 13–14** These verses are not found in the *Svāyambhuvapañca-rātra*. This component is new and accommodates the *graha-cakrayāga*.
- **6.15cd–16, 18** Although these verses are not found in the $Sv\bar{a}yam-bhuvapa\~ncar\=atra$, they appear to fit the context there. It is therefore possible that these once formed part of the $Sv\bar{a}yam-bhuvapa\~ncar\=atra$.
- **6.29d** *pītāṃ*] The *Svāyambhuvapañcarātra* parallel assigns a black flag to the north-west, but here it is yellow.
- **7.15** naivedyauṣadhayaḥ] This is clearly a case of double sandhi. There is another example of the same a little further down in 7.18a: srucāgraikādaśā rudrāh.
- **7.19** *hunate*] Even in Tantric texts this irregular formation is rarely seen.
 - $viṣnum k\bar{a}l\bar{a}gnirudr\bar{a}khyam$] I think that this identification of Viṣnu as Kālāgnirudra is unique.
- **7.21** aviditvā imām] Note that this is another example of hiatus within a $p\bar{a}da$.
- 8.2b, 4b, 5b, 7b, 12d, 14b, 18b, 19b, 21b, 22b An interesting verbal form pratisthayet, obviously a denominative optative derived from the noun pratisthā, is found in these verses. No other occurrences of this irregular form are found in Pačarātra texts, but in Śaiva texts it is fairly common, and it can also be found occasionally elsewhere. In any case, the regular form pratisthāpayet would have made these verses in our text unmetrical.

8.3d Even after checking the original manuscript I am unable to read this $p\bar{a}da$ properly; the surface of the folio has been badly damaged by rubbing.

- **8.11a** This pāda containing a pratīka is unmetrical.
- **8.13a** I am unable to emend the cruxed part and find out which Vedic mantra is meant. The last word mantrena was added later in the margin, and even without it the $p\bar{a}da$ is complete.
- **8.15**, **23** In both of these places *anusvāras* are dropped for metrical reasons.
- 8.17b svardiśāṃ] The manuscript reads kṣmadiśā and I have conjectured svardiśāṃ. The Vedic mantra prescribed in this context suggests that this line is concerned with the zenith. This is what we logically expect after 'the directions' and before 'the nether worlds' in the downward direction. Though bhūmipātālakān, meaning the nether worlds, in the next line (17d) is a conjecture, the Vedic mantra prescribed there, adhā no viśvasaubhaga, is definitely meant for the downward direction. It should also be noted that the next item in the list is antariksa, the intermediate region.
- 8.22a yajñena vardhata jeti] Although it is unmetrical, I have conjectured this reading on the basis of the reading of the Vedic mantra (RV 2.2.1) intended here. We have a number of unmetrical pādas that are unmetrical because they incorporate a pratīka. The manuscript reading yajñena vardhatastveti is metrical but incorrect. I would have accepted the manuscript reading if it had contained a space-fillers such as ca, vā, hi, or the like.
- 9.9c This pāda containing a pratīka is unmetrical.
- **9.12** satyaparya'tam] The correct form behind this reading is satyaparyantam but for metrical reasons the -n- has been dropped.
- **9.15** dadyā'bhimantritam] Here the final consonant of the preceding word as well as the initial vowel of the following word

- are dropped. This phenomenon can be seen in $Ast\bar{a}dasavidh\bar{a}na$ 76 and 93 also.
- **9.34c** As in DP 8.22a, I have rejected a metrical reading of the manuscript in order to have the cited *pratīka* in its correct form.
- 10.1–2 A confusion of syntax is evident. The first verse starts with a description of the caretaker temple priests in the accusative, but the second verse ends with the same in the nominative. In the following three verses, too, the use of active and passive voices is confused.
- **10.11** An exclusively Vedic usage, *hanati*, surfaces here. This verse also uses its optative *hanet*, and the middle indicative *hanate*.
- 11.22–24 These verses equating different mantric entities with various divinities or with other mantric entities are found neither in the $Sv\bar{a}yambhuvapa\tilde{n}car\bar{a}tra$ nor in the $Ast\bar{a}da\acute{s}avidh\bar{a}na$.
- **11.40** \acute{srigi}] I keep this reading as found in the manuscript, because, like \acute{sariga} , it can be taken as a synonym of *dhanus*.
- 12.5 atikekaravāmanā] The constituted text is a conjecture based on the manuscript reading: aṭikokaracāmanā. There is no doubt that Vāmana should feature here. It is also certain that this half-verse, like the preceding and following ones, is speaking about a line or lines of a particular shape. Therefore, I emend the manuscript reading to atikekaravāmanā, thinking that atikekara can somehow be interpreted as 'very slanted.'
- 12.12b tu d- $\bar{a}labhet$] One might think of emending this reading to $tad\bar{a}labhet$. But since tu is used in the same situation in the preceding line, I retain tu and assume the following -d- to be a rare hiatus-bridger.
- 13.2b, 2d, 4b, 5d, 6d, 9d, 10c All these $p\bar{a}das$ are unmetrical in one way or the other, because they must all contrive to fit in a constraint to fit a fixed entity, either the name of a body-part or a $prat\bar{\imath}ka$.
- **13.4bc** In $p\bar{a}da$ b an anusv $\bar{a}ra$ is dropped for metrical reasons, and in $p\bar{a}da$ c a double sandhi is practiced for the same reason.

WORKS CONSULTED

Abbreviations

- AVi Aṣṭādaśavidhāna
- AVP Atharvaveda in Paippalāda Recension
- AVŚ Atharvaveda in Śaunaka Recension
- BY Brahmayāmala
- DP Devāmṛtapañcarātra
- NAK National Archives of Kathmandu
- NGMPP Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project
 - RV Rgveda
 - SP Svāyambhuvapañcarātra
 - SV Sāmaveda
 - ŚB Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa
 - ow. overwritten
 - IFI Institut Français d'Indologie (misnomer used in old publications)
 - IFP Institut Français de Pondichéry/French Institute of Pondicherry
 - VS Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā

Primary Material including Manuscripts

- AGNIPURĀŅA. Agni Puranam By Shrimanmaharshi Vedavyas. Gurumandal Series No. XVII. Calcutta: 5, Clive Row, 1957.
- ATHARVAVEDA PAIPPALĀDA-SAMHITĀ. Paippalāda-samhitā of the Atharvaveda. Volume one, consisting of the first fifteen Kāṇḍas, ed. Dipak Bhattacharya. Calcutta: Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1997.
- ATHARVAVEDASAMHITĀ in Śaunaka recension, ed. R. Roth and W.D. Whitney. Berlin 1856.
- AVADĀNAKALPALATĀ of Kṣemendra. Volume I, ed. P. Vaidya. Darbhanga: Mithila Institute, 1959.

- ĀGAMAPRĀMĀŅYA of Yāmunācārya, ed. M. Narasimhachary. Gaekwad's Oriental Series No. 160. Baroda: Oriental Institute, 1976.
- RGVEDASAMHITĀ with the Commentary (вна́sya) of Sāyaṇa. ed. N. S. Sontakke and C. G. Kashikar (vols. 1-3 editors not mentioned). Poona: Vaidika Saṃśodhana Mandala, 1933, 1936, 1941, 1946 and 1951.
- KIRAŅATANTRA with the commentary of Bhaṭṭa Rāmakaṇṭha. Bhaṭṭa Rāmakaṇṭhas Commentary on the Kiraṇatantra. Volume I: chapters 1–6. Critical edition and annotated translation, ed. Dominic GOODALL. Publications du département d'indologie 86.1. Pondicherry: IFP/EFEO, 1998.
- KUBJIKĀMATATANTRA. The Kubjikāmatatantra. Kulālikāmnāya version. Critical Edition, ed. T. GOUDRIAAN, and J. A. Schoterman. Orientalia Rheno-traiectina 30. Leiden: Brill, 1988.
- GARUDAPURĀŅA. Garudapurāṇam maharṣivedavyāsapraṇītam. editor and publisher, Jīvānanda Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta: Sarasvatī Press, 1890.
- JAYĀKHYASAMHITĀ. Critically Edited with an introduction in Sanskrit, Indices etc. by Embar Krishnamacharya. With a Foreword in English by B. Bhattacharyya. Gaekwad's Oriental Series No. 54. Baroda: Oriental Institute, 1931.
- —. NAK MS No. 1–49, NGMPP Reel No. B 29/3. Palm-leaf manuscript. Newari Script, copied A.D. 1294.
- JAYOTTARATANTRA. NAK MS 4/82, NGMPP Reel No. A 1306/24. Palm-leaf manuscript, Newari script, copied A.D. 1383. The verse and chapter numeration used in the text and footnotes is that of my own edition in progress.
- TAITTIRĪYA ĀRAŅYAKA with the commentary (BHĀṢYA) of Bhaṭṭabhāskaramiśra, ed. A. Mahadeva Sastri and K. Rangacarya with an introduction by T. N. Dharmādhikāri. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1985 (reprint of Mysore Government Oriental Library Series Nos. 26, 27, and 29, published 1900–2).
- NIŚVĀSAKĀRIKĀ. Institut Français de Pondichéry, Transcript 17A and 150. Paper transcripts in Devanāgarī. E-text prepared principally by S.A.S Sarma and Nibedita Rout.
- NIŚVĀSATATTVASAMHITĀ. NAK MS No. 1–227, NGMPP Reel No. A 41/14. Palm–leaf, Folios 117, early Nepalese (Kuṭilā) script. There are two apographs available, both in Devanagari and on paper: NAK MS 5–2401, NGMPP Reel No. A 159/18, and Welcome Institute for the History of medicine, London, Sanskrit MS I.33. The verse and chapter numeration used in the text and footnotes is that of GOODALL's edition in progress.
- NETRATANTRA with the commentary (UDDYOTA) by Kṣemarāja, ed. by Madhusūdan Kaul. KSTS 46, 59. Bombay, 1926, 1939.
- PĀŚUPATASŪTRA with the commentary (PAÑCĀRTHABHĀṢYA) of Kauṇḍinya, ed. Ananthakrishna Sastri. Trivandrum Sanskrit Series No. CXLIII. Trivandrum: The Oriental Manuscript Library of the University of Travancore, 1940.
- PAUŞKARAPĀRAMEŚVARA. Cambridge University Library MS Add. 1049. Palm-leaf, early Nepalese (Kuṭilā) script, copied A.D. 819.

Works Consulted 129

PRATIȘȚHĀLAKṢAŅASĀRASAMUCCAYA of Vairocana, ed. Damodar Sharma and Babukrishna Sarma. Two volumes. Kathmandu: Nepal National Archives, 1966 and 1968.

- PRAYOGAMAÑJAĪ of Ravi, ed. C. K. Raman Nambiar with K. Achyutha Pothuval. Trippunithura: Sanskrit College, 1953–54.
- BŖHATSAMHITĀ of Varāhamihira, ed. H. Kern. Calcutta: Baptist mission press, 1865. BŖHADĀRAŅYAKOPANIṢAD. See LIMAYE & VADEKAR. 1958.
- BRAHMAPURĀŅA. Sanskrit Indices and Text of the Brahmapurāṇa, ed. Peter Schreiner and Renate Söhnen. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1987.
- BRAHMAYĀMALA (*Picumata*). NAK MS 3-370, NGMPP Reel No. A 42/6. Palm-leaf, Folios 358, Early Newari script, copied 1052 A.D. The verse and Chapter numeration used in footnotes is that of Shaman HATLEY's transcription.
- BHAGAVADGĪTĀ. The Bhagavadgītā being reprint of relevant parts of Bhīṣmaparvan from Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institutes's Edition of the Mahābhārata, critically ed. S. K. Belvalkar. Poona: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1945.
- MAÑJUŚRIYAMŪLAKALPA. Âryamanjusrîmūlakalpa, ed. T. Gaṇapati Sâstrī, 2 volumes, Trivandrum Sanskrit Series, 70 and 76. Trivandrum: Government of Travancore, 1920 and 1922.
- MATANGAPĀRAMEŚVARĀGAMA, KRIYĀPĀDA, CARYĀPĀDA and YOGAPĀDA, with the commentary (-VṝTTI) of Bhaṭṭa Rāmakaṇṭha up to KriyĀpĀDA 11:12b, ed. N. R. Bhatt. Publications de l'IFI No. 65. Pondicherry: IFI, 1982.
- MATSYAPURĀŅA, Ānandāśrama Saṃskṛta Granthāvali 54. editor not mentioned. Poona: Ānandāśrama Press, 1907.
- манияміті with the манивнаяча of Medhātithi, ed. Gangānātha Jhā. Bibliotheca Indica No. 256. 2 Vols. Calcutta: Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1932 and 1939.
- манāвнārata, ed. V. Sukthankar, with the cooperation of S.K. Belvalkar, A.B. Gajendragadkar, V. Kane, R.D. Karmarkar, P.L. Vaidya, S. Winternitz, R. Zimmerman, and other scholars and illustrated by Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi. (Since 1943 ed. S. Belvalkar). 19 Vols. Poona: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1927—1959.
- манāвнāratatātparyanirṇaya of Ānandatīrtha with the Commentary of Janārdana Bhaṭṭa, ed. Uddhava Aināpure and Vāsudeva Aināpure. Gaṇapata Kṛṣṇājī Press, 1891.
- MAHĀMĀYŪRĪ VIDYĀRĀJÑĪ. ed. Shuyo Takubo. Tokyo: Sankibo Book Press, 1972. I have used an text input by Ryugen Tanemura in 2003 who has corrected typographical errors silently.
- MŖĠENDRĀĠAMA [= MŖĠENDRATANTRA], KRIYĀPĀDA and incomplete CARYĀPĀDA with the commentary (-VŖTTI) of Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇakaṇṭha, ed. N. R. Bhatt. Publications de l'IFI No. 23. Pondicherry: IFI, 1962.
- монас
ūuroттака . NAK MS No. 4–1622, NGMPP Reel No. В 27/18. Palm-leaf manuscript. New
ari Script.

- YĀJÑAVALKYASMŖTI of Yogīśvara Yājñavalkya with the commentary (VĪRAMITRODAYA) of Mitra Miśra and (MITĀKṢARĀ) of Vijñāneśvara, ed. Nārāyaṇa Śāstrī Khiste and Jagannātha Śāstrī Hośiṅga. Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series No. 62. Benares: Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series Office, 1929.
- VĀJASANEYI-SAMHITĀ in the Mādhyandina and the Kāṇva-Śākhā with the Commentary of Mahīdhara. ed. Albrecht Weber. Berlin 1852 / Reprint: Varanasi 1972.
- VĀSUDEVAKALPA. Kaiser Library, Kathmandu, MS no. 420, NGMPP Reel No. C 44/6. Palm-leaf, Newari script, copied A.D. 1252. The verse and chapter numeration used in the text and footnotes is that of my own edition in progress.
- VIȘNUPURĀŅA. The Critical Edition of the Viṣṇupurāṇa. Volume I: 1–3 aṃśas. ed. M. M. Pathak. Vadodara: Oriental Institute, 1997.
- VIȘNUDHARMOTTARA. First Khaṇḍa. ed. Madhusūdana Śarman and Mādhava Prasāda Śarman, Bombay: Venkateśvara Press, 1912–1913 (Vikrama Year 1969).
- VIṢŅUDHARMOTTARA. Viṣṇudharmottarapurāṇa Critically edited with Introduction, Notes, etc. Third Khaṇḍa (Text, Critical Notes etc.), ed. Priyabala Shah. Gaekwads Oriental Series 130. Vadodara: Oriental Institute, 1994.
- VĪŅĀŚIKHATANTRA. The Vīṇāśikhatantra: A Śaiva Tantra of the Left Current, ed. and transl. Teun Goudriaan. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1985.
- ŚATAPATHA-BRĀHMAŅA. The Çatapatha-Brâhmaṇa in the Mâdhyandina-Çâkhâ with Extracts from the Commentaries of Sâyaṇa, Harisvâmin, and Dvivedagaṅga. ed. Albrecht Weber. Reprint of the Edition: Berlin 1855. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1924.
- ŚĀMKHĀYANAGŖHYASŪTRA, ed. S. R. Sehgal. Second revised edition. Delhi: Sri Satguru, 1987.
- SAMSKĀRADĪPAKA. saṃskāradīpakasya prathamo bhāgaḥ. parvatīyanityānandena viracitaḥ śodhitaś ca. Benares: Vidya Vilas Press, 1914.
- SANATKUĀRASAMHITĀ of the Pāñcarātra. ed. V. Krishnamacharya. Madras: The Adyar Library and Research Centre, 1969.
- SĀTVATASAMHITĀ with Alaśingas Commentary. ed. Vrajavallabha Dviveda. Sarasvatī Bhavana Library Rare Text Publication Series No. 6. Benares: Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, 2001.
- SĀDHANAMĀLĀ, ed. Benoytosh Bhattacharya. 2 vols. Gaekwad's Oriental Series Nos. 26 and 41. Baroda: Oriental Institute, 1968 (reprinted from first editions of 1925 and 1928).
- SĀMAVIDHĀNA BRĀHMAŅA with Vedārthaprakāśa of Sāyaṇa and Padārthamātravivṛti of Bharatasvāmin. Second edition. ed. B. R. Sharma. Tirupati: Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, 1980.
- SĀMAVEDASAMHITĀ of the Kauthuma School, with Padapāṭha and the Commentaries of Mādhava, Bharatasvāmin and Sāyaṇa. ed. B. R. Sharma. 2 vols. Harvard Oriental Series, 57 & 58. Cambridge & London: Harvard University Press, 2000 & 2002.

Works Consulted 131

SĀRDHATRIŚATIKĀLOTTARĀGAMA with commentary (-VŖTTI) of Bhaṭṭa Rāmakaṇṭha, ed. N.R. Bhatt. Publications de l'IFI No. 61. Pondicherry: IFI, 1979.

- SIDDHAIKAVĪRATANTRA. Chapter 1, ed. Mikkyō Seiten Kyekyūkai (Nobuo Otsuka), in Taisho Daigaku Sogo-Bukkyo-Kenkyujo-Kiyo. Vol.15, pp. 366–349 (pp.(1)–(18)), 1995. I have used an etext prepared by Ryugen Tanemura in 2003.
- somaśambhupaddhati, ed. K.M. Subrahmaṇyaśāstrin. Devakōṭṭai: Śivāgamasiddhāntaparipālanasaṅgha, 1931.
 - See also Brunner 1963, 1968, 1977.
- SVACCHANDATANTRA with the commentary (-UDDYOTA) of Rājānaka Kṣemarāja. ed. Madhusūdan Kaul Śāstrī. KSTS 31, 38, 44, 48, 51, 53, and 56. Bombay 1921–35.

Secondary Material

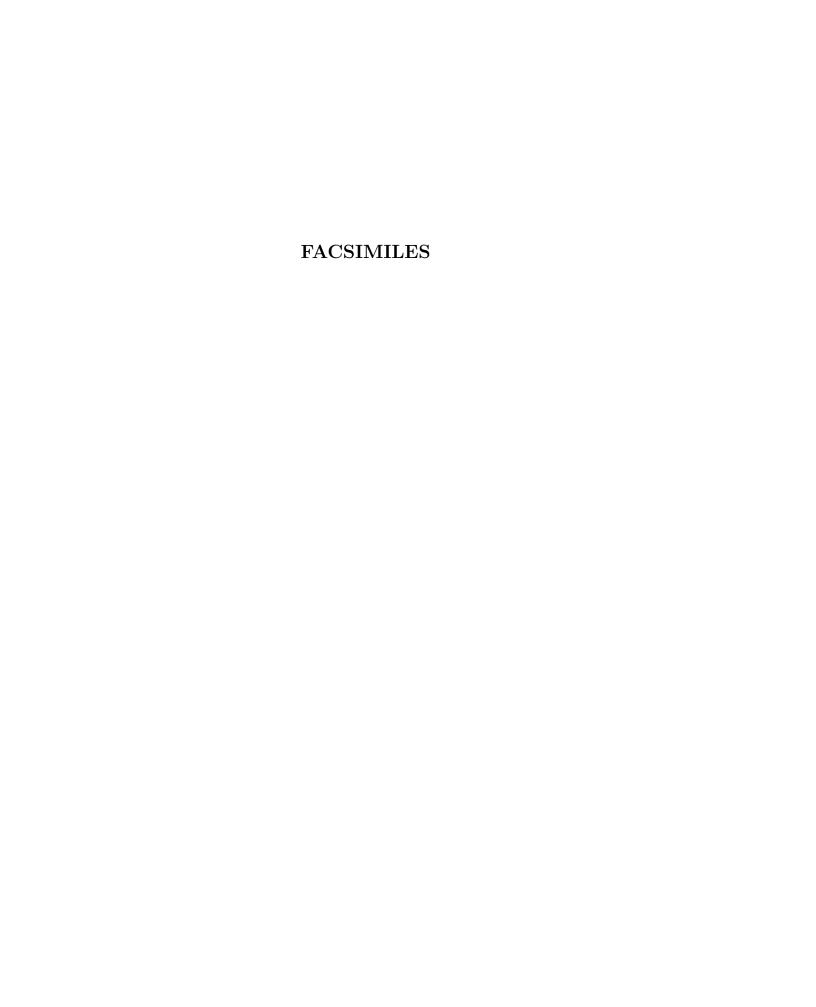
- Bakker, Hans. 2009. 'Puruṣamedha, Manasarapuruṣa, Vāstupuruṣa: The Image of Man in the Sacrificial Context,' in *Journal of Indological Studies* (Kyoto), Nos. 20–21, pp. 1–23.
- BISSCHOP, Peter. 2006. "The $S\bar{u}trap\bar{a}tha$ of the $P\bar{a}supatas\bar{u}tra$," in Indo-Iranian Journal 49, pp. 1–21.
- BISSCHOP, Peter & GRIFFITHS, Arlo. 2007. "The Practice involving the Ucchuṣmas (atharvapariśiṣṭa 36)," in Studien zur Indologie und Iranistik, Band 24. Bremen: Hempen Verlag.
- Brunner, Hélène, ed. and trans. 1963, 1968, 1977, 1998. Somaśambhupaddhati. 4 vols: Première Partie. Le rituel quotidien dans la tradition śivaïte de l'Inde du Sud selon Somaśambhu; Deuxième Partie. Rituel Occasionnels dans la tradition śivaïte de l'Inde du Sud selon Somaśambhu I : Pavitrārohaṇa, Damanapūjā et Prāyaścitta; and Troisième Partie. Rituels occasionels dans la tradition śivaïte de l'Inde du Sud selon Somaśambhu II : dīkṣā, abhiṣeka, vratoddhāra, antyeṣṭi, śrāddha; and Rituels dans la tradition sivaïte selon Somaśambhu. Quatrième partie : rituels optionnels : pratiṣṭhā. Publications de l'IFI No. 25. Pondicherry: IFI.
- Gail, Adalbert J. 2009. "The Earth and the Lotus: A contribution to Viṣṇu's iconography in India," in *Pandanus '09: Nature in Literature, Art, Myth and Ritual*. Volume 3, No. 1, pp. 83–91, + 11 pictures. Prague: Charles University in Prague.
- Goodall, Dominic. 1998. See Kiranatantra.
- GOODALL, Dominic. 2004. The Parākhyatantra. A scripture of the Śaiva Siddhānta. A critical edition and annotated translation. Collection Indologie 98. Pondicherry: IFP/EFEO.
- GOODALL, Dominic. 2011. "Textes sanskrits indiens et inscriptions du Cambodge," in Annuaire de l'École pratique des hautes études, Sciences religieuses 119 (2010–2011), pp. 97–98.
- GOODALL, Dominic, in collaboration with Alexis Sanderson and Harunaga Isaacson, with contributions of Nirajan Kafle, Diwakar Acharya & others, 2015

- (forthcoming). The Niśvāsatattvasaṃhitā. The Earliest Surviving Śaiva Tantra. Volume 1. A Critical Edition and Annotated Translation of the Mūlasūtra, Uttarasūtra & Nayasūtra. Collection Indologie 128 / Early Tantra Series 1. Pondicherry: EFEO/IFP.
- GOODALL, Dominic. forthcoming. "Introduction" to Śaiva Rites of Expiation. A first edition and translation of Triocanaśiva's twelfth-century Prāyaścitta-Samuccaya (with a transcription of a manuscript transmitting Hṛdayaśiva's Prāyaścittasamuccaya). ed. and trans. by R. Sathyanarayanan. Collection Indologie. Pondicherry: EFEO/IFP.
- GOUDRIAAN and SCHOTERMAN. 1988. See KUBJIKĀMATATANTRA.
- Indian Archaeology 1959–1960—A Review. Edited by A. Shosh. New Delhi: Department of Archaeology, 1959.
- LIMAYE, V. P. & VADEKAR, R. D. 1958. Eighteen Principal Upanișsads. Poona: Vaidika Saṃśodhana Maṇḍala.
- Lubin, Timothy. 2007. "The Nīlarudropaniṣad and the Paippalādasaṃhitā: A Critical Edition with Translation of the Upaniṣad and Nārāyaṇa's Dīpikā," in Arlo Griffiths and Annette Schmiedchen, The Atharvaveda and its Paippalādasaṃhitā. Geisteskultur Indiens, Texte und Studien, Band 11, pp. 81–139. Aachen: Shaker Verlag.
- MEVISSEN, Gerd J.R. 2008. "A Solitary Viṣṇu Sculpture from Bihar in the National Museum of Nepal, Kathmandu," in Claudine Bautze-Picron, Religion and Art: New Issues in Indian Iconography and Iconology. Volume 1 of the proceedings of the 18th conference of the British Association of South Asian Archaeologists, London, 2005, pp. 125–139. London: The British Academy, British Association of South Asia Studies.
- Oberlies, Thomas. 2003. A Grammar of Epic Sanskrit. Indian Philology and South Asian Studies, 5. Berlin/New York: Walter de Grunter.
- OLIVELLE, Patrick. 2000. Dharmasūtras: The Law Codes of Āpastamba, Gautama, Baudhāyana, and Vasiṣṭha. Annotated Text and Translation. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- RASTELI, Marion. 2007. The "Pāñcarātra Passages," in Agnipurāṇa in Dominic Goodall & André Padoux, *Tantric Studies in Memory of Hélèn Brunner*. Collection Indologie 106, pp. 187–229. Pondicherry: French Institute/École Française d'Extrême-Orient.
- RAJAN, K. V. Soundara. 1967–1968. "Kaustubha Prāsāda—New Light on Jayākhya Tantra," in *Journal of The Oriental Institute*, *Baroda*. Volume XVII, pp. 71–85.
- RAMESH, K.V. & TEWARI, S.P. 1990. A Copper-plate Hoard of the Gupta Period From Bagh, Madhya Pradesh. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
- Sanderson, Alexis. 2001. 'History through Textual Criticism in the Study of Śaivism, the Pāñcarātra and the Buddhist Yoginītantras' in F. Grimal (ed.): Les Sources et le Temps/Sources and Time. A colloquium: Pondicherry, 11–13 January 1997, pp. 1–47. Publications du département d'indologie 91. Pondicherry: IFP/EFEO.

Works Consulted 133

SANDERSON, Alexis. 2009. "The Śaiva Age: The Rise and Dominance of Śaivism during the Early Medieval Period," in Shingo Einoo (ed.): Genesis and Development of Tantrism, pp. 41–349. Tokyo: Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo.

- SIRCAR, D.C. 1961. "Nagarjunikonda Inscription of the time of Abhira Vasushena, Year 30," in *Epigraphia Indica. Volume 34: 1961–1962 edited by D.C. Sircar*. Delhi: Epigraphical Survey of India, pp. 197–204.
- SIRCAR, D.C. 1965. Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilization. Volume 1: From the Sixth Century B.C. to Sixth Century A.D. Second Edition. Calcutta: University of Calcutta.
- Srinivasan, Doris. 1979. "Early Vaiṣṇava Imagery: Caturvyūha and Variant Forms," in *Archives of Asian Art.* Volume 32, pp. 39–54.
- Srinivasan, Doris Meth. 1997. Many Heads, Arms and Eyes: Origin, Meaning and Form of Multiplicity. Studies in Asian Art and Archaeology, vol. 20. Leiden/NewYork/Köln: Brill.
- TĀNTRIKĀBHIDHĀNAKOŚA I & II. A Dictionary of Technical Terms from Hindu Tantric Literature. sous la direction de H. Brunner, G. Oberhammer et A. Padoux. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Sitzungsberichte, 681, & 714. Beiträge zur Kultur- und Geistesgeschichte Asiens 35 & 44. Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, I: 2000, II: 2004.
- TĀNTRIKĀBHIDHĀNAKOŚA III. A Dictionary of Technical Terms from Hindu Tantric Literature. sous la direction de H. Brunner, G. Oberhammer et A. Padoux. Direction éditoriale du troisieme volume: Dominic Goodall et Marion Rastelli. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Sitzungsberichte, 839. Beiträge zur Kultur- und Geistesgeschichte Asiens 76. Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2013.
- Törzsök, Judit. 1999. 'The Doctrine of Magic Female Spirits.' A critical edition of selected chapters of the Siddhayogeśvarīmata(tantra) with annotated translation and analysis. (Unpublished doctoral thesis submitted to the University of Oxford.)
- TÖRZSÖK, Judit. 2013. "The Heads of the Godhead: The Number of Heads/Faces of Yoginīs and Bhairavas in Early Śaiva Tantras," in Indo-Iranian Journal 56.2, pp. 135–155.
- Turner, R. L. 1999. A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages. First Published from Oxford University Press, London. The Main Volume, 1962–1966. Three Supplementary Volumes, 1969–1985. First Indian Edition, 1999. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Vajrācārya, Dhanavajra. 1973. *Licchavikālakā Abhilekha*. [Inscriptions of the Licchavi Period.] Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies.
- VAJRĀCĀRYA, Dhanavajra & MALLA, Kamal P. 1985. Gopālarājavaṃśāvalī. Nepal Research Centre Publications 9. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag.





Upper: folio *7 verso, left-half

Lower: folio 6 recto, left-half

Upper: folio *7 verso, right-half Lower: folio 6 recto, right-half

न्याद्वनः अञ्चर विषु वर्धन बहिवानन इतियुवद्वणस्ववयाप्तस्यद्वर्गान्यनारस् विमञ्जायाग्यानेष्ठ्वमण्नायाग्यास्ट्रम्पति महा ग्रद्रगत्न उत्तरिक्ष स्वर्था वर्षा वस्तरिष्ट स्वर्थाने करति स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स यण्या। सम्बन्धः सिम्बन्धः स्त्रेत्रः भवन्तः ।
त्यान्त्रः सिम्बन्धः स्त्रेत्रः भवन्तः ।
त्यान्त्रः सम्बन्धः सिम्बन्धः स्त्रेत्रः भवन्तः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः सम्बन्धः स्त्रेत्रः सम्बन्धः स्तर्भः स्त्रेत्रः सम्बन्धः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्तर्भः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत् भूना पियशपर्वात् । बात्रसाम् विम्युपद्धात् बाविनामकश्चना दिवस् ।

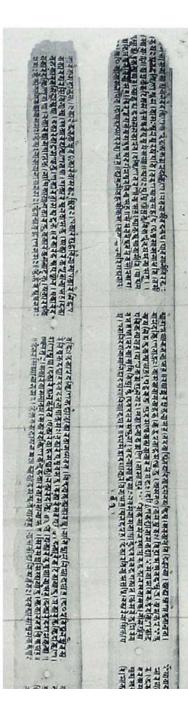
स्यत् ॥ (६ पर) (६ कि सम्बन्धन लाज्यस्य योगाङ्गा सञ्चलयमा क्षेत्रारण ॥ ४ र सम्बन्धर स्था हराहरून रुप्तर नेष्ठ नेर्ड्ड किला। बर्गण नेर्डले अवस्थान रायक्त । स्वास्त्रपटि सर्वेऽ ब्रिस्ट स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्रपटि स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स् र्वाट पुरुष्ट स्वित्र स्वास्त्र प्राप्त स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स ्रीयाद्याण्डा। सङ्ग्रह्मदाश्चेष्ठदयादीशानगांत्र रहेश (इंजीयादरा । ० १) ्या प्रसार ने हिंदी जाने ने क्या रेश स्थाप प्रसार के स्थाप के स्थ देशीनीतरदर्गा देशेत्वतना श्रतः॥ दिसस्ततस्य (६ ष्टरीतरानेशेवनीस् के । या ० श्रतः । या टना ६ सदस्य गर । यह हुष्य पिक्षांत्रे क्षान्य मीप वन पाइटा। यस्य देवार निम्मेडण प्रमारं स्थानस्य नहां अधिकाणणार् विस् गानानस्य स्थानस्य प्रमानस्य अस्ति में स्थानस्य अस्ति हिंदी होता स्थानस्य स्थानस्य अस्य अस्य अस्य स्थानस्य अस्य ००० यह देव व प्रतिकृतिस्य स्थानस्य अस्ति स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य अस्य अस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य इत्ते स्थानस्य ত্রসাস্থ্য সাল সাল ক্রম শ্রমণামিনামনামার্থীক্রত। প্রশ্নশামানী হর এই সমীমাক হংকিত্ত

Upper: folio 6 verso, left-half

Lower: folio 5 verso, left-half



Upper: folio 6 verso, right-half Lower: folio 5 verso, right-half



Upper: folio 5 recto, left-half

Lower: folio 4 verso, left-half

Upper: folio 5 recto, right-half Lower: folio 4 verso, right-half

श्चरात्रधान्तन्त्रभाव । यधान्न र घुत्रश्च । यथा प्रितारिक्ष रंगन्य क्षित्र । स्वर्माण । स्वर्माण देशन्त । । सन्दर्क्षि (णताक्ष्ण) वासंश्चरण्यक । क्ष्य र स्वाक्ष्म था ६ । त्यस्य १० । तस्य प्रकृत श्रीत्र भावत् । व्यक्ष प्रकृत १० १० । स्वर्मित इत्यक्ष प्रमुख्य । पर्वे दुव्य प्रकृत्य व्यक्ष स्वर्मा । यो । त्यस्त्री स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा स्वर्मा । स्वर्मा स्वर्म स्वर्मा स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्मा स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वरत्म स्वरत्म स्वर्म स्वर् हरिक्षा र कार र किलान द्वाराका र तामध्य र तामध्य न (विश्वयक्षणात्र में । चालि म्यूनी स्थानस्थ । १९०० में क्षणीम् स्थ १९ व मन र पार र पर व वाणा मारे । में सार पर मुनम है। कहा में महर्ग । अस्तरे में हि साम है। यस महिक्सी । भाषान है। महाने से पर पर महिक्सी किलाने में महिक्सी है। १९९४ विश्वयक्षणात्र में सिम्मा में सिम्मा में सिम्मा में १९०० में महिक्सी मानिया (में कार्यक्रियों में अस्तरे महिक्सी में सिम्मा ्रेणावर इन्हें प्रसादितें - ना नहीं, शास्त्र में अनुस्ति के अधिकार के मुन्ति ना सम्बद्ध स्वाद स विभिन्ना र दुन्ना राम् भावता र प्रदन्त कथा ग्राम्बर क्षत्र भाव भावता र क्षत्र प्र य पेत्र विभागन्तरम् चित्र वीद्य विद्यालयन्त्र सम्बद्धाः स्थानस्य न्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य ल्या येत्र सम्बद्धारा स्थानीति इसम्बद्धान्त्र स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स योजस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य सम्बद्धानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य なるないない

湖 計出 9

	शास्त्रयम् ग्रह्मत् । ब अल्युक्ते शास्त्रक स्त्रम् शास्त्रक स्त्रम् अस्ति ।	भक्ष विश्वक स्थानक प्रतिविद्य राज्याचित्र भारते अस्तर्भ स्थानक स्थानक स्थानक स्थानक स्थानक स्थानक स्थानक स्थान स्थानक स्थानक स्थान स्थानक स्थानक स्यानक स्थानक स्	भग वन्तुत्रविषयः र गश्चरं अक्षाति १ न्ये र आक्षरं विषयः प्रवाद १ न्ये र आक्षरं विषयः विषयः प्रवाद । त्ये र आक्षरं विषयः प्रवादः । त्ये र आक्षरं विषयः प्रवादः । यह १
न्त्रीय किला स्थानित स्थान हे स्थान स्था	9.5	र पारत्य साम्य कर । अगम के हा । देशका स्वयं नामा साम्य प्रमाण ने मार्थ ने	संस्थानसम्बर्धिकार्याकारित्रस्य । अस्य क्षेत्रस्य स्वामेति (केन्द्रस्य देवानी । सन्सर्वर्ष्ण सुर्शे सेत्रम्य प्रतिकृति । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । सिष्ट सन्दर्भे सेत्रस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत् १२ कृतामात्रस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य स्वामेत्रस्य स्वामेत्रस्य । अस्य स्वामेत्रस्य

र पापन्त्र साहान्यात्र का हार्यास्य ही । देशकास्त्र नातास्यात्र साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य साहान् त्र हा । पापत्र महीत्र पापत्र महीतास्य (पापत्र के सहापत्र साहान्य साहान्य है । पार्यु दिन को ने दुर्वस्थान स्थ देशकास्त्री नार्यु नाय सम्प्रतास्य का स्थान साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य साहान्य सा हर आस्त्राप्तसम्बद्धन्तमः अस्त्रीत्वत्रमन्यवष्ट्रशयन्यवयन्त्रस्य । विकास दक्षिणा प्रभुव्यास्त्रस्य सम्बद्धस्य । ११ ्न्यं मात्रि । स्वावत्कृतं स्रकृति ॥ स्वावेतं विधावनं द्रवेषास्य विश्ववशायके गावेक् गोत्रीविसमस्य स्तर्भार्या । यारत्या । एरेश्व म्यून्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वाह्य स्वाह्य स्वाह्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य (अर्थन देशाना रूबामध्य स्वाह्य स्वत्य मानुस्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स स्वतृत्य तेष्यं स्वत्य स्व 有我門司者者以何有了都自己都在10日者在自日本者名 · 華華在祖籍日 य स्थित प्रमान । तस्माना स्थाने या पेनत्त वस्त्र वस्त्र मान्त्र वस्त्र श्रीकृष्णान्य ग्रह्मा सर्वेदिक्त सम्बद्धिक विद्याप्त स्थाप गारोहरणविष्यस्य । दरीये हे दिनासी दिसेरेगु हे सर्व । अपने याद्य प्राद्धिस्य स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वा धूरी । वर्णनेत्र | विष्यस्य सम्बद्धान्य स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने स्वापने उसस्य या त्र प्रसिध्य प्रमाना प्रसिधा प्रस्तात्र सम्बद्धा स्वात्र स्थिति । स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने विकास स्थाने 十一名の日を明り

Upper: folio 4 recto, right-half Lower: verso of the second-last folio, right-half

Facsimiles 145



Upper: recto of the second-last folio, left-half

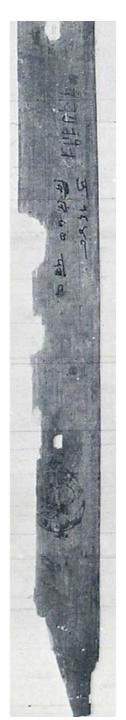
Lower: recto of the last folio, left-half



Upper: recto of the second-last folio, right-half Lower: recto of the last folio, right-half



Verso of the last folio, left-half



Verso of the last folio, right-half







स्त्र । वर्षे प्रमान्य भूतिका भूतिका	ति स्मान्यस्त्र ते रूप के त्रा य क्ष्य है। । त्र व तृत्र को महर्गावेश निव त्र कृत । स्माव है। अते बाह प्रिमि हा को अ अहर्यकारी विभाय कर्य । इत्य क्ष्य क्षिण प्रदेश क्ष्य क्षय है। या प्रदेश क्ष्य क्षय क्षय क्षय क्षय क्ष्य क्ष्य व इत्य प्राप्त क्षय क्षय क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्षय क्ष	કુંગુર્ફાર્ટ મહુનાં કહ્યું મેં સમય ન હામ મુંગામગમર હુળ અહિપાર (લોફ ગ્રામા લ્ફાર્ગ્યું કર કૃદિ મહુના કૃદ્ધા મહુના કૃદ્ધા હામ કૃદ્ધા મહુના મુક્કાર કરા તેમાં કર્યા હતા. કૃદ્ધા મહુના કૃદ્ધા હામ કૃદ્ધા હામ કૃદ્ધા હામ કૃદ્ધા હામ કૃદ્ધા હામ કૃદ્ધા હામ ક
143 H	व । अन्य महिना गे उत्रह्मी वेन उन्ने हृत्य । स्वत्य श्रेट्ड मृत्य है त्या स्वत्य । स्वीय हुता देन में उन्ने स्व स्वस्थित । स्वीय हुता देन में उन्ने स्व स्वाय है । श्रीस प्रत्य त्या हुता ने ना ना त्या हुता है । श्रीस प्रत्य त्या हुता स्व स्व स्वाय है । स्वत्य स्व	ना स्वरु की दुसर्था १८० वाल में स्वरित स्वन्यहुन स्वर्ण ना पाण कि विश्व संवर्णन ना स्वर्ण स्वर्ण प्राप्त है। अस्वर संवर्णन स्वर्णन संवर्णन संवर्णन संवर्णन संवर्णन संवर्णन संवर्णन संवर्णन संवर्णन सं

Lower: folio *X verso, right-half

सम्बद्धाः । सम्बद्धाः । हिति स्पानितन्त्र र " चना यक्ष्यपे। वह्न ब्रह्म स्मान्द्र स्यापेश्वात्त्वस्य स्थान स्थानक्ष्य स्थानक्ष्य स्थान सङ्ग्रीयाति। सम्बद्धाः । इत्यक्ष्यमिति योद्धाने न्यन्ति दृष्टा गुण्या रुपिया क्षाने स्थानक्ष्य स्थानक्ष्य स्थान शस्य महिना गे उत्रही पेन इ.न.ह.!! यसे बाधर है तो शिष्ट गाना बन्तह । सुधि कुत नियो ने इत्रस्य स्थासित । १०११ प्रस्ता प्रस्त के प्रस्ता के इति सुधी सुधी महिता है तो सुधी के स्थापन के स्थापन के स्थापन के स्थापन के स् इति के सुम्बद्ध इ.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.स.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स.ह.स.ह.ह.स. असम्बद्धाः व्यापना स्थापना स्यापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्य

Upper: folio *X recto, left-half	प्रदूष प्रिनास रेनस्वरेत्र तिक्ष्यत् गाहित्वार्त्वरेत्र व्योतमाद्दः नारः चत्र प्रतिक सन्नम १००८ यहान सन्ति साम्यान माण्डे शत्यकतः । श्र खुनस्व भिष्यं ना सन्त्र सुर्वः १००८ साम्यान्य । अध्यक्तं सम्यान्य । । भागस्य प्रित्त सम्बन्धः । । विभिन्न तृत्व । स्वर्णः अध्यक्तं सम्यान्य । । स्वर्णः स्वर्णः । । स्वर्णः । । स्वर्णः स्वर्णः । । स्वर्णः स्वर्णः । । स्वर्णः । स्वर्णः । स्वर्णः । । स्वर्णः । । स्वर्णः । स्वर्यः । स्वर्यः । स्वर्यः । स्वर्णः । स्वर्णः । स्वर्णः । स्वर्यः । स्वर्यः । स्वर्ण	ॣॹॺॵढ़नेलुङ्गलुबिदिक्रसंशाधीएउड्डवभद्विकस्य एउड्डव्हात्यः। वदा स्थानन त्वरक्षण्डेक्षे दिस्यानप्रहास्यस्य (द्यम्भीतिह्यानस्कृत्वस्य म् बिदिता।स्वरूक्षस्कृते क्षेत्रदेशामध्यभूष्यत्य।पद्यम्बर्वस्य गम्द्रपास्त्रस्य । पितस्माणियाण्डेस्वर्तस्कृत्यः व्यापस्चर्याद्वस्य ।स्यव्याक्षस्कृत्याप्त्रस्कृते। प्रवृक्षिक रुद्धस्य स्थापस्य दितिमङ्गलार्थानस्कृते व्यापस्य स्वरूक्णप्तित्स
t-half Lower: folio *Y verso, left-half	सिन्धाः स्थित्र । स्थित्य स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने । स्थाने स	पान हारीके ही एका न पान हार हां हा है। पान हार सम्बन्ध न यह माने सन्हें हिन्दे हे हो दे सेने का न पान स्थान भार से । स्थान वात का न पान पान का माने हैं है न पान है है के यह मान है। समें है है न माने हैं है है न माने हैं है न माने हैं है है है न माने हैं है

Upper: folio *X recto, right-half

되고 스 사람

Lower: folio *Y verso, right-half

भाव हर्गांक शेष को गण हुन्न हर्गान गाना देस ह्वा का गण श्री सुद्ध (हुन्द्र) हो देस में का गण सम्मय भार दे । यमहाराह नाट गण । एक्सी मार्ग हरिक सह । एक्स हरियो गादते ने यम सह । सबैद्र स्थान का का रोम हे यात्र सम्भयना नार्ग से गण सात्र हिन । एक्स हरियो । या कहत्त्र से वाद हर्ग सह देस सात्र हरित सात्र हर्ग समे देव सुद्ध हे ते विवेद रेक्ट कस्माय दिव यद रेप है सार्ग या ठला ने । सेन्द्र हे स्थान हरिका । सेन्द्र हरी स सक्षित्रः। स्ट्रीयावत् वस्य इते अस्य देवद्रणाल्यक्षीयस्य हुमेश्वरणान्य ३। यस्य स्वस्यप्त्रः। स्वाताव्य अस्य स् गावन्य मुश्येत्रमान् स्वात्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य व्यवस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्व भणिने देव ति यस्मित्र द्रशान्य सम्बद्धः। तस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स परेष्ठकः॥भाकार"। मदासनः॥ककार्यक्रमधनगाविक्डल्डर्ककः॥पद्यस≤गळ्य प्रविद्वेदस्य सम्बद्धित्तर्भवत् । यनस्य प्रश्चेत्रं हिल्यं सम्बद्धः । यनस्य क्षेत्र्यस्य (== क्षेत्रस्य न्यः क्षेत्रस्य सम्ब स्रोक्षेत्रस्य सम्बद्धाः यनस्य स्वतः । यनस्य सम्बद्धः । युक्तिस्य सम्बद्धाः सम्वद्धाः सम्बद्धाः सानं गर्ने में शार्वणात्र्यात्रेकत्रीयानं स्वादित्तानं मृत्यात्रात्रेवना स्वाद्यात्रात्रेयाः सानंत्र प्रत्यक्षाः। यास्यति सम्बद्धाराम् विकासम्बद्धाः राज्यात्रात्र्यस्य त्रात्र्यम् वर्षेत्रम् त्रम् त्रास्य स्रतास्त्रात्रस्य द्राष्ट्रह्नस्य

ात्रे रहरू ने पुत्रकुमन प्रवा भार प्रतिन महाभीका प्रवास प्रवास प्रति । अस्तर्भाव के कार्रिकार किल्ला		त्रश्चित्रम् (देः ॥ का न्यूनिय क्रिक्तः , , ,दें पानरं पेत्रस्त्र ॥ स् ता कृदियम् व ॥ स्वस् त्रश्चित्रम् व कृत्यत्र व स्वस्थाना प्रवेषक्रम् स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र । शेष्टना व प्रविद्याम् स्वस्थाना । स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र प्रवत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्
वर्तेनीमाह तहा मि बेशुक्य माना र घटना सक्ती गंवित देशाह्म ति तह हसात है। या दिनाव न का स्विति हैं यह माणा ।। • । सन्य न स्वृत्ता स्वृत्ता स्वृत्ता स्वृत्ता स्वृत्ता न स्वृत्ता हुन स्वृत्ता स	वर्षभीयाउवर ययभाण॥०। वर्षभाण॥०। वर्षभावाभगम् वर्षभावाभगम्	ाह्य स्वासु के अध्यवस्थात अपविद्रत तित्र लेन स्वाप्त कर्या कर्तृत्व । क्रांत स्वाप्त युवेद पार्व रेघ स्वाप्त । ०१% तियद यार्व स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त तिस्त तिस्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्व

Upper: folio *Y recto, left-half

Lower: folio *7 recto, left-half

Upper:folio *Y recto, right-half

河등학교교교

ा कर्मासुन्य मुप्ता है : मार्श्यम् त्रेत्र सर्वा स्थान क्रिये प्रकृति स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान रहेने स्थान स् "बर्गार्स्स्र्रेन्स्म नकार्यान् अभवा ।गास्त्राह्म त्रम्थो।दम्बद्धि विद्वतः।छन्यस्य विस्वता वर्तेनीसाह बन्धा मि से सुक्त्रात्र सात्राता सङ्कीण विवर्ष स्कृतन विन्द्रसावन ॥ ना विचारनक स्वानि र यथ माणा ॥ ० ॥ स्वत्य त्रस्य भारता भिरत्य भन्न स्वत्य अत्र आईतानन्द्रमञ्जाङ्का इहत्य सुन् शमदक्षी ाने रबदन ने प्रवासनम्बन्ध राः। त्र प्रभेत मदाभैवस नाम क्षेत्रणा है। त्र स्वादित स्व ापि कर्यः सम्बेर पनं सम्बन्धाः । नव्यस्य स्थितः अग्यस्य होत्र सम्बन्धाः समित्रः स 看面子間看看看不以所有者到過信息,到一般的為其有利因過過間次在 · 東京できるこれ間とかいまままる「自山町」の町である「神野大阪」

Lower: folio *7 recto, right-half

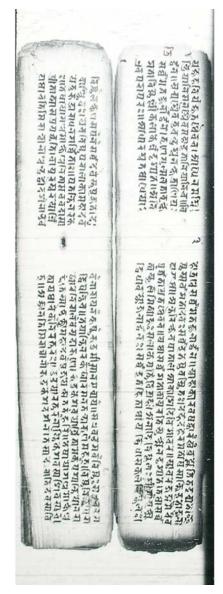
Facsimiles 157



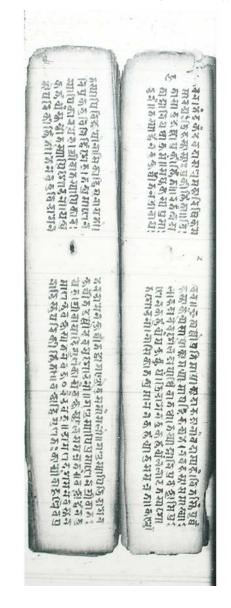
।संस्कृतार देवात् ।सः र्योहस्य प्राः ता।स्य एन्ड्रेस्ट प्रांक्त निस्ता सुर्य। त्र त्या कर्षा क्रेनियान स्वारंक्त में यार्थ क्रियं वस्ता स्वरंगार्थिक क्रियं विवर्ष क्रिया स्वरंगार्थिक क्रियं न्यकर्त्यात्रिकात्रेष्ठकर्तामार्थः इन्सारिमधनम्बन्धमार्थः हर्त्याच्यमध्यमार्थे प्रकासांग्या हर्नहेंका या व व ने विष एड नमाब्द्रतास्ट्रवास्थाम् एष्ट्रम इक्ट्रिया क्या ने प्रतिभा भ्यत के। यड्डम्य, प्रमात বেঃমর্গাস্ত্র্যুত্ত দ নি ভূষ্ কিন্দু হি লাস্ট্রান্ত্রন্ত্র ন ইন্নালি ব্রহ্ম লিকানী য়ান্ত্রিন স্কুলমিহা নুসে।কিন্তু সুন্দু অক্রিকানী যাত্র ক্ষণত কিন্তু ক্রনালিক নিমানি ফুল কং যাংকিকান্ত্র স্কুল কং ক্রিকার আদিকারি মুংকিকার প্র यासीने इद्यालाक विकास दे। संबंद्ध मार्ड जीम के मा है है पन संस्कृ क द्या दें कि द्रभावन। उक् को अञ्ची देव नक को चुन्द्र पार था। वाहन द पुन स स्पावर्क चान्द्र ना दंग श्रीष्ठ पानि व देवसावी हामहा।शच्याः किंग्रमाणके चुंचायके घटन्हा इसिक ध्यक्रद्रचेनाशीनायाः किंग्रमक्रहान काभ्यके वका गर्मा श्रीतिप्रमाणे विचित्र यमके प्रयानिकामाण - हाला वस या करेर ते हैं।। तेना हेन्द्र प्रमान करें ये कि प्रमार्

159





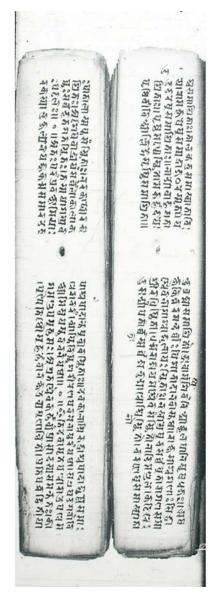




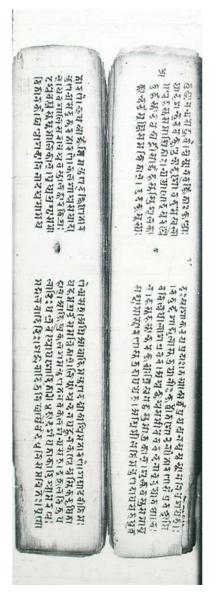
Facsimiles 163

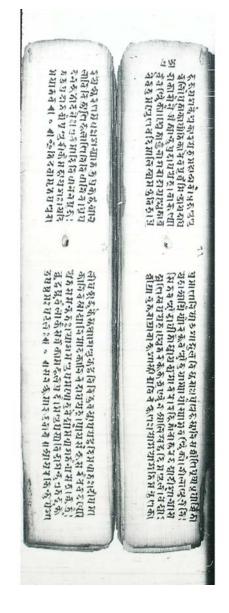


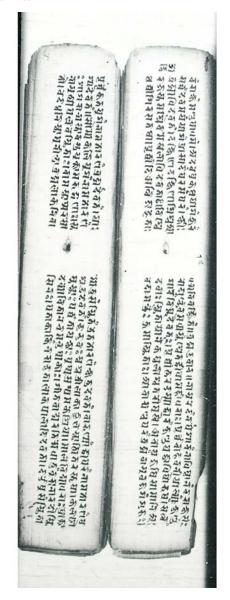












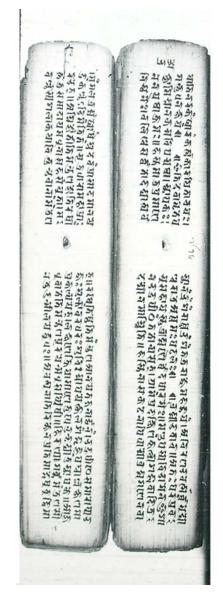






173

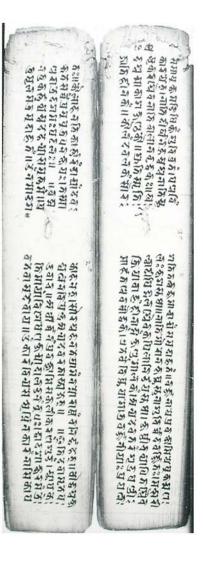
ণয়্যযার্থগোর্যকাষিরমামন্যর্ থ্যামগাযানিগ শুকীর্করাম্ন্ন। গুন্নবিধিয়ুর্যক্ষকুর্ত্তর্কনিউণ কুপাত্রমিষ্ট্রমন্ত্রক্রিকাডণ यहारुस्रास्त्रिमस्तास्याययद्वा ।धायद्वस्यक्रियम्बन्धस्यस्य ण्यास्त्रम्हभूह्॥नमस्त्रद्वाः व।श्रम्भागदलं वस्त्रक्षणभूति धर्भ भर्षे मस्तिय क्ष्मेस्य क्षिय क्ष्ये क्षय क्षिय क्षेत्र मस्ति । इत्य के अकाला विकित्य सर्।। चयर वस्य याग्ये सम्स्रापने प व्रिमान्। भ्रमञ्जूक्यः क्यात्राति श्वासारमारित्रक्षस म राम ना। माहियो का रनाये वसारका र या है या है। संस नमायसायाम्बिक शास्यक्रीमाक्य बाह्य झालप्यक्तिल

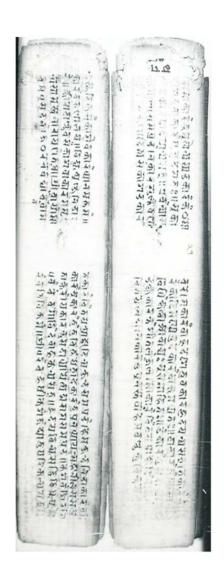




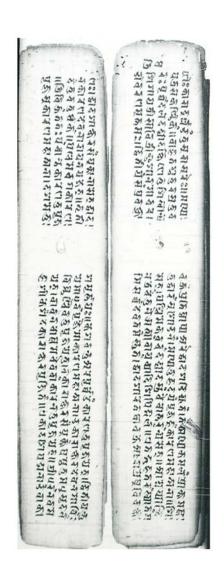








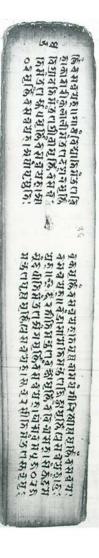
गड्ड रूपमनार्ड प्रायस्यादिन स्वा भर्भि हार जान्द्र रिन्स्नाशामा व क्रीविन्नाशित्रस्थासिप्त स्वाभिस् हि लुन्द्र ने येव वास्त्रीवितिया क्रयह ह। इ.ब्रि.स. हि। स्वीवेश कर्ने ने सम्मा मान्या के महा देशि में क्वा के । देश क वनाम मारवात विधानविद्यं नाश्व शंसे वे विचा कू पश्चीत्वात सक्ती मा वनगा धुडी नेन भाविडी मङ्ग ङ विनिर्देश है। पिंगला खैस इ.ज सा प झे झे झे मासे विज्ञायता । ता मद्द व के इ.द भगी एंस् ફિક્શનમ્, તામજુને ઢજ઼િત સૃધારુ 'બાર સ'ઇ તિ ધિ ફ્રેનાન છો। ાયક્રુન સંઘર જ!િત શેના ગળન્યા કૃષ્ટિ કિનારક દ્ यारनिर्दे : केवर्ड अर्था शास्त्र ना ना या । चाक्स के पानिम रु॥नेत्र इति यक्तियं सन्यामीसन् याहिः काः। या द्वातियक्तिया शतीत्र वर्तते व इत्यागार्थायहो भवाषिन्तिकद्वते सद्दारुषा । नाडोड्ड ० यर्च व प ह्य न के जिस्स घर्मा जिस्स र व साम वेव : ४६स्विनाभक्।मैसक्रश्मिषिनासागाङ्ग व्वकासस्य॥स्व र्र्भ भक्त रया करशास्त्र त्यार कल ने व एस भवति सार्थ



लिनिस्म्हास्क्रस्विक्स्स् सुर्वक्षाध्यान्त्रान्यस्त्। वय। एक्सिर्वाम्यस्य या इहल्यस्त्राष्ट्राः द्रे।। ।। १०१८ रवस्य या इहल्यस्त्राप्यस्तः।। १ रयास्यस्य या स्वाधिनस्त्राक्ष्यक्षाः १८ वस्य स्वाधिक्षः ।। १८ वस्य स्वाधिक्षः ।। १८ रवस्य स्वाधिक्य स्वाधिक्य स्वाधिक्य स्वाधिक्य ।। १८ रवस्य स्वाधिक्य स

युक्त राभोरने सम्भाग सङ्ग्रहम् इन्ने कला यथा व कैप प्रकृष

न किम्यास्त्रभाग्यस्य स्टब्स्ट्रान्तिस्य क्षित्रस्य क्षित्रस्य क्षित्रस्य क्षित्रस्य क्षित्रस्य क्षित्रस्य क्ष ग्रमहार ह्यां अलेग सम्बद्ध स्थान णे ः अगग्य क्र उस्म । । ० । या विश्व स्थिति के ताना संस्कृत स्थाय व्याच्या या विश्व स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय णेल्यकाराय के उसर॥ ଆଧ୍ୟର । ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟାନ୍ତି ଶ୍ରମ୍ଭ ଶ୍ରମ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ । ସୁସ୍ଥା ଅନିକାଶାନ ନାମନ୍ୟଶ୍ରମର୍ଷ୍ଟ ଶନ୍ଦ୍ର । ନ୍ୟୁକ୍ଷ ସ୍ଥାନ ।यह नहीं बहु है जह है जी र स्थर सामान मानी हिला सी। यहि है प्रकृषि में इसी कहीं किना यो नार्ती है जाएं देहें हैं है। प्रजृत प्रकृषि के सिक्त मानी है में प्रकृषि हैं सिक्त सि गायाभीससाधियमक्ति हरा क्यारा। उद्येशिक्षित्रत्यस्य स्वत्यास्त्रीति हरा क्यारा। स्वत्यास्त्रीति क्षेत्रत्यस्य स्वत्यास्त्रीति क्षेत्रत्यस्य स्वत्यास्त्रीति क्षेत्रत्यस्य स्वत्यास्त्रीति स्वत्यस्य स्वत्यास्त्रीति स्वत्यस्य स्वत्यस्य स्वत्यस्य स्वत्यस्य स्वत्यस्य स्वति स्वति स्वत्यस्य स्वति िरवामस्ययमञ्जादमामस्यरतस्य । सम्हमशीर्यमार्ग



INDICES

Index of Padas in all three Texts

The various kinds of brackets used in the body of the text are not shown in this index.

अंसमृर्तिं च सन्धयेत् DP 13:9b अः युद्धीत विशेषतः AVi 17d अकारं दक्षिणाङ्गष्ठे AVi 13c अकृष्णमूलैर्निश्चिद्धेः DP 9:14c अक्रूरं तु महावीर्यं AVi 108c अक्षन्नमीति मन्त्रेण DP 13:3c अक्षराय पुराणाय DP 9:29c अक्षरो ऽनक्षरस्तथा SP 1:10b **ऽक्ष**रो **ऽनक्ष**र एव वा DP 1:5b अक्षिमृतिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:3d अग्न आ याहि मन्त्रेण DP 6:21a, 8:2c अग्न आ याहीति मन्त्रेण SP 5:15a अग्निं दूतमिति स्मृतम् SP 7:41d अग्निकान्ति तथैव च AVi 115b अग्निकार्यं ततः कृत्वा SP 7:33a अग्निकुण्डं तु कारयेत् AVi 97d अग्निकण्डविभागं तु SP 1:23c अग्निमग्नीति मन्त्रेण DP 8:4a अग्निमीले ऋचा त्वेका DP 12:3a अग्निमीले 'ति मन्त्रेण SP 5:14a, 5:83c; DP 6:20a अग्निज्योंतिर्मन्त्रेण AVi 90a अग्निज्योंतीति मन्त्रेण DP 9:7a अग्निर्मूर्धेति मन्त्रेण SP 7:41a अग्निष्टोमादिभिर्मखैः SP 2:12d; DP 2:10d अग्निहोत्राणि कर्माणि SP 7:47c अग्निहोत्रादिधर्मेषु SP 2:13c अग्नेस्तन्रसीति मन्त्रेण DP 13:10c अग्रतश्चापि कर्तव्यं SP 5:1c अग्रतश्चैव कर्तव्यं DP 6:1c

अङ्गन्यासविधिं कुरु AVi 1d अङ्गन्यासो विधीयते DP 11:22b अङ्गप्रत्यङ्ग[े] लेपयेत् AVi 82b अङ्गप्रत्यङ्गयोस्तथा SP 1:13b; DP 1:8b अङ्गहीना न सिध्यन्ति AVi 1a अङ्गलानि च विप्रेन्द्र DP 3:5c अङ्गलानि त्रयस्त्रिंशत् DP 3:7c अङ्गल्यः परिकीर्तिताः DP 3:26b अङ्गल्यां नख-म्-अङ्गष्ठे SP 1:18c; DP 1:13c अचिरेण भवेत्सर्वम DP 8:25e अजातो जात एव वा DP 1:2d अजातो जात म-एव च SP 1:8b अज्ञानतिमिरान्धानां DP 2:25c अञ्जनं तु प्रदातव्यं SP 8:14c अञ्जनं तु प्रदापयेत् DP 9:35b अञ्जनं तु प्रदापयेत AVi 90d अत ऊर्ध्वं न पूजयेत DP 3:10b अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि AVi 58a, 5:1a, 7:1a, 8:1a; DP 3:1a, 4:1a, 5:1a, 6:1a, 9:1aअतिकेकरवामना DP 12:5b अतिसूक्ष्मो न दृश्यते DP 2:16b अतीतानागतं चैव SP 2:11c; DP 2:9c अथ संस्थापनं वक्ष्ये DP 12:2a अथर्वं चोत्तरे न्यसेत AVi 74b अथर्वशिरसं चैव SP 7:38a अथर्वाङ्गिरसस्तथा DP 7:6b अथातः संप्रवक्ष्यामि DP 10:1a अथार्चनं प्रवक्ष्यामि DP 11:1a

अदित्यै व्युन्दनं चैव DP 8:21a अदैवेषु कथं यागं DP 7:1c अद्यापि न निवर्तन्ते DP 11:16c अधः पाताल ' संस्थितम् DP 7:16b अधञ्चोर्द्धं च मध्यतः DP 4:2d अधस्तात्त्रिविक्रमो देवः AVi 113c अधा नो विश्वसौभेति DP 8:17c अधिवासनमूत्तमम् SP 7:1b अधोघण्टा रथाङ्गा च AVi 81a अधोदृष्टिस्तु कारयेत् DP 4:4f अनङ्गं वऋगं तथा DP 4:3b अनङ्गा देशनाशाय DP 4:4c अनन्तं दारुणं महत् DP 2:20d अनादिर्निष्कलः श्रीमान् DP 2:17c अनित्यं स्थूलमित्याहुः DP 2:17a अनिरुद्धं तु नैर्ऋते AVi 107b ऽनिरुद्धः कवचं भवेत DP 11:24b अनेन विधिना... SP 8:43a अनेनैव विधानेन SP 8:55a अनेनैव विभागेन DP 3:26a अन्तरिक्षं प्रतिष्ठयेत् DP 8:18b अन्तरिक्षे च पाताले DP 2:14c अन्तश्चरति मन्त्रेण DP 8:18a अन्नपते 'ति मन्त्रेण DP 9:37a अन्यदेवरतं शूद्रं DP 10:9c अन्यदेवरतांस्त्यजेत् DP 10:12d अपां पृष्ठेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:10a अपां पृष्ठेति श्रीसुक्तं AVi 39e अपानो जन्मभूर्नाभिः VKP 16a अपामार्गस्तथैव च SP 7:39d अप्रतीतो जयत्याह DP 8:20a अभि त्वा श्रुरेति मन्त्रं SP 9c अभिक्रन्देति मन्त्रेण DP 8:7cअभिषिक्तं शुचित्रतम् DP 10:5b अभिषेकं तु दापयेत् AVi 119d अभिषेकं समारभेत् AVi 119b अमन्त्रोक्तां तु यः कुर्यात् DP 8:24c अराग्रेष विचक्षणः DP 11:31b अरैर्द्वादशभिर्युतम् DP 11:26b

अर्घे दद्यात्प्रयत्नतः DP 9:39b अर्घ्यं दद्यात्प्रयत्नतः DP 9:31b अर्घ्यं दद्यात्समाहितः SP 8:26d -अर्थं चैकं तु होमयेत् SP 7:40d अर्थनाशं कुलक्षयम् DP 7:23b अर्धचन्द्रं तु दक्षिणे AVi 98b अलं तु वेदकैर्मन्त्रैः SP 8:41c अलाभे सर्वधातूना AVi 118c, SP 8:22c अलाभे सर्वबीजानां AVi 118e, SP 8:23a अलाभे सर्वरत्नानां AVi 118a, SP 8:23c अविदित्वा इमं यस्तु DP 7:21c अशेष वाङ्मयं सर्वं AVi 69a; DP 5:12a अश्रद्धेयमिदं न्यासं DP 12:1a अश्वं वा ग्राममेव वा SP 8:51d अश्वत्थं पश्चिमे विद्यात् AVi 95c अश्वत्थञ्च शमी चैव SP 5:12c; DP 6:17e **अश्वमेधफ**लं वत्स DP 8:24a अश्विन्यां रोहिणीषु च ${
m SP}~5:4{
m d}$ अश्विन्यो रोहणीषु च DP 6:5d अष्टकोणं तथोत्तरे AVi 98d अष्टत्रिंशत्कलोपेतः AVi 11e अष्टपत्रं सकर्णिकम DP 11:26d अष्टमं नवमं तथा DP 3:6b अष्टमे तु त्रिविक्रमम् SP 7:26d अष्टाक्षरं ततो हत्वा SP 8:50c अष्टाङ्गो विष्णुरुच्यते DP 11:21d अष्टावेव महामुने DP 9:26d अष्टौ चत्वारि चैव वा ${
m SP}\ 7{:}40{
m b}$ असुरीमर्दितानि च SP 5:30a अस्तु श्रौषट च मन्त्रोक्तं DP 8:21c अस्त्रं चैवोत्तरेण तु SP 7:20d अस्त्रं वै चोत्तरं न्यसेत् AVi 104d अस्त्रं वै चोत्तरं न्यसेत् DP 11:28d अस्त्रन्यासं प्रवक्ष्यामि AVi 55a; DP 11:17a अस्त्रेण लेखनं कुर्यात् AVi 100a अस्त्रो नारायणः प्रोक्तः DP 11:24c अस्माकमिन्द्र - मन्त्रेण DP 8:12c अहं ब्रह्म तदुच्यते SP 2:14b अहं सप्तेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:6a

अहोरात्रं तथैव च SP 7:50b आ नो भद्रा 'ति मन्त्रेण AVi 92c आ प्यायस्वेति मन्त्रेण SP 8:44a आकारं वामतो न्यसेत AVi 13d आकारेण समन्वितम AVi 53b आकाशे दिवि गोचरे DP 2:14d आकृष्णास्यवामीति AVi 44a आकृष्णेनेति होमयेत् SP 7:46d आगारं विष्णुदैवतम DP 7:4b आग्ने याहीति यत्प्रोक्ता DP 12:7a आग्नेय्यां निशठं न्यसेत AVi 106d आग्नेय्यां तु गदां न्यसेत् DP 11:39b आग्नेय्यां तु जनार्दनः AVi 112d आग्नेय्यां तु प्रदापयेत् SP 8:18b आग्नेय्यां त मनःशिलाम SP 8:14b आग्नेय्यां दिशि गायत्रीं DP 11:29a आग्नेय्यां रक्तवर्णां तु DP 6:28c आग्नेय्यां रक्तवर्णाभां SP 5:22a आग्नेय्यान्तु गदां न्यसेत् SP 7:29d आचार्यं समुदाहृतम DP 10:5d आचार्यः समुदाहृतः AVi 11f, 5:12b आचार्यः सुसमाहितः DP 11:6b आचार्यश्च परं ब्रह्म DP 7:7a आजिम्र कलशं मन्त्रेण SP 5:17c आजिम्न कलशमन्त्रेण DP 6:23c आज्यं तत्र समादाय DP 9:8a आज्यदोहपललभारे च AVi 43c आज्यदोहेति सामेन DP 8:19c आज्यभाग तु कारयेत DP 9:24b आज्याङ्गान् साधयेद् द्विजः DP 8:19d आज्ये चैवामृतं प्रोक्तं DP 7:17c आतपत्रे स्थितो धर्मो DP 7:15c आत्मतत्त्वमिति ख्यातं AVi 18c आत्माङ्गे ऽङ्गान्तराञ्चैव AVi 46a आदिमध्यान्तगोचर SP 1:5b आधानमग्निहोत्रं च DP 2:11c आधारः सर्वभूताना SP 2:6c; DP 2:5a आधारश्च तथाधेयो DP 2:18a आनयेत जनार्दनम् DP 9:5b आपादमस्तकं यावत् AVi 8c, 29a

आप्यायस्व इति क्षीरं AVi 79c आप्यायस्वेति यत्क्षीरं DP 9:20a आम्रबिल्वफलानि च DP 9:21d आम्रादिपल्लवैश्वैव SP 8:42c आयुधानि च देवस्य SP 1:20a; DP 1:14c आर्हतं चैव बौद्धकम DP 10:10b आलिखेद्वेदिमण्डलम SP 5:24b; DP 6:31b आवदंस्त्वमिति प्रोक्ता DP 12:4a आवाहयेत्ततो देवं DP 9:27a आशुं दधीति मन्त्रेण DP 13:9a आसुरं किं नु पैशाचं DP 7:1a आहरेत्ताम्रभाजने DP 9:18b इकारं दक्षिणे गुल्फे AVi 14a इति दशनपङ्किषु AVi 34b इति मन्त्रेण निमर्दनम् AVi 77b इत्यष्टौ प्रतिमाः प्रोक्ताः DP 3:15a इत्येताः प्रतिमाः ख्याताः DP 3:9a इदं विष्णुर्विचक्रमे DP 9:31d इन्द्र ज्येष्ठेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:15aइन्द्रः सुरपतिश्चैव SP 8:2a इन्द्रच्छत्रेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:16a इन्द्रनीलं महानीलं AVi 114c; DP 3:2a इन्द्रनीलमयं चैव SP 8:22a इन्द्रस्यावाहनं भवेत् SP 8:2f इन्द्रादि विनिवेशयेत् SP 8:17d इन्द्राद्यैर्देवतैः सर्वैः SP 1:2a इन्द्राय गाव आशीति DP 13:1c इन्द्राय साम गायेति DP 8:14c इन्द्रायां हरितालं तु SP 8:14a इन्द्रासोमेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:7a इन्द्रियाणि मनश्चैव SP 2:14c; DP 2:12c इन्द्रो ब्रह्मा समाश्रितौ DP 5:5b इमं नु सोमसामेन DP 8:8c इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने DP 9:15cइषे त्वोर्जे 'ति मन्त्रेण DP 6:20c इषेत्वेन तु मन्त्रेण SP 5:14c इह रतीति मन्त्रेण DP 13:8a **ईका**रं वामतो न्यसेत् AVi 14b ईशानाय प्रकल्पयेत् SP 9d ईशाने चक्ररूपं तु DP 6:14e

ईशानेन यथाऋमम DP 9:2b ईशान्यां तु यथाऋमम् SP 8:21d ईशान्यां रक्षते विष्णुः AVi 112c ईशान्यां शार्ङ्ग विन्यसेत SP 7:31b ईशान्यां शार्ङ्गमेव च AVi 110f ईशान्यां शृङ्गि विन्यसेत् DP 11:40d ईशान्यां सर्ववर्णिकाम SP 5:23d; DP ईशावास्यं तु ओष्ठयोः AVi 35a ईशावास्यमिदं मन्त्रं SP 8e ईश्वरः प्रत्यभाषत SP 2:1b उकारं नलके चैव AVi 14c उत वातेन तु मन्त्रेण SP 7:1c उत्तमान् सर्वधातूनां SP 8:17a उत्तरे पङ्कजाकारं DP 6:14c उत्तरे मधुसूदनः AVi 112b उत्तरेण अथर्वणम SP 7:34b उत्तानपर्णे मन्त्रेण DP 8:10a उत्तिष्ठ ब्रह्मणस्पते AVi 92a उत्तिष्ठेति समुद्धत्य DP 9:38a उत्पातं तु धनक्षयम् DP 8:25f उदकुम्भसस्रग्दामान् DP 6:19c उदरेषु समाश्रिताः AVi 64b; DP 5:7b उद्ग तिष्ठेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:17a उद्रम्बरं च दक्षिणे AVi 95b उद्घयं तेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:2aउद्देगा तु षडङ्गला DP 3:11d उन्नयामि च नेत्रयोः AVi 31b उपलिप्य ततो भूमिं SP 5:9c; DP 6:12c उपवीतं ततो न्यसेत DP 9:33b उभयं ते वयस्योत्का DP 8:12a उभयं स्थापयेद् ध्वनिम् DP 8:12b उभयोरन्तरं नास्ति DP 2:24c उल्लूनानि विचित्रानि $\mathrm{SP}\ 5{:}29\mathrm{c}$ उल्लेखाभ्यक्षणं चैव SP 7:41c ऊकारं वामतः स्थितम AVi 14d ऊरुके पर्वताः स्थिताः AVi 67b ऊरुकौ जानुनी चैव DP 1:13a ऊरुभ्यां जानुनि चैव SP 1:18a ऊरुभ्यां पर्वताः सर्वे DP 5:10a

ऊरू चैव विचक्षण: DP 3:27d ऊर्ध्वे गोवर्धनो रक्षते AVi 113d ऊर्ध्व सत्रिदशं लोकम् DP 7:16a ऋकारं दक्षिणे जानौ AVi 15a ऋग्यजुःसामवर्जिते DP 12:1d ऋग्यजुःसामाथर्वैस्तु SP 1:4a ऋग्वेदं च यजुर्वेदं DP 2:10a ऋग्वेदो ऽथ यजुर्वेदः SP 2:12a ऋचं वाचेति जिह्वायां AVi 34c ऋचं वाचेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:5c ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि DP 7:6a ऋतुकालानि यानि च DP 2:9b ऋतुकालानि यानि वै SP 2:11b ऋत्विजां कौतुकं न्यसेत् DP 8:5d ऋत्विजानां तु लक्षणम DP 10:1b ऋद्धिं वृद्धिं च मध्यतः SP 8:17b ऋद्धिर्माया च रात्री च AVi 10a ऋषयो रोमकूपेषु AVi 63a; DP 5:6a ऋषिदेवगणार्चितम् SP 1:1d ऋषिदेवैश्व मानुषै: SP 2:10b; DP 2:8b ऋकारं वामजानुके AVi 15b ऌकारं ऊरुके चैव AVi 15c ॡकार वामतः स्थितम् AVi 15d एकं पश्यन्ति ये नराः DP 2:22b एकद्वित्रिचतुस्तथा DP 3:5d एकमूर्तिं विजानीया SP 2:4a एका मूर्तिस्त्रयो देवाः DP 2:3a एकाङ्गला भवेच्छ्रेष्ठा DP 3:10c एकाङ्गुलात्समारभ्य DP $3{:}9{
m c}$ एकादेश समाख्याता AVi 59c एकादश स्मृता रुद्राः DP 5:2c एकादशा तु सौभाग्या DP 3:13a एकादशे तु वाकार SP 7:28a एकादशे पद्मनाभं DP 11:37a एकारं गुह्ये विन्यस्य AVi 16a एकैकं त्रित्रिकं कुर्यात DP 6:8c एतत्कन्यसमित्युक्तं DP 3:7a एतत्ततः मे **ऽशेषं** तु SP 1:25c एतत्सर्वं समासेन DP 1:17e

एतदुक्तं मया तव DP 6:37d एतदेव यथाऋमम् AVi 54c एतद्गह्यतरे ख्यात DP 11:30a एतद्गह्यतरं यागं SP 7:31c एतद्देवगणं प्रोक्तं DP 7:20a एता अर्षन्ति मन्त्रेण DP 13:2c एतानि दश नामानि AVi 50c एते मृतिधराः स्मृताः DP 10:2d एते वै विष्णुयागे ऽत्र DP 10:10c एते शभकरा दिनाः DP 6:4b एते सौम्यग्रहाः प्रोक्ताः SP 5:4a; DP 6:5a एभी रूपैः समायुक्ता DP 4:13a एवं न्यासः समाख्यातः DP 11:24c एवं न्यासविधि कृत्वा DP 11:6a एवमादिविधानेन DP 6:35c एवमादिविधियुक्त DP 9:21a एवमेवं तु कृत्वा तु SP 8:1c एष देवमयो यागः DP 8:23c एष विप्रैरभिष्टतः SP 7:45b एष स्तोमेति मन्त्रेण DP 12:11a एषो ह देव इति मन्त्रेण AVi 119c एषो ह देवैति मन्त्रेण AVi 97c एह्येहि भगवन्विष्णो DP 9:30a ऐकारं लिङ्ग एव हि AVi 16b अकारं तु सदा ध्यायेत् SP 7:9c; DP अकारं विन्यसेन्मूर्धि AVi 51a, 7:5c; DP 11:3a **ॐकारादियकारान्तान** SP 7:5a अकारेण तु पूजयेत् SP 7:23b; DP 11:32b अ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय SP 7:4c ओकारं दक्षिणे कट्यां AVi 16c ओष्ठसंपुटमाश्रितौ AVi 60d; DP 5:3d ओष्ठौ किं तस्य कर्तव्यौ DP 1:11a ओष्ठौ चैव सुशोभनौ DP 3:21d औकारं वाम-म्-एव च AVi 16d औषधीगणपरितैः DP 9:14b ककारमुरसि विन्यस्य AVi 19a कक्षौ कुर्वीत शोभनौ DP 3:26d कंकणं चापि दापयेत् AVi 76b

कंकतो न कंकत इति मन्त्रेण AVi 76a कङ्कतो बाह्मध्ये तु AVi 38a कटकानि विचित्राणि DP 4:8a कटिं च पृथिवीं विद्यात् DP 5:9c कटिभ्यां पृथिवीं विद्यात् AVi 66c कटिभ्यां लिङ्गमेव च SP 1:17d कटिभ्यां वामनं चैव AVi~49cकटिमेखलसंयुक्त DP 4:7c कटिसूत्रसमायुतम् DP 4:10d कटी कुर्यात्सुशोभने DP 3:27b कट्यर्धेन तु कुर्वीत DP 3:27c कट्या वै लिङ्गमेव च DP 1:12d कण्ठदेशे समाश्रिताः DP 5:2d कण्ठे एकावली तथा DP 4:8d कण्ठे स्वस्तिकभूषितान् SP 5:16d; DP 6:22dकति बाहर्महाप्राज्ञ SP 1:19c कथं च स्थाप्यते लोके SP 1:11c कथं नेत्रमथादिशेत SP 1:15b कथं भवति देवत्वम् DP 12:1c कथं वा स्थाप्यते विष्णुः DP 1:6c कथं विष्णं विनिर्दिशेत SP 1:20d; DP 1:15b कथमोष्टौ तु कर्तव्यं SP 1:16a कद्रुद्रा नखवामके AVi~45bकन्दमूलफलानि च SP 5:29b कपिलो निर्भयस्तथा DP 10:8b कम्बलाश्वतरौ मुखे DP 7:5d कम्बुभ्यां स्कम्भसूक्तं AVi 36a कयानश्चित्र इति मन्त्रेण AVi 78a कर्ण चैव कथं भवेत् ${
m SP}~1:15{
m d}$ कर्णमृतिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:4d कर्णयोश्च कथं भवेत DP 1:10d कर्णयोस्तु प्रदातव्यं DP 4:9c कर्णिकाकेसरान्वितम् SP 8:37d कर्णिकायां तु विन्यसेत् AVi 103d कर्णौ तस्यापि विज्ञेयौ DP 3:20a कर्तव्यं किंप्रमाणतः SP 1:14d; DP 1:9d कर्तव्यं गरुडध्वजम् DP 4:5d कर्तव्यं तु जनार्दने DP 1:14b

कर्तव्यं तु विजानता AVi 26b, 30b कर्तव्यं मधुसूदनम् SP 1:19d कर्तव्यं मुकुटोच्छ्रयम् DP 3:18b कर्तव्यं लक्षणान्वितम् DP 1:8d कर्तव्यं वैष्णवैर्जनैः SP 1:13d कर्तव्या तु समुन्नता DP 3:19d कर्तव्या प्रतिमा शुभा DP 4:13b कर्ता कारयिता च यः DP 8:25b कर्ता कारयिता चैव DP 7:22a कर्ता प्राप्नोति बुद्धिमान DP 8:24b कलशं दद्या 'भिमन्त्रितम् DP 9:15d कलशं दिव्यरूपिणम् SP 8:40d कलशांश्च मध्यभागे AVi 73a कलशाश्च समादाय SP 5:16a; DP 6:22a कलशान स्थापयेत्ततः DP 8:7d कलशानि विचित्राणि SP 1:24a कलशे सागरा न्यस्ता DP 7:10a कलशैर्लक्षणोपेतैः DP 9:14a कलान्यासः चतुर्थस्तु AVi 9 कल्कीरेखा त्रिकोणगा DP 12:7d कल्पकोटिशतैरपि AVi 1b कल्पनारहितेन च VK 253d कवचं चास्त्रमेव च DP 11:20d कवचेनाभ्युक्षणं स्मृतम् AVi 100b कस्मिन्द्रव्ये तु कर्तव्या DP 1:7c काञ्चन च प्रदापयेत् AVi 118b काञ्चनं लोहजं तथा DP 3:3d काण पिचट्टलोचनम् SP 6:2d काण्डयोश्चालनं तथा SP 7:41b काण्डात्काण्डा 'ति मन्त्रेण AVi 76c, 93c कामा तृष्णा मतिः क्रिया AVi 9d कारकस्यानुकूलेन SP 5:2a कारकस्यानुकूल्येन DP 6:2a कारण सर्वभूताना SP 1:1c कारयेत महोत्सवम् SP 5:20d; DP 6:26d कारयेत्कुण्डलक्षणम् SP 5:9d; DP 6:12d कारयेत्स्तरणं बुधः DP 6:32d कारयेत्स्तरणं शुभम् SP 5:25d कारयेदधिवासनम् SP 7:50d

कारयेद्विधिपूर्वकम् SP 5:8d; DP 6:11b कार्या स्वाहेति मन्त्रेण SP 7:44a काली कराली-मन्त्रेण DP $13:6\mathrm{c}$ कासीसं तु प्र दापयेत् SP 8:15d किं नित्यञ्च अनित्यं वा SP 1:10a किं नु नित्यमनित्यं वा - DP 1:5a किं नु निष्कल-म्-एव वा DP 1:4b कि नु मूर्तिरमूर्तिर्वा DP 1:2c किं नु वर्णात्मको विष्णुः SP 1:11a; DP 1:6a किं नु सूक्ष्मं विजानीयात् SP 1:8c; DP 1:3cकि प्रमाणं तु विज्ञेयं SP 1:13a; DP 1:8a किं मूर्तिश्व ए-अमूर्तिश्व SP 1:8a किं वा नक्षत्रयोगेन SP 1:22a किं वा निष्कल-म्-एव वा SP 1:9b किं वा वर्णविवर्जित: SP 1:11b; DP 1:6b किं वा स्थूलिमहोच्यते DP 1:3d कि वा स्थूलिमहोच्यते SP 1:8d किं वाव्यक्तं विजानीयात् SP 1:9c किं वासर्वगतः स्मृतः SP 1:10d; DP 1:5d कि विष्णुः सकलः प्रोक्तः SP 1:9a; DP 1:4aकिमव्यक्तं विजानीयाद् DP 1:4c कीदृशानि च कारयेत SP 1:20b; DP 1:14d कुक्षौ च जठरे चैव AVi 56a कुण्डं ब्रह्माधिदैवतम् DP 7:3d कुण्डं यज्ञाधिपौरुषम् DP 7:4d कुण्डलाभरणानि च DP 4:9d कुण्डान्येव प्रतिष्ठयेत DP 8:4b कुण्डे कालाग्नि ' विन्यसेत DP 8:23b कुमारबालं कपोलयोः AVi 35c कुमारी च गुडूची च DP 9:23aकुम्भकेन निरोधयेत AVi 70b कुयष्टं कुरुते सर्वं DP 7:23c कुरूपं तु न कारयेत DP 4:2b कुर्याच्चालभनं बुधः SP 7:4b कुर्यात्सकलनिष्कलम् SP 7:3b; DP 9:40b कुर्याद् ब्रह्मरथं शूभम् SP 7:1d

कुर्यादालभनं बुधः DP 11:2b कुर्यादुद्धर्तनं बुधः DP 9:24d कुर्याद्विष्णुगृहं ध्रुवम् SP 8:57f कुर्यान्मानस्तोकाभिमन्त्रितम DP 9:25b कुर्याल्लक्षणलक्षितम SP 8:37b कुर्यु: कुर्वीत यत्नत: DP 9:40f कुशांस्तीर्य विचक्षणः SP 5:25b; DP 6:32b कुशाग्रेण तु चालयेत् AVi 91d कुषुंभकस्तद॰ प्राहः DP 12:3c कुष्टिनं व्याधियोगिनम् SP 6:3d कुष्टी च व्याधितश्चैव DP 10:8c कुर्म संवत्सरं पद्मं DP 12:9c कुर्मरेखा अधोगता DP 12:3d कृते तु किं पुनस्तत्र ${
m SP}$ $8:56{
m c}$ कृत्वा ब्रह्मरथं शुभम् DP 9:38b कृष्णरेखा ततोर्ध्वगा DP 12:6d कृष्णां वायव्यगोचरे SP 5:23b कृष्णोसि चेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:20c केतुस्थाने न्यसेद्भवम् DP 6:14f केन द्रव्येण कर्तव्या SP 1:12c केयूराणि च हस्तयोः DP 4:8b केशवं तु अरे पूर्वे SP 7:23a; DP 11:32a केशवं तु शिरे न्यस्य AVi 48c केशवं शिरसि न्यस्य DP 11:12c केशवत्वे गुरुर्भवेत DP 8:6b केशवस्य जगत्पतेः DP 9:40d केशवस्य शिवस्य च DP 2:24d केशेभ्यश्च वनस्पतिः AVi 58d; DP 5:2b को ऽयं विष्णुः परो देवः DP 1:2a कौलं देवलकं सौरम् DP 10:10a कौलो हनति कर्तारं DP 10:11a कूरं धर्मविवर्जितम् DP 7:1d क्षकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत् AVi 28d क्षम्यतां विष्णु ' दीनस्य SP 8:47c क्षरन्तं शीतलं जलम DP 11:7b क्षालयेच्छ्रभवारिणा DP 9:26b क्षालयेन्म्तिकान्वितम DP 9:16d क्षीरोदार्णवमध्यस्थं DP 7:21a क्षीरोदार्णवमध्यस्थः DP 7:3a

क्षीरोदार्णवसंकाशं DP 11:11c क्षीरोदार्णवसादृश्यं SP 7:14c क्षुधा मृत्युर्जरा भया AVi 10d क्ष्मदिशां च प्रतिष्ठयेत् DP 8:17b खं ब्रह्मेति तदुच्यते DP 2:12b **खका**रं दक्षिणे तथा AVi 19b खड़ं चैव उरे न्यस्य AVi~55cखड़ं चैव न्यसेत्पूर्वे AVi 109c; DP 11:39a खड्गं तूरिस विन्यस्य DP 11:17c खड्गं नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे SP 7:30b खड़हस्तार्पितश्चैव SP 8:5c खण्ड-सौख?... SP 5:31b खल्वाटं श्यामदन्तं च SP 6:3c खल्वाटी पिङ्गलश्चैव DP 10:8a खोडं कुब्जं व्रणी काणो SP 6:4a स्यरववृद्धावधी? पुनः SP 8:36d गकारं कण्ठतो न्यस्य AVi 52a गकारं कण्ठदेशे तु SP 7:6c गकारं तु पुनस्तेषां SP 7:11c; DP 11:8c गकारं बाह्देशे तु DP 11:4a गकारं स्तनवामे तु AVi 19c गजमेव प्रदातव्यं SP 8:51c गण्डके द्वे विचित्रे च DP 6:33c गण्डकौ तु ततो न्यसेत् DP 8:14d गण्डको द्वौ विचित्रौ च SP 5:26c गण्डमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत् DP 13:5b गण्डयोः किं प्रमाणं तु SP 1:15c; DP 1:10c गण्डयोरुभयोर्न्यसेत् AVi 33b गण्डस्यापि त्रिभागेन DP 3:21a गण्डस्यापि प्रमाणेन DP 3:22a गत्वागत्वा निवर्तन्ते DP 11:16a गदं पश्चिमतो दद्यात् AVi 107c गदा दक्षिणहस्ते तु DP 4:11a गदापट्टिशधारी च SP 8c गन्ता नो यज्ञमित्युक्ता DP 12:5c गन्धचर्ण' समालिख्य SP 8:37a गन्धद्वारमनन्तरम् DP 9:19d गन्धद्वारेति गोमयम् AVi 79b गन्धमाल्योपवीतं तु DP 9:31c गरुत्मन्तं तु स्थापयेत् DP 12:10b

गर्भसूत्रं कथं भवेत् SP 1:21d; DP 1:16b गर्भाधान तु कारयेत SP 7:42b गर्भाधानादिकं कृत्वा AVi 101c गर्भावरणमूत्तमम् AVi 105f, 7:21f; DP 11:30b गाढपीनसमुन्नतम् AVi 61c, DP 4:1a गायत्री चैव सावित्री AVi 61c; DP 11:21a गायत्रीं चैव चोत्तरे SP 7:37b गायत्र्यष्टशतं जपेत् SP 8:47e गायत्र्या तु गोमूत्रं AVi 79a गायत्र्या प्रथमं प्रोक्तं DP 9:19c गायत्र्याग्नेयदिग्भागे SP 7:21a गायत्र्याग्नेयपत्रे तु AVi 105a गायन्ति त्वेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:5a गावश्विद्वेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:5c गीतवाद्ये रतिर्मेधा DP 7:12a गुडाकेशसमायुक्तं DP 4:9a गुणातिक्रान्तवेगाय DP 9:29a गुरुः स्नपनमारभेत् DP 9:13d गुरुस्थाने निवेशयेत् DP 6:14b गुल्फे पादतले चैव AVi 57c; DP 11:20a गृह्यकाः पारगंडुके DP 7:14d गुह्याद्गह्यतरं गुह्यं SP 7:21e; AVi 105e गुह्ये च पद्मनाभे तु DP 11:14e गुह्ये रुद्रं गुदमध्ये AVi 40c गुणाना जमदग्नीति DP $12{:}4{
m c}$ गणानो वैष्णवान्मन्त्रान् DP 9:26c गृहेषु प्रतिमा पूज्याः DP 3:10a गृह्णेत्स्वर्णशलायिकाम् AVi 89d गेयमङ्गलवाचकैः SP 5:19d गेयमङ्गलवादिभिः DP 6:25d गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं DP 9:18c गोविन्दं तु चतुर्थकम् DP 11:33d गोविन्दं तु चतुर्थके SP 7:24d गोविन्दं बाह 'विन्यसेत AVi 48f गोविन्दं बाहुके न्यसेत् DP 11:13b ग्रहचकं प्रपूजयेत DP 6:9b ग्रहनक्षत्रलग्नं च DP 1:16c ग्रामं प्रदक्षिणं कृत्वा DP 9:3a

ग्रीवां तस्यापि कारयेत DP 3:22b ग्रीवामृतिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:7d ग्रीवाया द्विगुणं कार्यं DP 3:22c ग्रीवायां किंप्रमाणतः SP 1:16d ग्रीवायां तु बकार' वै AVi 25b ग्रीवायां माधवं चैव AVi 48e; DP 11:13a ग्रीवायाः किंप्रमाणतः DP 1:11d घकार कण्ठतो न्यसेत् AVi 19d घटनां तु सहस्रेण AVi $72\mathrm{c}$ घण्टाशब्दनिनादैश्च DP 6:25c घण्टाशब्दविचित्रैश्च SP 5:19c घर्मेव मधु जठरे DP $13:9\mathrm{c}$ घृतपूर्णानि दापयेत् SP 5:30b घृतवतीति मन्त्रेण DP 9:24a ऽघोररूपेति पिङ्गला DP 11:24b ङकार चिबुके दद्यात AVi 20a चकारं पृष्ठवंशे तु AVi 20c चक्रं त्रैलोक्यभूषणम् DP 4:11d चक्रपाणिर्महाबलः DP 11:23d **चक्षु**भ्यों संव्यवस्थितौ AVi 59b चक्षर्द्वयसमाश्रितौ DP 5:1d चतुरष्टभुजं तथा DP 4:7b चतुरस्रं चतुर्द्वारं DP 6:11c चतुरावरणैः कार्यं AVi 102c चतुर्थं मुखमण्डले AVi 7b चतुर्थं संप्रवक्ष्यामि AVi 111a चतुर्थ्यामहोरात्रेण SP 8:35a चतुर्दशाङ्गलास्तत्र DP 6:16c चतुर्द्वारं सुशोभनम् DP 11:27b चतुर्विधं ध्यानसंयुक्तं SP 8:44c चतुर्हस्तसमायुक्तां SP 5:7a; DP 6:10a चतुर्हस्ता भवेत्पट्टी DP 6:18a चतुष्कोणसमायुक्तं SP 5:10a चत्वारि शृङ्गा मन्त्रेण DP 8:6c चत्वारि शृङ्गा 'ति मन्त्रेण AVi 94a चन्दनं तगरं बिल्वं DP 3:14a चन्दनमुभय तथा SP 5:12dचन्दनावुभयौ तथा DP 6:17f चन्द्रतारागणावृताः DP 7:13d

चन्द्रसर्यादयो ग्रहाः DP 11:16b चन्द्रादित्यौ स्मृतौ तस्य AVi 59a; DP 5:1c चन्द्रौ द्वौ दर्शनं भवेत् DP 2:25b चरणेषु समाख्याताः DP 5:10c चरन्वै मधु मन्त्रेण DP 8:15c चरुं च साधयेत्पश्चात् SP 8:48a चरुणा होमयेत्सम्यक् SP 8:49a चाध्वर्युर्दक्षिणतो यजेत SP 7:36b चामरं च वितानकम SP 1:23d चामरस्थाप्सरसो देव्यो DP 7:11c चामरैश्च वितानकैः SP 5:19b; DP 6:25b चित्रं देवानां मन्त्रेण DP 9:9c चिन्तितव्यं विचक्षण SP 7:7d चिबुकं तु विनिर्दिशेत DP 3:21b चिबुकमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत् DP 13:5d चिबुके किं नु लक्षणम् SP 1:16b; DP 1:11b चिबुके गार्गिब्राह्मणम् AVi 35b चिरं पालयते पृथ्वीं SP 8:29c चीरपट्टपटांस्तथा SP 8:52d छकारं सर्वपृष्ठके AVi 20d छतरुदाः समाश्रिताः AVi 62d छत्रं तत्र प्रदातव्यं DP 6:36c छत्रं संस्थापयेद् द्विजः DP 8:16b छन्दोगो 'थर्वणश्चैव DP 10:2a जकारं कटिकायां तु AVi 21a जगत्स्थावरजङ्गमम् SP 2:5d जगदेतचराचरम् DP 2:4d जङ्घाजानुकटिगुह्ये AVi 57a जंघे च जानुनीत्याहुः DP 11:19c जंघे तु परिकल्पयेत DP 11:14d जंघ' दामोदरं न्यसेत AVi 49d जठरमृतिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:9d जठरस्य प्रमाणं तु DP 1:12c जठरस्य प्रमाणेन SP 1:17c जठरे चैव कट्यां वै DP 11:14a जठरेति पुनश्चैव AVi 17c जठरे मधुसूदनम् AVi 49b जनरक्ता परिधामानः AVi 86c जन्यकर्माणि वामाङ्गलयः AVi 44d

जलराजो महाबलः SP 8:6b जलास्रवं चाष्टमं ब्रह्मन् AVi 115c जातकर्म तु कर्तव्यं SP 7:43c जानुनि च हृषीकेशं AVi 50a जानुनी चैव कारयेत DP 3:28b जानुभ्यां चाश्विनौ स्थितौ DP 5:10b जानुभ्यां पादयोर्यावत् AVi 71c जानुभ्यामिश्वनौ देवौ AVi 67a जिह्नामूर्तिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:7b जिह्नायां तु सरस्वती AVi 61b; DP 5:4b जीवदानं जीवनीसूक्तं पाठयेत् AVi 72b ज्ञानविज्ञानरूपाय DP 9:28c ज्ञेयं नारायणं तथा SP 7:23d ज्ञेयौ पाणितलावुभौ DP 3:25d ज्येष्ठमध्यमकन्यसाः DP 3:9b ज्येष्ठमन्त्रेति विख्यातः SP 7:45c ज्येष्ठसाम नाभेति AVi 37b ज्येष्ठसाम रथन्तरम् SP 7:36d ज्योतिः कुंमुमसन्निभम् SP 7:12d ज्योतिरेखां प्रकल्पयेत DP 9:7b ज्योत्यकर्म च वामके AVi 32b ज्वालामालासमप्रभम् SP 7:9d; DP 11:6d झकारं कुक्षिदक्षिणे AVi 21b जकारं वामकुक्षायां AVi 21c टकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत AVi 22b ठकारं ++++ च AVi 22c डकारं तलिकास्तथा AVi 22d ढकार बाह्मध्ये तु AVi 23a णकारं वाम अङ्गके AVi 23b तकार हस्तपृष्टे च AVi 23c ततः प्रवेशयेद्देवम् DP 9:39a ततः शान्तिं च कारयेत SP 8:34d ततः स्नानं समारभेत् DP 9:14d ततो दोषः प्रशाम्यति DP 9:13b ततो नद्युदकेनैव DP 9:26a ततो निमन्त्रयेद्देवं DP 9:37c ततो रत्नानि द्रव्याणि SP 8:13a ततो हि शान्तिमारभेत AVi 97b तत्प्रमाणेन कुर्वीत DP 3:21c

तत्र पूजा च कर्तव्या SP 8:38a तत्र रत्नानि देयानि ${
m SP} \ 8{:}42a$ तत्र राज्ञे महद्भयम् DP 8:25d तत्संयोगे तु श्री कुर्यात DP 12:9a तथा सर्वगतो विष्णुः DP 2:16c तदर्थी चरणौ स्मृतौ DP 3:28d तदहं संप्रवक्ष्यामि DP 2:2c तदेवाग्निस्तदादित्य AVi 34a तदेवाह्मि प्रमुच्यते SP 8:56b तद्वयं नरकं व्रजेत DP 7:22b तनुमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:10d तन्मध्ये कमलं प्रोक्तम् DP 11:26c तन्मध्ये तु न्यसेत्पद्मं SP 8:37c तमहं कीर्तयिष्यामि SP 8:4c तमहं सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि SP 2:3c तमालं रक्तलोचनम् DP 3:14b तमीशानं दक्षिणे बाहुं AVi 37c तमु ष्टवाम यं गिरि- DP 13:6a तरुणादित्यसंकाशं SP 7:11a; DP 11:8a तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन AVi 1c; DP 6:15c, 7:23eतस्मादेव नियोजयेत् VK 334b तस्माद्गत्या महादेवं DP 2:23a तस्माद्यत्नेन विप्रेन्द्र DP 10:12c तस्माद्वित्तानुसारेण SP 8:57e तस्मै नित्यं नमो नमः SP 8:3d, 8:7d तस्मै ए-इन्द्राय वै नमः SP 8:2d तस्मै सर्वात्मने नमः SP 8:11d तस्य कायगतं पापं SP 8:56a तस्य देवातिदेवस्य DP 2:26a तस्य यागं प्रवक्ष्यामि DP 5:13c तस्य वै प्रतिमा शुभा SP 1:12d; DP 1:7d तस्याङ्गानि प्रवक्ष्यामि DP 3:17c तस्यार्थेन तु कुर्वीत DP 3:19a तादृशैव तु मेखला DP 6:16b तानि चैव प्रलीयन्ते SP 2:7c; DP 2:5e ताम्रक वापि कांस्य च DP 3:3a तारयन्ती सुतारणी AVi 11d तारा सुतारा तरणी AVi 11c तारागणसमाश्रिताः AVi 65b; DP 5:8b

तालुके तु समाख्यातौ DP 5:5a तिथिवारं तथैव च SP 1:22b; DP 1:16d तिन्द्रकामलके चैव DP 9:21c तिर्यगा राघवात्मिका DP 12:6b तिलकं तु समुज्ज्वलम् DP 4:10b तिलान् कृष्णान् घृताभ्यक्तान् DP 9:11a तुभत्ता अङ्गिरस्त्वेति DP 8:14a तुम्बुरुनारदौ स्थितौ DP 7:12b तुविग्रावेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:7c तुषकेशास्थिवर्जिताम् SP 5:6b; DP 6:7b तूलि तत्र प्रतिष्ठयेत् DP 8:14b तूलिपट्टांशुकैस्तथा SP 5:26b; DP 6:33b तृलिमध्ये नवग्रहाः DP 7:14b तुणगुल्मलतावृक्षे DP $2{:}15\mathrm{c}$ तृतीयं तु शक्तिन्यासं AVi 8a तृतीयं हृदि विन्यस्य AVi 7c तृतीया चैव पञ्चमी DP 6:3b तृतीये माधवं पूज्य SP 7:24a; DP 11:33a तृतीये ऽस्त्राणि विन्यसेत् AVi 109a, 7:29b; DP 11:38d ते यान्ति नरकं घोरम् DP 2:20c तेकारं चिन्तयेत्प्राज्ञो DP 11:9c तेकारं तु भुजे देयं SP 7:7a तेकारं नाभिदेशे तु DP 11:4c तेकारं हृदये न्यस्य AVi 52c तेकारस्य तु विज्ञेयं SP 7:12c तेकारेण तु पूजयेत् SP 7:26b; DP 11:35b तेजो ऽसि शुक्रमित्याज्यं DP 9:20c तेजो ऽसीत्याज्यं गृह्णीयात् AVi 80a तेन चूडेन चूडोपकरणम् SP 7:45d तेन नारायणः स्मृतः SP 2:8d; DP 2:6d तेन भागेन कुर्वीत DP $3{:}20{
m c}$ तेन भूतबलिं हरेत SP 7:49d तेनैव कलशान न्यसेत् SP 5:17d; DP 6:23dतेनैव जठर भवेत DP 3:23d तेनैव तु विभागेन DP 3:24c तेनैव व्यापितं सर्वं SP 2:5c; DP 2:4c तेन्दुकं देवदारुं च DP 3:14c

तेषां त लक्षणं दिव्यं DP 3:5a तेषां योगं च मोक्षं च DP 2:22c तेषां योगं च मोक्षं च DP 2:23c तैलं चैवं तु दापयेत् AVi 76d तोयपर्णं गणान्वितम SP 8:41b -तोरणं **क्षत्रदैवतम** DP 7:8b तोरणं च प्रदापयेत AVi 94b तोरणं ब्रह्मदैवतम DP 7:7d तोरणं वैश्यदैवतम DP 7:8d तोरणं शृद्रदैवतम DP 7:9b तोरणं सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि SP 5:11c तोरणं स्थापयेद द्विजः DP 8:6d तोरणानां च लक्षणम् SP 1:23b तोरणान्तत्र दापयेत SP 5:13d; DP 6:19d तोरणान सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि DP 6:17a तोरणाश्चारुदर्शनाः AVi 94d -त्थपल्लवं च दापयेत् AVi 75d -त्योष्टमृर्तिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:6b त्रप्रशीशकरैत्यकम् DP 3:3b त्रयोदशं जीवदानञ्च AVi 70 त्रयोदशी दशमी च DP 6:3c त्रिभागेन तु कर्तव्यं DP 3:18c त्रिभिरावरणै: कार्यं SP 7:17c; DP 11:25c त्रिविक्रमं ततः पश्चात DP 11:35a त्रिश्लं च प्रतिष्ठयेत DP 8:7b त्रिष्तरेषु रेवत्यां SP 5:4c; DP 6:5c त्रिहस्ता कन्यसा प्रोक्ता DP 3:16a त्रिहस्ता चैव कर्तव्या DP 3:8c त्रिहस्तान्ताः प्रकीर्तिताः DP 3:15d त्रीणि जानेति मन्त्रेण DP 12:10c त्रीणि प ... SP 8:49c त्रैलोक्याधिपते नमः SP 9b त्र्यङ्गला तु मता सिद्धि' DP 3:11a त्र्यम्बकं कटिमूले तु AVi 39c त्र्यम्बकं तु प्रयोजयेत SP 7:47b त्र्यम्बकेति मन्त्रेणाश्व - AVi 75c त्वमसुजो जगत्सर्वं SP 1:6c त्वमादिः सर्वदेवानां SP 1:6a त्वमादिः सर्वभूतानां SP 1:5c

थकारं दशने तथा AVi 23d **ऽथर्व** उत्तरतो यजेत् SP 7:39b दकारं तालुके चैव AVi $24 \mathrm{a}$ दक्षपादं प्रतिष्ठयेत DP 12:11b दक्षिणं तोरणं न्यसेत् SP 5:14d दक्षिणां गुरवे दद्यात SP 8:51a दक्षिणे च करे पद्मं DP 4:12a दक्षिणे चरणौ न्यसेत् AVi 43d दक्षिणे चार्धचन्द्रं तु SP 5:10c दक्षिणे चैव प्रदामां AVi 107a दक्षिणे तु शिखां न्यसेत AVi 104b, 7:20b; DP 11:28b दक्षिणे तोरणं न्यसेत DP 6:20d दक्षिणे दक्षिणाग्नेश्च DP 7:4a दक्षिणे धनुषाकारं DP 6:13c दक्षिणे विन्यसेचकं DP 11:39c दक्षिणेन न्यसेचकं AVi 110a दक्षिणेन भवेचकं SP 7:30a दक्षिणेन महाबलम् SP 7:7b दण्डहस्तो महावीर्यो SP 8:4a दद्यात्तस्य वितानकम AVi 93d दद्यात्पञ्चकषायकम् AVi 78b; DP 9:17d दद्यात्पश्चिमतोरणम DP 6:21b दद्यादीशानगोचरे AVi 108d दद्यादुत्तरतोरणम् SP 5:15d दद्याद्गन्थोदकं शुभम् DP 9:25d दद्याद्बल्मीकमृत्तिकाम DP 9:16b दद्याद्वायव्यगोचरे SP 8:20d दिध सर्पिः कुशोदकम् DP 9:18d दिधकाब्ण इति दिध AVi 79d दिधकाब्गो 'ति वै दिध DP 9:20b दिधक्षीरघृतानि च SP 5:29d दध्योदनघुतोदने DP 6:35b दर्पणं च प्रदापयेत DP 9:36d दर्भचीरसमन्वितान् SP 5:13b दर्भमुष्टिसमन्वितान DP 6:19b दर्भेषु संस्थिता ऋक्षाः DP 7:13c दशनमृतिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:6d दशनाः परिकीर्तिताः DP 5:3b

दशने परिकीर्तिताः AVi 60b दशमे तु हृषीकेशं SP 7:27c; DP 11:36c दशहस्तसमायुतम् SP 5:7d दशाङ्गं जीव' कल्पयेत् AVi 70d, 71d दशात्मा पुरुषः ख्यातः DP 12:2c दशैकादशमित्या<u>ह</u>ः DP 3:6c दहति भीतयस्तथा AVi 82d दानवाना क्षयंकरी DP 4:11b दापयेत्पूर्वतोरणम् SP 5:14b; DP 6:20b दारवां तु प्रवक्ष्यामि DP 3:13c दारिद्रं व्याधिजं दुःखम DP 7:23a दारुजाना वदाम्यहम DP 3:15b दिगष्ट' वसवाष्टकम् DP 7:15d दिव्यं नारायणस्य तु DP 11:25b दिव्यकुन्दसमप्रभम DP 11:9d दिव्यमालासनातनः SP 7:19b दिशञ्च विदिशञ्चैव DP 5:4c दिशाश्च विदिशाश्चेव AVi 62a दिशासु विदिशासु च AVi 113e दीपज्योतिं च स्थापयेत् DP 8:15b दीपमाला विचित्राणि SP 5:27a; DP 6:34a दीपे ज्योतिर्गणाः प्रोक्ताः DP 7:15a दीर्घायुत्वाय बृहते AVi 77a दीर्घायुत्वेति मन्त्रितम DP 9:37d दीर्घायुर्निरुपद्रवः SP 8:29b द्भःखशोकभयप्रदाः DP 6:15b दुकूलकैश्चित्रपटैः SP 5:18a दुकुलचित्रपट्टैश्च DP $6{:}24\mathrm{a}$ दुर्भिक्षं च अनावृष्टिम् DP 4:4e दुर्लभं तु सुरासुरैः DP 11:25d दुर्लभं परमं पदम् SP 7:31d दुर्लभं ससुरासुरैः AVi 102d दुर्लभं ससुरासुरैः SP 7:17d दुश्चर्मा काणकुण्ठकौ DP 10:8d देकार चोरुमध्यतः DP 11:5b देकारं तु पुनर्ध्यायेत् DP 11:11a देकारं दक्षिणे तथा SP 7:8b देकारं दक्षिणे न्यसेत् AVi 53d देकाराक्षरपूजितम् DP 11:36d

देकारेण तु पूजयेत SP 7:27d देव सवित मन्त्रेण SP 8:26e देवं नारायणं कृष्णं DP 2:19c देवं नारायणं यजेत DP 11:32d देवं नारायणं शूभम् DP 3:1d देवं प्रासादमानयेत DP 9:4d देवः कालाग्निरुद्रश्च DP 5:11c देवः कालाग्निरुद्रो वै AVi 68a देवदेवं सनातनम् AVi 52d देवदेवजगत्पतेः AVi 48b देवदेवे यथाऋमम् AVi 20b देवदेवेन शम्भुना AVi 47f देवदेवे सुयोजयेत् AVi 13b देवमभ्यर्चयेत्सदा SP 8:44d देवमार्गगतं सर्वं DP 6:9a देवव्रतं पुरुषगतिं SP 7:36c देवव्रते दीर्घन्या++++++ AVi~43aदेवस्य त्वेति कुशोदकम् AVi 80b देवस्यत्वा क्रुशोदकम् DP 9:20d देवा गात्विति मन्त्रेण DP 9:36c देवागारं करोमीति SP 8:55c देवानां प्रभुमीश्वरम् SP 1:1b देवाश्व पितरश्चैव SP 8:12a देवे देहे तथा पद्मे DP 11:22a देहे देहे रमत्येष DP 2:13c दैत्यगन्धर्व - राप्सराः SP 8:12d दैवं नारायणं स्मृतम् AVi 102b दैवं नारायणस्य तु SP 7:17b दोषप्रशमनीं शान्तिं DP 9:10c द्रुपदादि पुनस्तेषां DP 9:24c द्वयौ त्रीणि शतान्येवम् - SP 7:40c द्वयं लोके प्रपूज्यते SP 1:7d द्वादशाक्षरचिन्तकाः SP 7:15d; DP 11:15d, 11:16d द्वादशाक्षरमन्त्र तु DP 11:2c द्वादशाक्षरमेव वा SP 8:50c द्वादशाक्षरसयुक्ता DP 11:31c द्वादशाङ्गे नियोजयेत् AVi 50d द्वादशारे तथा चक्रे SP 7:22c; DP 11:31a द्वादशे तु यकारेण SP 7:28c; DP 11:37c

द्वादशे हस्तमेव च DP 3:6d द्वादशैव सहस्राणि SP 7:40a द्वितीयं गुह्य-म्-एव च SP 7d द्वितीयं तु नकारेण DP 11:32c द्वितीयं संप्रवक्ष्यामि AVi 106a, SP 7:22a; DP 11:30c द्वितीया साधकात्मनाम् JT 7:11b द्वितीयावरणं ख्यातं SP 7:29a; DP 11:38c द्वितीयावरणम् AVi 109 द्वितीये तु नकारेण SP 7:23c द्विधा सकलनिष्कलः DP 2:18d द्विधावस्थो जनार्दनः DP 2:18b द्विपदा त्रिशिखा चैव AVi 94c द्विभुजं तं तु कर्तव्यं DP 4:7a द्विसप्तकं च पक्षेषु AVi 72a द्विहस्ता तु समुद्दिष्टा DP 3:8a द्वौ गण्डौ तु सुमांसलौ DP 3:20d द्वाङ्गला धननाशनी DP 3:10d धकारं बाह्मध्यतः AVi 24b धनधान्योपशोभिताम SP 8:29d धन्वना गेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:16c धर्मराजाय वै नमः SP 8:4d धर्मराजो यमश्चैव AVi 66a; DP 5:9a धर्मशास्त्रं स केवलम SP 2:9d धर्मशास्त्रे स केवलम् DP 2:7d धर्माधर्मी च विज्ञेयौ AVi 60c; DP 5:3c धर्मा धर्ममहाबलः SP 8:4b धातुं माक्षिकमेव वा SP 8:15b धातुबीजविभागं तु SP 1:24c धातुबीजानि चैव हि SP 8.*13b, 8:42b धात् माक्षिकहेमके AVi 116b धातूनां कथयाम्यहम् AVi 115d धान्याद्या शणपर्यन्ताः AVi 117c धामन्ते विश्वमित्याहः DP 12:5a धार्यो ब्रह्मगणेन वा DP 9:4b धूपं दद्यात् गुग्गूल्म् DP 9:34d धूप दद्यात्तु गुङ्गुलुम् AVi 89b धृपित्वा तानि ... SP 5:28b धूरसिश्चेति मन्त्रेण DP 9:34c धूरसि धुर्व धुर्वन्तं AVi 89a

धेनुं दद्यात्तु स्थापके DP 9:7d ध्यानं ते संप्रवक्ष्यामि SP 7:9a ध्यायेद्देकारबीज तु SP 7:14a भ्रुवे नक्षत्रे र-इति मनुना SP 8:33a ध्वजदण्डप्रमाणानि DP 6:27a ध्वजमालोपशोभिताम् SP 5:21b ध्वजहस्तो महाप्राणः SP 8:7c ध्वजादशेपताकाभिः SP 5:19a; DP 6:25a न कृष्णं स्थूलं दीघें वा DP 4:2a न तां गतिं यान्ति सुरा SP 7:15a; DP 11:15a न योगी न च याज्ञिकाः SP 7:15b; DP 11:15b नकारं दक्षिणाङ्गे च AVi 24c नकारं नासिकान्तरे SP 7:5d नकारं नासिकोपरि AVi 51b; DP 11:3b नकारं शीतलं जलम् SP 7:10b नकारं शुक्रवर्णाभं SP 7:10a; DP 11:7a नक्षत्राणां तु सर्वेषां SP 8a नक्षत्राणि ग्रहाश्चेव AVi 60a नक्षत्राणि ग्रहास्तथा DP 2:14b नक्षत्राश्च ग्रहाश्चेव DP 5:3a नक्षत्रे वा गुणान्विते DP 6:2d नखं चैव प्रकल्पयेत् DP 3:29b नखाग्रेषु च सर्वेषु AVi 65; DP 5:8a नग्नो राष्ट्रं च निर्दहेत DP 10:11d नदीसंगमतीर्थेषु SP 5:9a नद्यो बाहुगताश्चैव AVi 64c; DP 5:7c ऽनन्तः फणशतैर्युतः SP 8:10b नमस्ते त्यक्तसङ्गाय DP 9:28a नमस्ते रुद्र मन्त्रेण DP 8:23a नरका घोररूपाञ्च DP 5:11a नरकाः सप्तपातालाः AVi 67c नरनारीप्रकर्तारः SP 2:8c; DP 2:6c नरसिंहं वराहं च DP 4:6a नराणां कीर्तिवर्धनः SP 2:8b; DP 2:6b नलके ऊरुभागेन DP 3:28c नलकौ गुल्फपादयोः DP 1:13b नवभागकृतं क्षेत्रं DP 6:8a नवमं नामतः प्रोक्तं AVi 48a नवव्यूहसमन्विता SP 8:38b

नवहस्ता समाख्याता DP 3:16c नवाङ्गला च गोवृद्धिः DP 3:12c नागराजाय वै नमः SP 8:10d नागवींगं ततो दद्यात् AVi 117a नागवृक्षमयं रौप्यं DP 3:3c नागाञ्चाङ्गलयः स्थिताः DP 5:7d नागाश्चाङ्गलयः स्मृताः AVi 64d नाट्यन्तं कौशलोत्कटम AVi 107d नाडयः परिकीर्तिताः VK 435d नाडयो देहमास्थिताः VK 432d नाडीत्रयं प्रेरयति VK 450a नाडीरन्ध्रगत मलम् VK 146d नाडीरन्ध्रान्तरं नयेत् VK 145b नातिगौरं न कृष्णं च SP 6:3a नातिगौरो न कृष्णस्तु DP 10:7a नातिदीघों न हस्वश्च DP 10:6c नातिबालो न वृद्धकः DP 10:7d नातिस्थूलः कृशस्तथा DP 10:6d नाधिष्ठानं च राक्षसम DP 7:2b नानाभक्षकृतानि च SP 5:28d नानाभावो न विद्यते SP 2:4d; DP 2:3d नान्यः कर्ता महेश्वर SP 1:5d नाभिस्तु परिकीर्तिता DP 3:24d नाभिस्थाने नियोजयेत AVi 17b नाभौ तु जठरे चैव DP 11:18c नामकर्मततः पुनः SP 7:44b नामानां संप्रकीर्तनम् AVi 111b नाम्ना दामोदरः स्मृतः SP 7:28d नारसिंही अधोमुखा DP 12:4d नालके पादगुल्फयोः SP 1:18b नाशुचिर्वेदवर्जितः DP 10:7b नासत्याः पल्लवे स्थिताः DP 7:11b नासदाख्यं सवाचिकम् SP 7:34d नासदासीति मन्त्रेण DP 13:4a नासाग्रे तु व्यवस्थिते AVi 61d नासिक तु कथ कार्ये SP 1:15a नासिका तत्प्रमाणेन DP 3:19c नासिका तु कथं कार्या DP 1:10a नासिकाद्विगुणायतौ DP 3:20b

नासिकामूर्ति 'सन्धयेत DP 13:4b नासिकायां लकारं तु AVi 27a नासुरेदं न पैशाचं DP 7:2a नास्ति यागसमो रिपुः DP 7:23d निखनेद्धस्तमात्रकम् DP 6:18d निग्रहानुग्रहे स्थितः DP 2:5b निग्रहानुग्रहेश्वरः SP 2:6d नित्यं मन्त्रं ततो हत्वा SP 8:48c नित्यं हि सदा देव SP 8:28a नित्यमेव वदाम्यहम् DP 2:22d निद्रा मोहा तमा तृष्णा AVi 10c निरालम्बे सुदारुणे DP 2:21d निर्ऋत्यै तु नमो इस्तु ते SP 8:5d निर्गुणं वा जगद्गरो DP 1:3b निर्दन्तः स्थूलदेहकः SP 6:3b निर्दिष्टा 'प्रतिमार्थतः DP 3:4d निवृत्तिश्च प्रतिष्ठा च AVi 11a निवेदयेत नैवेद्यं SP 5:27c निश्छिद्रं सर्वतः शुभम् DP 6:12b निष्क्रामं होमयेत्ततः SP 7:44d नीलग्रीवा तरत्स मन्दी AVi 45c नीलरुद्रं नेत्रयो? SP 7:39a नीलाञ्जननिभाकारां DP 6:29a नीलाञ्जनसवर्णां तु SP 5:22c नेजमेषेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:4c नेत्रं चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां AVi 105c, 7:21c नेत्रनासी तदुत्तरे AVi 32c नेत्रावायतशोभनौ DP 3:19b नेत्रे उन्मीलयेह्नुधः DP 9:9d नेत्रे चैव ज्योतिरूपे DP 11:24a नेत्रे चैव तु नैर्ऋत्यां DP 11:29c नेत्रे चैव पितामह DP 1:10b नेत्रे तत्र विनिर्दिशेत् DP 11:21b नैर्ऋत्यां तु प्रदापयेत् SP 5:22d; DP 6:29b नैर्ऋत्यां तु हृषीकेशो? AVi 113a नैर्ऋत्यां नीलविग्रहः SP 8:5b नैर्ऋत्यामपि दातव्यं SP 8:15a नैवेद्यं च बलिं दत्वा ${
m SP}$ $8:34{
m a}$ नैवेद्यानि विचित्राणि $\mathrm{SP}\ 5{:}28\mathrm{c}$ नैवेद्यैर्वेदि 'पूरयेत् DP 8:15d

नैवेद्यौषधयः स्मृताः DP 7:15b न्यग्रोधं च तथोत्तरे AVi 95d न्यग्रोधं च पलाशजम् DP 9:17b न्यग्रोधं तु पलाशकम AVi 78d न्यग्रोधो 'दुम्बरश्चैव SP 5:12a; DP 6:17c न्यसेत्तु गदया ततः DP 11:19d न्यसेद् द्वादशमूर्तयः SP 7:22d न्यसेद् द्वादशमूर्तयः DP 11:31d न्यसेद्वत्तरतोरणम् DP 6:21d न्यसेद्बीजानि सर्वतः AVi 29d न्यसेद्वाकारबीजेन SP 7:26c न्यासं वैष्णवमुत्तमम् SP 7:32b न्यासमेवं यथाऋमम् AVi 8d पकारमोष्ठयोर्न्यसेत AVi 24d पञ्च षट सप्तमं चैव DP 3:6a पञ्चगव्यं पवित्रं तु DP 9:18a पञ्चगव्यमुदाहृतम् DP 9:21b पञ्चगव्येन स्नापयेत् AVi 80c; DP 9:19b पञ्चदशमो ऽग्निसंस्कारः AVi 100 पञ्चभिर्वरुणदैवतैः SP 8:41d पञ्चमं मुर्धि विन्यस्य AVi 7a पञ्चमन्त्रसमायुक्तं DP 9:19a पञ्चमे च गकारेण DP 11:34a पञ्चमे तु गकारेण SP 7:25a पञ्चम्यां तु त्रयोदशी SP 5:2d पञ्चरात्रं त्रिरात्रं वा SP 7:50a पञ्चरात्र महाज्ञान SP 2:2a; DP 2:1c पञ्चरात्रं समाश्रितः SP 2:9b पञ्चरात्रविशारदम DP 10:3d पञ्चरात्रे ऽपि स स्थितः DP 2:7b पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञः AVi 12a, SP 6:1c पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञम् DP 10:5c पञ्चविंशतिमं पुरुषं AVi 103a पञ्चविंशाङ्गलानि च DP 3:7d पञ्चहस्तसमायतम् SP 5:11d पञ्चहस्तसमाश्रितान् DP 6:17b पञ्चहस्तानि सर्वाणि DP 6:27c पञ्चाङ्गं गारुडं भवेत् DP 12:12d पञ्चाङ्गला तु धनदा DP 3:11c

पतन्ति नरके घोरे DP 2:21c पताकां च प्रतिष्ठयेत् SP 5:21c; DP 8:12d पताकां पीतिकां चैव DP 6:28a पताकाः किन्नरा भूताः DP 7:13a पताकाध्वजच्छत्राणां SP 1:23a पताकानि विचित्राणि SP 5:21a पत्नीसंयोजने चैव SP 7:47a पत्राष्ट्रकसकर्णिकम् SP 7:18d पद्मं पश्चिमतो न्यस्य AVi 110c; DP 11:40a पद्मं पश्चिमतो विद्यात SP 7:30c पद्मनाभं प्रभुं विदुः SP 7:28b पद्ममध्ये तु विन्यस्य SP 8:40c पद्ममेवं तु विन्यसेत AVi 57d पद्ममेवं नियोजयेत् DP 11:20b पद्मरागं प्रदापयेत SP 8:21b पद्मरागमयं तथा DP 3:2b पद्मरागसमप्रभम् SP 7:14f; DP 11:12b पद्माकारं तु औदीच्यां SP 5:11a पद्मे तु यजनं कृत्वा DP 11:38a पन्नगाधिपतिर्देवो SP 8:10a परमं ब्रह्म शाश्वतम् DP 7:16d परमं सर्वधर्माणां SP 2:2c परीतो षिञ्च-सामेन DP 8:13c पर्यङ्कं स्थापयेत्ततः DP 8:13d पर्यङ्के संस्थिता नागाः DP 7:14a पर्वताग्रे तथैव च DP 2:15d पललं रजनीचूणें SP 7:49a पल्लवांस्तत्र विन्यसेत् DP 8:10b पल्लवैश्वोपशोभिताम् SP 5:18d; DP 6:24d पवनेनाम्बरं यथा DP 5:12d पवित्रान गणपाठकान SP 7:38d पशुपुत्रधनक्षयम् DP 10:12b पशुबन्धेषु यज्ञेषु DP 2:10c पशुबन्धेषु सर्वेषु SP 2:12c पश्चाचकं प्रपूजयेत् DP 11:38b पश्चाल्लक्षणमारभेत DP 9:6d पश्चिमायां तु दापयेत् SP 5:15b पश्चिमे कवचं दद्यात् AVi 104c, 7:20c; DP 11:28cपश्चिमे चैव छुन्दोगं SP 7:34a

पश्चिमे वर्तुलं कुर्यात DP 6:14a पश्चिमे सामवेदं तु AVi 74a पश्चिमेन तु वैकुण्ठः AVi 112a पातालाः सप्त संस्थिताः DP 5:10d पाताले वसते नित्यं SP 8:10c पादयुग्मे व्यवस्थिताः AVi 67d पादांगुष्ठसमाश्रितः DP 5:11d पादांगुष्ठे व्यवस्थितः AVi 68b पादाद्विंशतिभागेन DP 3:29a पादान्तेषु व्यवस्थिताः DP 5:11b पादौ-मुपरि कल्पयेत AVi 44b पादौ दामोदरं न्यसेत DP 11:14f पादौ नृपुरसंयुक्तौ DP 4:8c पादौ म-उपरि पद्मनाभं च AVi 50b पायसं कुसरं चैव DP 6:35a पारदं च विशेषतः AVi 116d पारावतस्य मन्त्रेण DP 8:19a पालाशसमदीपितान DP 9:11d पावमानी तथैव च AVi 45dपावमानीविराजाभ्यां AVi 33a पाशहस्तात्मको नित्यं SP 8:6a पाषण्डं जातिहीनकम् DP 10:9d पिङ्गलास्त्रं तु वायवे AVi 105d, SP 7:21d पिङ्गलास्त्रं समाख्यातम् DP 11:21c पिण्डका तु कथं कार्या SP 1:21c पिण्डिका तु कथं कार्या DP 1:16a पिण्डिकामभिमन्त्रयेत् SP 8:26f पितामहः स्ववीर्यतः SP 8:11b पिशाचा दानवादयः AVi 63d पिशाचा दानवास्तथा DP 5:6d पीतं माहेन्द्रसन्निभम् SP 7:14b पीतां वायव्यगोचरे DP 6:29d पीताम्बरधरं हरिम DP 9:27b पीषयित्वा विधानेन AVi 82a पुंसवनं तु कुर्वीत $\mathrm{SP}\ 7{:}42\mathrm{c}$ पुण्डरीकं महायशः DP 6:36d पुण्याहजयशब्देश SP 5:20c; DP 6:26c पुण्ये तिथौ मुहुर्ते वा DP $6{:}2{
m c}$ पुनरेव युगक्षये SP 2:7d; DP 2:5f

पुनरेवं प्रवक्ष्यामि SP 7:3c पुन्नाम रुद्रपादश्च SP 8:34c पुरा द्वादशसाहस्री DP 2:2a पुराणे चोपगीतानि SP 2:10a; DP 2:8a पुरुषसूक्तं कण्ठे न्यसेत् AVi 36b पुरुषं पुनर्दक्षिणे स्तने AVi 36c पुरुषं मण्डलात्मकम् DP 12:8d पुरुषायागुणात्मने DP 9:29b पुष्पधूपार्चितं बलिम DP 6:27d पुष्पमालार्चिताञ्चैव SP 5:13c पुष्पस्रग्दामकं न्यसेत् DP 8:9b पुष्पस्रग्दामके श्रिताः DP 7:10d पुष्पस्रग्दाममालाभिः SP 5:18c; DP 6:24c पुष्पैरवकिरेत्ततः DP 9:33d पुष्पोदकेन स्नापयेत् AVi 83d पुष्ये च श्रवणे तथा DP 6:6b पुष्येण श्रवणेन वा SP 5:5b पूजियत्वा ततः पश्चात SP 8:39a पूजयेत समन्ततः DP 6:35d पूजयेत्सततं हरिम् DP 2:23b पूजा वेदप्रचोदिता SP 7:33b पूजामन्त्रैः प्रतिष्ठितम DP 12:1b पूज्यतां यजमानार्थं $\mathrm{SP}\ 8{:}28\mathrm{c}$ पूज्यतां यजमानार्थं SP 8: $30\mathrm{c}$ पूपकानि च खाद्यानि DP 6:34cपूरके 'पूरयेद्देहं AVi 70a पूरयेन्मधुसर्पिषा AVi 91b पूरयेन्मधुसर्पिषी DP 9:8d पूर्णमासी च पूजिता DP 6:3d पूर्णमास्यां चतुर्दश्यां SP 5:3a पूर्व-म्-इन्द्राय दापयेत् SP 5:21d; DP 6:28bपूर्वकुण्डं चतुष्कोणं DP 6:13a पूर्वकुण्डं तु दापयेत् SP 5:10b पूर्वाग्रानुत्तराग्रान् वा SP 5:25a; DP 6:32a पूर्वादि ऋत्विजा ह्येता DP 7:6c पूर्वावर्तानि पूपानि $\mathrm{SP}\ 5{:}30\mathrm{c}$ पूर्वे कृतयुगं नाम DP 7:7c

पूर्वे चाहवनीयाख्यं DP 7:3c पूर्वे नारायणो देवः AVi 111c पूर्वे पलाशं तोरणं AVi 95a पूर्वेण ऋग्वेदं न्यस्य AVi 73c पूर्वेण चतुरस्रं स्यात् AVi 98a पूर्वोक्तविधिचोदितम् SP 8:48b पूर्वोत्तरस्रवां चैव DP 6:10c पूर्वोत्तरे भस्मागारं DP 7:4c पुच्छते परमेश्वरम् DP 1:1d पृच्छामि त्वा महादेव SP 1:7a पृष्ठमध्ये स्थितो मेरुः DP 5:8c पृष्ठमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत् DP 13:10b पृष्ठवंशस्थितो मेरुः AVi 65c पृष्ठे च मधुसूदनम् DP 11:13d पृष्ठे चक्रं निवेशयेत् AVi 56b; DP 11:18d पौण्डरीकाक्षस्तु दक्षिणे AVi 111d प्रक्षिपेज्जातवेदसम् AVi 101b प्रणम्य गुरवे पञ्चात् SP 8:53a प्रणिपत्य यथाविधि SP 8:34b प्रणिपत्य हरं देवं SP 1:3a प्रणीतस्था सरस्वती DP 7:17b प्रणीतां च प्रतिष्ठयेत DP 8:19b प्रति चक्ष्व वि चक्ष्वेति DP 12:6c प्रतिपच्च द्वितीया च DP 6:3a प्रतिपच्च द्वितीयायां SP 5:2c प्रतिमा चाधिवासिताम् DP 12:2b प्रतिमाकेशवं शुभम् DP 3:29d प्रतिमाङ्गेषु बुद्धिमान् DP 9:10b प्रतिमापञ्चकं स्मृतम् DP 4:6f प्रतिमायां विशेषेण SP 7:4a; DP 11:2a प्रतिमालक्षण शुभम् DP 3:1b प्रतिष्ठा तस्य देवस्य SP 1:12a; DP 1:7a प्रतिष्ठां लोभमोहितः DP 8:24d प्रतिष्ठामण्डपं धिया DP 7:21d प्रतिष्ठायागकर्मणि SP 5:4b; DP 6:5b प्रतिष्ठायागमुत्तमम् SP 1:25d प्रतिष्ठासीति सामेन DP 12:12a प्रत्यङ्गानि यथाक्रमम् DP 3:17d प्रत्यमुञ्जेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:2a

प्रत्यहं परिवर्तनात् SP 8:28b प्रत्येकैकं तु तत्सर्वं DP 9:12c प्रथमं पादयुग्मे तु AVi 7e प्रदामञ्ज शिखा ज्ञेया - DP 11:24a प्रभवः सर्वभूतानां SP 8:11c प्रभवन्ति युगागमे SP 2:7b; DP 2:5d प्रमाणं च वदाम्यहम् DP 3:5b प्रवक्ष्याम्यनुपूर्वशः AVi 114b प्रवेशिते च देवेशे SP 8:26c प्रशान्तेष्विह दोषेषु DP 9:13c प्राणायामैर्विदुर्बुधाः SP 7:43d प्रासादं तु कथं कार्यं SP 1:21a; DP 1:15c प्रासादं तु प्रतिष्ठयेत् DP 8:2b प्रासादं परमं परम् DP 7:2d प्रासादस्य समन्ततः SP 5:1d; DP 6:1d प्रासादाभिमुखं देवं SP 7:32c; DP 9:39c प्रासादे विविधेन तु SP 8:56d प्रीतात्मा स प्रयच्छति DP 2:23d फकारं दशने कृत्वा AVi 25a फलं प्राप्तं न संशयः SP 8:57d फलं प्रासादविस्तरम् SP 8:55b फलस्नानं तु कारयेत DP 9:22b फलानि विविधानि च DP 6:34b बलभद्रं न्यसेत्पूर्व AVi 106c बलविज्ञाय मन्त्रेण DP 8:10c, 9:36a बलिं च सर्वतो दद्यात् DP 9:3c बलिमत्र प्रकल्पयेत् SP 7:48d बह्वचं ब्राह्मणं चैव DP 10:1c बालव्यजनके ददेत् DP 9:36b बालव्यजनकं न्यसेत् DP 8:10d बालुकां तत्र दापयेत SP 5:9b बालुकाङ्गारपाषाणान SP 5:6c; DP 6:7c बाहुभ्या नख म्-अङ्गल्या SP 1:16c बाहभ्यां विनियोजयेत् DP 11:18b बाहभ्यां विनिवेशयेत् $\mathrm{AVi}\ 55\mathrm{f}$ **बाह चैव प्रकल्पये**त DP 3:25b बाहोश्चैव तदङ्गल्या DP 1:11c बाह्यतञ्चतुरस्रे तु DP 11:27a बाह्वचं पूर्वकुण्डे तु SP 7:33c

बाह्वचः पूर्वतो यजेत् SP 7:35b बिन्दुयुक्तमकारं तु AVi 17a बिल्वः पलाश-म्-एव च SP 5:12b बिल्वः पालाश एव च DP 6:17d बीजानां कथयामि ते AVi 117b बीजानि ऋमशो न्यसेत् AVi 21d बुद्धरेखा तु वर्तुला DP 12:7b बुधस्थाने प्रकल्पयेत DP 6:13d बृहस्पतिमन्त्रेण AVi~86aबृहस्पते 'ति मन्त्रेण DP 9:32a बोधन्मनेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:3a बौद्धश्च कुरुते सर्वं DP 10:12a ब्रह्म जज़ेति मन्त्रेण DP 9:33a ब्राह्मणपुरोगमाः सर्वे SP 8:46a ब्रह्मणो वचनं श्रुत्वा SP 2:1a ब्रह्मतेजोनपायिने DP 9:28d ब्रह्मदेवः शिरं तस्य AVi 58c ब्रह्मयानैश्च ऋत्विजः SP 8:24d ब्रह्मरेखा दिवंगता DP 12:8b ब्रह्मलोकनिवासिनः DP 7:12d ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वरम् SP 2:4b ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वराः DP 2:3b ब्रह्मा च पुरुषोत्तमः DP 7:17d ब्रह्मा ' लोकपितामहम DP 1:1b ब्रह्मा वचनमब्रवीत SP 1:4d ब्रह्माणं परिकल्पयेत DP 8:20b ब्रह्माण्डं च शिरस्तस्य DP 5:2a ब्राह्मणं पितृमैत्रं SP 7:36a ब्राह्मणं मन्त्रविदुषं DP 10:3c ब्राह्मणाः स्थापकश्चेव DP 9:40e ब्राह्मणैर्वेदपारगैः DP 9:1d ब्रूहि तत्त्वं सुरेश्वर SP 1:25f भकारं कण्ठगोचरे DP 11:3d भकारं चिन्तयेत्सदा SP 7:11b; DP 11:8b भकार तालुके चैव AVi 25c भकारं वदने न्यसेत् SP 7:6b भकाराक्षरदेवेन SP 7:24c; DP 11:33c भकारो वदनं तथा AVi 51d भक्ष्यं भोज्यं कथं भवेत SP 1:24b भक्ष्यभोज्यान्नपानकैः SP 5:27b

भगवन सर्वधर्मज्ञ SP $1.5\mathrm{a}$ भगवन्वक्रुमर्हसि DP 1:17f भग्ननासं प्रयत्नेन $\mathrm{SP}\ 6{:}4\mathrm{c}$ भद्रं कर्णेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:4cभद्रं कर्णें 'भिमन्त्रितम DP 9:5d भद्रकल्पाः परिषदः SP 7:38c भद्रंकर्णऋचया तु AVi 74c भद्रपीठ ततो न्यसेत् AVi 74d; DP 9:2d भद्रपीठे मही स्थिता DP 12:9b भद्रपीठे समारोप्य DP 9:5cभरण्यां चैव कर्तव्यं DP $6:6\mathrm{c}$ भरण्यां चैव नक्षत्रे $\mathrm{SP}\ 5{:}5\mathrm{c}$ भवेद्धर्मविवर्जिता DP 7:22d भवेन्न्यूनातिरिक्तेन DP 9:10a भागेन दशमेनैव DP 3:24aभाग्यवर्धनमुत्तमम् SP 2:2d भारुण्डानि च सामानि ${
m SP}~7:37{
m a}$ भार्गवो ऽथ बुधस्तथा DP 6:4d भार्गवो बुधमस्तथा SP 5:3d भार्यों देवलको हनेतु DP 10:11b भासं लिङ्गं तु कल्पयेत् AVi 40a भि ... AVi 18d भिन्नाञ्जनसमप्रभम SP 7:10d; DP 11:7d भूतं भव्यं भविष्यं च SP 2:11a; DP 2:9a भूतकूरमिति प्रोक्तं SP 7:49c भूमिकेशी सहा बला AVi 81d भूमिपातालकान् न्यसेत् DP 8:17d भूर्भुवः स्वञ्च त्रींल्लोकान् DP 7:9c भूर्भुवः स्वेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:7a भूर्लोकात्सत्यपर्य 'तम DP 9:12b भ्रामणी मोहनी तथा AVi 10b भ्रुवोमूर्तिं च सन्धयेत् DP 13:3b भ्रुवोर्मध्यगतं विद्यात् AVi 62c भ्रुवोर्मध्ये शिवं विद्यात DP 5:5c म-अर्दितानां समन्ततः SP 8:26b मकरस्कन्धमारूढो SP 8:6c मकारं घण्टिकास्तथा AVi 25d मकारं बिन्दुरूपिणम् AVi 103b मकुटस्य प्रमाणं तु SP 1:14a; DP 1:9a

मङ्गलैर्ब्रह्मघोषैश्व DP 9:4c मण्डकानि विचित्राणि SP 5:31a मण्डपं चार्द्रशाखाभिः DP 6:11a मण्डपं तु प्रवेशयेत् SP 7:2b, DP 9:38d मण्डपं तु समालभेत DP 8:2d मण्डपमार्द्रशाखाभिः SP 5:8c मण्डपस्थापनं परम DP 8:23d मण्डपस्य प्रमाणं तु SP 5:7c मण्डपस्य विभागं तु SP 1:22c; DP 1:17a, मण्डपस्य विभागेन DP 9:2a मण्डपस्यापि स्थापनम् DP 8:1b मण्डपे च दिशा न्यसेत् DP 8:16d मत्सरी यूकरश्चैव DP 10:7c मत्स्यरेखा तु तिर्यगा DP 12:3b मधुना सह संयुतम् DP 9:8b मधुवाता ऋतायते AVi 91a मधुवातेति मन्त्रेण DP 9:8c मध्यत आयसं तथा SP 8:22b मध्यमं च निबोधत DP 3:7b मध्यमा प्रतिमा शुभा DP 3:8b मध्यमा षड्भिरुच्यते DP 3:16b मध्ये अग्न्यादि स्थातव्यं DP 4:6e मध्ये चक्रं प्रतिष्ठाप्य SP 7:18a; DP 11:26a, 11:27c मध्ये नारायणो देवः DP 7:16c मध्ये पूर्वादितः ऋमात् DP 6:8d मध्ये सूर्यं ग्रहाष्ट्रकम DP 6:8b मन्त्रमिदं प्रोक्तम् SP 7:4d मन्त्रमेतद्भदीरयेत DP 9:15b मन्त्रश्च त्रातारमिन्दं SP 8:2e मन्त्रस्तस्यैव गायत्री SP 8:11e मन्त्रेषु हुनते द्विजाः DP 7:19b मन्त्रैर्वेदसमुद्भवैः SP 1:4b; DP 9:27d मन्दरस्थं सुखासीनं SP 1:1a मम भक्तानुरूपतः SP 8:47b मया वक्तं न शक्यते SP 8:54d मरकतं चैव दातव्यं SP 8:21c मरगत पद्मरागम् AVi 114d मस्तकस्य प्रमाणेन DP 3:18a

महादेवं द्विषन्ति च DP 2:20b महानीलसमप्रभम् DP 11:11b महाभिजनसंपन्न DP 10:4c महाभूतानि चैव हि SP 2:14d महाभुतानि यानि च DP 2:12d महामिन्द्रेण होमयेत SP 7:43b महारिषिकमेव च DP 3:14d महाव्याहृतिसंयुतम SP 8:48d मातृणां यक्षभूतानां SP 7:48c मालासुत्रं प्रकल्पयेत DP 8:9d माले विद्याधराः प्रोक्ताः DP 7:11a माल्यं तु परिधापयेत् DP 9:34b माषाश्चैव तथा मुद्गाः SP 8:18a मुकुटमूर्तिं तु सन्धयेत DP 13:2b मुकटोपरिसंयुतम् DP 4:9b मुत्त्युक्ता नात्र संशयः DP 7:20d मुखे नारायणं तथा DP 11:12d मुखे नारायण न्यसेत AVi 48d मुसलं खड्गमादाय DP 4:12c मुसलं च हलं चैव AVi 55e; DP 11:18a मुसलं चोत्तरतो दद्यात AVi 110e मुसलं चोत्तरे दद्यात SP 7:31a; DP 11:40c मृतिरेका स्मृता ब्रह्मन् SP 2:4c मृर्तिरेका स्मृता वत्स DP 2:3c मुर्धानं दीति मन्त्रेण DP 9:16aमूर्धि नासातरौ AVi 71a मूलमन्त्रं हितं न्यसेत SP 8:49b मूलमन्त्रमुदाहृतम् DP 11:2d मत्तिकया त लेपयेत AVi 77d मृत्युदाष्टाङ्गला बुध DP 3:12b मेखलं परिदापयेत् AVi 86d मेखलां स्थापयेद्बुधः DP 8:4d मेधा कान्तिः स्वधा स्थितिः AVi 9b मेरुपृष्ठे सुखासीनं DP 1:1a मोकारं चिन्तयेत्प्राज्ञः DP 11:7c मोकारं तु मुखे न्यस्य DP 11:3c मोकारं नीलनिभं पुझं SP 7:10c मोकारस्तु ललाटे ऽयं SP 7:6a मोकारस्तु ललाटो ऽयं AVi 51c

मोकारेण महात्मनः SP 7:24b मोकारेण महात्मना DP 11:33b मोक्षशास्त्रं परं पदम् SP 2:3b मोदकानि च दापयेत् DP 6:34d मौक्तिकं च प्रवालकम् DP 3:2d य इमां स्थापयेल्लोके DP 3:29e, 4:13c यं सर्वकामफलैर्गुणैः SP 8:28d यः कुर्याद्वै++++ SP 8:54b यकारं तु सदा ध्यायेत SP 7:14e; DP 11:12a यकारं दक्षिणे गण्डे AVi 26c यकारं दक्षिणे न्यसेत AVi 54b, 7:8d यकारं पादयोर्न्यसेत् DP 11:5d यक्षिकत्ररगन्धर्वाः AVi 63c; DP 5:6c यजनं संप्रवक्ष्यामि AVi 102a, 7:17a; DP 11:25a यजुर्वेदं च दक्षिणे AVi 73d यजेन्मोक्षफलप्रदम DP 7:19d यज्जाग्रतो दूरमुपैति AVi 93a यज्ञकर्म समारभेत् SP 5:2b; DP 6:2b यज्ञकर्माणि साधकैः SP 7:47d यज्ञपुंसं प्रतिष्ठयेत DP 8:22b यज्ञभागं प्रगृह्णीष्य DP 9:30c यज्ञायज्ञेति मन्त्रेण SP 7:44c; DP 9:17c यज्ञेन वर्धत जेति DP 8:22a यण्वकमङ्गलयः सर्वोः AVm i 44cयत् क ... SP 1:3c यत्ते राजञ्छतं प्राहः DP 12:7c यत्प्रमाणं तु वक्षस्य DP 3:23c यथा च तिमिरान्धानां DP 2:25a यथा चैक निरन्तरम् DP 2:24b यथा सर्वगतो वायुः DP 2:16a यथाख्यातं तु शम्भुना SP 2:3d, 5:28f यथागीतं स्वयंभुवा DP 2:26d यथातथ्यमसन्दिग्धं SP 1:25e यथावित्तानुसारतः SP 8:51b यथेमा वाचमुच्यते SP 7:46b यथोक्तं जुह्याच्छतम् DP 9:12d यदिच्छेत्सिद्धिमात्मनः DP 4:3d यदिन्द्र प्रागुदक्साम्बा DP 8:18c

यदीच्छेद्धैष्णवं लोकं DP 6:37a यदुक्तं परमेष्ठिना DP 2:1dयवगोधूममसूराः SP 8:18c यवमेकं तु दापयेत् AVi 118f यवशालिशरावैश्व SP 5:17a; DP 6:23a यस्मिन् पूज्यते स्थानं SP 8:30a यस्मिन्द्रव्ये तु कर्तव्यं DP 3:1c यस्य नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे SP 8:19b यस्य सर्वाणि भूतानि SP 2:7a; DP 2:5c या ओषधीति मन्त्रेण AVi 83a; DP 9:23c, या च पुण्या महीतले DP 3:13d या तस्य फलसंपत्तिः SP 8:54c या ते रुद्र शिवा तनूः SP 8:44b यां गतिं यान्ति योगे ऽस्मिन् DP 11:15c यां गतिं यान्ति लोके ऽस्मिन् SP 7:15c याः फलिनीति मन्त्रेण DP 9:22a यागो देवमयो भवेत DP 8:1d यागः षोडशमो द्विज AVi 102 यागमण्डपमध्ये तु DP 6:36a यागमण्डपमुत्तमम् SP 5:1b; DP 6:1b यागस्थानं प्रवेशयेत AVi 92d यागे यज्ञवराहं तु DP 7:19a यादृशं तु भवेत्कुण्डं DP 6:16a यानि शास्त्राणि पद्मन्ते SP 2:10c; DP 2:8c याम्यायां च विनिक्षिपेत् SP 8:18d याम्यायां तु समन्ततः SP 8:14d याम्यायां श्यामवर्णिकाम् SP 5:22b; DP याम्ये तु संस्थितं त्रेता - DP 7:8a याम्ये ऽध्वर्युं तथैव च SP 7:33d यावच द्वादशाङ्गला DP 3:9d युक्तं दामोदरं न्यसेत् DP 11:37d युझन्ति ब्रध्न-मन्त्रेण DP 9:35c युद्धाथामिति मन्त्रेण DP 12:11c ये च मूर्तिधराः स्मृताः $\mathrm{SP}\ 1{:}25\mathrm{b};\ \mathrm{DP}$ 1:17d ये च विष्णुपरा लोकाः DP 2:20a येनेदं दक्षिणे कर्णे AVi 32a

यैर्मन्त्रेश्वासूरं मुञ्जेत DP 8:1c यैस्तु कर्म न कारयेत SP 6:2b; DP 10:6b यो नः स्वो अरणो प्राहः DP 12:6a यो ब्रह्मा स जनार्दनः SP 2:5b; DP 2:4b यो रुद्रः स स्वयं ब्रह्मा SP 2:5a; DP 2:4a योगशास्त्रमिदं प्रोक्तं SP 2:3a योगे योगे 'ति मन्त्रेण SP 5:25c; DP योनिं चापि प्रतिष्ठयेत् DP 8:5b योनी: कुर्वीत शोभना: DP 6:16d रकारं वामगण्डके AVi 26d रक्तो वह्मिर्महाबलः SP 8:3b रजा रक्षा रतिः पाल्या AVi 9c रतं चैव सुवर्णं च SP 8:52a रतं दद्यात् ... SP 8:53b रत्नजा लोहजा चैव DP 3:17a रत्नविन्यासमेव च SP 1:24d रत्नादीनि विनिक्षिपेत SP 8:13d रथन्तरं रथमध्ये AVi 46c रथन्तरं वक्ते न्यसेत् AVi 33c रथे तिष्ठेति मन्त्रेण DP 9:5a रथेतिष्ठन्निति वाजिषु विन्यसेत् AVi 46d रम्यं द्वादशहस्तकम् DP 6:11d राक्षसं मण्डपाधमम DP 7:1b राक्षसा मातरश्चैव SP 8:12c राक्षसाञ्च गणाः सर्वे AVi 64a राक्षसाञ्च गणाः सिद्धा DP 5:7a राजपट्टमयं तथा DP 3:4b राजा विशेषमाञ्जोति SP 8:29a रामरेखा भुजाकृतिः DP 12:5d रुद्रं पुरुषसूक्तं च SP 7:35c रुद्रकेशवदर्शनम् DP 2:25d रुद्रकेशवयोर्नित्यम DP 2:22a रुद्रमीशानमव्ययम DP 2:19d रुद्राः कण्ठे समाश्रिताः AVi 59d रुद्राराधनगर्विताः DP 2:21b रूपं चैव समुद्धरेत AVi 92b रूपतत्त्वसमायुक्तम् DP 10:5a रूप्यं चैव तिलान् दद्यात् SP 8:19a रेखकं वा न कर्तव्यं DP 4:3c

रेचकेन त्यजेद् ब्रह्मन् AVi 70c रोगदा चतुरङ्गला DP 3:11b रोचनां तत्र दापयेत् DP 9:35d लकुलीशं विवर्णस्थं SP 6:2c लक्षणं चापि दापयेत AVi 90b लक्षणे क्रियमाणे तु DP 9:7c ललाटं तस्य शोभनम DP 3:18d ललाटं तु पुनस्तस्य SP 1:14c; DP 1:9c ललाटमूर्तिं तु सन्धयेत DP 13:2d ललाटे चैव कर्तव्यं DP 4:10a लाजा दिध च सक्तवः SP 7:49b लावणालत्तकानि च SP 5:30d लिङ्गे च वृषणे चैव AVi 56c; DP 11:19a लिङ्गे सृष्टिः समाश्रिता AVi 66d; DP 5:9d लिप्तांश्चन्दनपङ्केन DP 6:22c लेह्मपेयादिदेयानि SP 5:29a लोकनाथ जगद्गरो DP 1:6d लोकनाथो जनार्दनः SP 1:11d लोकपाला ग्रहाः पूज्याः SP 8:38c लोकपालादिदेवताः DP 7:13b लोकानां विजयात्मकम् SP 1:3b लोकानुग्रहकारक DP 9:30b लोकालोकं चराचरम् AVi 69b; DP 5:12b लोके लोकेर्न दृश्यते DP 2:16d वकारं तु ललाटके AVi 27b वकारं ध्यानमुत्तमम् SP 7:12b; DP 11:9b वकारं भुजदक्षिणे AVi 52b वकारं हृदये न्यसेत् SP 7:6d; DP 11:4b वकाराक्षरदेवेन SP 7:25c वकाराक्षरसंयुक्त DP 11:34c वक्तव्यं तु जनार्दनम् SP 1:19b वऋदृष्टिं न कर्तव्यम् DP 4:2c वक्री विग्रहकारिका DP 4:4d वक्षस्चैव कथं कार्यं SP 1:17a; DP 1:12a वक्षस्थल 'समुन्नतम DP 3:22d **वक्ष**स्य तु विभागेन DP 3:27a वक्षाद द्विगुणतः कार्यौ DP 3:25a वक्षार्धेन तु कर्तव्यौ DP 3:23a वक्षोमृर्तिं च विन्यसेत् DP 13:8b

वज्रं मरकतं वैड्रर्यं DP 3:2c वज्रमेकं तु दापयेत् SP 8:23d वज्रहस्तो महाबलः SP 8:2b वनमालाङ्गभूषितम DP 4:7d वराहसाम नखाग्रे AVi 45a वरुणसाम न्यसेद्ध्वि AVi 37a वरुणाय नमो नमः SP 8:6d वर्जनाय प्रवक्ष्यामि DP 10:6a वर्जनीयांस्तु वक्ष्यामि SP 6:2a वर्जनीयाः प्रयत्नतः DP 10:10d वर्जयेत्स्थापकः सदा SP 6:4d वषद्वारं न्यसेद्भुधः DP 8:21d वषद्वारे प्रजापतिः DP 7:18d विसष्ठा हीति मन्त्रेण DP 8:8a वस्त्रं चैव प्रदापयेत् AVi 86b वस्त्रयुग्मसमायुक्तं DP 4:5c वस्त्रयुग्मानि देयानि SP 8:52c वस्त्रयुग्मौ तु विन्यसेत् DP 8:8b वस्त्रालंकृतविग्रहान SP 5:17b; DP 6:23b वस्त्रे युक्ता मरुद्गणाः DP 7:10b वाकारं जंघयोर्न्यस्य DP 11:5c वाकारं पृष्ठदेशतः DP 11:4d वाकारं वरुणालयम् SP 7:13b, 7:14d; DP वाकारं वामपादे तु SP 7:8c; AVi 54a वाकारममृताक्षरम् DP 11:11d वाकारेण तु पूजयेत् DP 11:35d वाकारेण नियोजयेत् DP 11:37b वाजिमध्यन्दिनं तथा DP 10:1d वात आ वातु भेषजम् AVi 40d वामतो वामबाहुके AVi 37d वामदेव्यं च च्छन्दोगः SP 7:37c वामनं च त्रिविक्रमम् DP 4:6b, 11:14b वामनं चाष्टमे चैव DP 11:35c वामपक्ष तु सन्धयेत DP 12:11d वामपादं नियोजयेत् DP 12:10d वाममध्ये कनिक्रन्तम AVi 38b वामस्तने पुरुषगतिम AVi 36d वामे करे इन्द्रनारयम् AVi 38d वामे चैव तु दातव्यं DP 4:11c

वामे भुजे वकारं तु AVi 53a वामे भुजे वाकारं तु SP 7:7c वायव्यां चैव माधवः AVi 113b वायव्यां तु हलं न्यसेत् AVi 110d; DP वायव्यां तु हलं न्यसेत् SP 7:30 वायव्यां दिशि पिङ्गलम् DP 11:29d वायु - र - अम्बरयोर्नित्यं DP 2:24a वायु - र - अम्बरयोर्यथा AVi 69d वाराही चोर्धतोमुखा DP 12:4b वारुण्यां दिशि -म् - आश्रित्य SP 8:15c वारुण्यां दिशि वर्तुलम् SP 5:10d वारुण्यां द्वापरं नाम DP 7:8c वारुण्यां वर्तुलं कुण्डं AVi 98c वारुण्यां सितवर्णाभां SP 5:23a; DP 6:29c वास तु परिधापयेत् DP 9:32b वासुदेव जगङ्गरुम् DP 4:6d वासुदेवस्तु हृदये DP 11:22c वासुदेवाय ते नमः DP 9:30d वासुदेवो जगङ्गरुः DP 7:7b वाहन नु कथन्तस्य SP 1:19a वाहन नु पुनस्तस्य DP 1:14aवि हि सोतोरिति मन्त्रेण DP 8:11a विंशतिश्चैव द्रव्याणि DP 3:4c विंशमेन तु भागेन DP 3:26c विकणें वृषणे न्यसेत् AVi 39f वितस्तिं पूर्वमारभ्य DP 3:15c वितानं चोर्ध्वतो न्यसेत DP 8:11b विताने च मनुष्यकाः DP 7:11d विदा मघवन् हस्ते तु AVi 38c विद्यातत्त्वमिति प्रोक्तं AVi 26a विद्युत्पुञ्जनिभाकार SP 7:13c विद्युत्पुञ्जनिभाकारं DP 11:10c विधानं विष्णुना स्वयम् DP 11:24d विधानं सर्वकामिकम SP 8:1d विधानाय प्रतिष्ठितः SP 8:47d विन्यसेत यथाऋमम् AVi 7f, 8b विन्यसेदनुपूर्वशः SP 7:5b विन्यसेद्गदमुद्गरम् AVi 57b

विन्यस्य शक्तिगर्भे तु AVi 101a विप्रं विप्रेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:22c विप्राग्नींस्तु समृहयेत DP 8:22d विशेषज्ञेन कारयेत DP 7:23f विश्वतः चक्षरित्येवं SP 7:3a; DP 9:40a विश्वरूपं च कर्तव्यं DP 4:6c विश्वेदेवाः स्थिता योनौ DP 7:5c विष्णुं कालाग्निरुद्राख्यं DP 7:19c विष्णुं चैव तु पूजयेत् DP 11:34b विष्णुं चैव प्रपूजयेत SP 7:25b विष्णुं लक्षणसंपन्नं DP 2:19a विष्णुः सर्वगतो देवः DP 2:13a विष्णुकान्ता शतावरी AVi 81b विष्णुनिन्दापरा ये तु DP 2:21a विष्णुमूर्तिं ततो न्यसेत DP 13:1b विष्णुमृतिं प्रपूजयेत् SP 7:22b विष्णुशास्त्रविशारदैः SP 8:40b विष्णो रराटमन्त्रेण DP 9:25c विष्णो रूपकमुत्तमम DP 4:1b विष्णो सन्निहितो भव DP 9:29d विष्णोः स्थापनमुत्तमम् SP 2:1d, 5:5d; DP 6.6d विष्णोरद्भतकर्मणः DP 2:26b विष्णोरर्चार्चनस्य च AVi 109b वीरभद्रादिभिर्गणैः SP 1:2b वृषाकपिं च ऐन्द्राग्नं SP 7:35a वेदान पाशुपतं चैव SP 2:9c वेदे पाश्रुपते चैव DP 2:7c वेदगान्धर्वकं न्यसेत DP 8:11d वेदध्वनिसमन्वितै: SP 5:20b; DP 6:26b वेदध्वनिस्था मुनीन्द्राः DP 7:12c वेदन्यासमिति प्रोक्तं AVi 47e वेदन्यासाष्टमं प्रोक्तं AVi 30a वेदन्यासो ऽष्टमः AVi 48 वेदमन्त्रैः क्रमात्स्थिताः DP 7:6d वेदवादरतैः शान्तैः SP 8:40a वेदवेदाङ्गपारगाः DP 10:2b वेदानां जननी तथा SP 8:11f वेदाहमिति मन्त्रेण DP 9:32c वेदाहमेतं पुरुषमिति मन्त्रेण AVi 85a

वेदिं संस्थापयेद् द्विजः DP 8:3b वेदिषदेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:3a वेदीं कुर्यात सुशोभनाम् SP 5:7b वेदीं कुर्याद्विचक्षणः SP 5:8b वेदीं विस्तारशोभिताम् DP 6:10d वेदीमारभ्य मन्त्रवित ${
m SP}~5:24{
m d}$ वेदीमालिख्य मन्त्रवित DP 6:31d वेदोक्तमण्डलात्मकः DP 12:2d वेद्या वेदीति मन्त्रेण SP $5:24\mathrm{c};\ \mathrm{DP}\ 6:31\mathrm{c}$ वेद्यां मध्यगतं न्यसेत DP 6:36b वेदााश्चैव तु लक्षणम् SP 1:22d; DP 1:17b वेष्टयेत्स्तम्भमालिकाम DP 6:24b वैणवं च सुशोभनम् $\mathrm{SP}~8.52\mathrm{b}$ वैष्णवं वेदपारगम DP 10:4d वैष्णवाः कलसंपन्ना DP 10:2c व्यक्तरूपं तु किं भवेत DP 1:4d व्यक्तरूपी च किं भवेत SP 1:9d व्यञ्जनानि विचित्राणि SP 5:28a व्याप्तं विष्णुशरीरेण AVi 69c व्याप्तं विष्णुशरीरेण DP 5:12c व्यालयज्ञोपवीतं तु DP 4:10c व्याहृतिभिर्विधानज्ञः DP 9:13a व्रतबन्धस्य मन्त्रश्च SP 7:46a व्रीहयश्चेति मन्त्रेण AVi 75a ब्रीहिं तत्रैव दापयेत AVi 75b व्रीहिकादि सुवर्णांश्च SP 8:17c व्रीहिर्न्यस्ताधभागतः AVi 117d शकारं दक्षिणे नेत्रे AVi 27c शक्तिन्यासं ततो मन्त्री AVi 100c शङ्कं चैव तु विन्यसेत् AVi 56d शङ्कं चैव न्यसेत्पर्वं SP 7:29c शङ्कं निर्ऋतिगोचरे DP 11:39d शङ्कं नैर्ऋत्यगोचरे AVi 110b शङ्कं वामकरे स्थितम् DP 4:12b शङ्कं वै विन्यसेद्ध्धः DP 11:19b शङ्कवादित्रनिर्घाषै: SP 5:20a; DP 6:26a शङ्खवादित्रनिस्वनैः DP 9:3b शतमूली शतावरी DP 9:22d शतयज्ञश्च देवेशः SP 8:2c

शतार्धेन तथा पुनः AVi 72d शन्नो देवीति मन्त्रेण AVi 77c, SP 5:15c; DP 6:21c, 8:5a शमीपत्रसमन्वितान् DP 9:11b शमीपलाशदुम्बर्य SP 7:39c शम्भवायेति मन्त्रेण SP 7:2c शम्युदुम्बरमश्वत्थं AVi 78c; DP 9:17a शय्या तत्र प्रकर्तव्या DP 6:33a शय्या तत्रैव कर्तव्या SP 5:26a शय्या तस्यापि दापयेत् AVi 93b शय्यायां तु निवेशयेत् SP 7:2d, 7:32d; DP 9:39d शरणं +++++ SP 8:57a शरीरं किंप्रमाणं तु SP 1:13c; DP 1:8c शर्व नारायणात्मकम् SP 1:7b शर्वरी शोणका रम्भा AVi 81c शा ङ्गेंचैवहि मस्तके AVi 55d शान्तिर्विद्या तथैव च AVi 11b शाम्भवं पृष्ठवंशयोः AVi 39d शार्क़ चैव तु मस्तके DP 11:17d शालिमेकं तु दापयेत् SP 8:23b शास्त्रज्ञं प्रियदर्शनम् DP 10:4b शास्त्रज्ञः प्रियदर्शनः SP 6:1b शिर: पूर्वदले दद्यात SP 7:20a; DP 11:28a शिरं पूर्वदले दद्यात् AVi 104a शिरश्चैव कथं भवेत् SP 1:14b शिरसञ्च कथं भवेत् DP 1:9b शिरसञ्च शिखायां तु AVi 28c शिरसि मण्डलब्राह्मणम् AVi 30d शिरःस्नानं ततः DP 9:25a शिरोपधाने गन्धर्वाः DP 7:14c शिरोमूर्तिं तु सन्धयेत् DP 13:1d शिवतत्त्वमिदं प्रोक्तं AVi 28e शिवो भवति प्रजानां तु SP 8:26a शीर्षे सङ्कर्षणः स्मृतः DP 11:22d शुक्रस्थाने प्रतिष्ठयेत् DP 6:14d शुक्रपक्षे तु कर्तव्या DP 6:4a शुक्रपक्षे शुभे दिने SP 5:3b शक्रपद्मनिभाकारं SP 7:12a शुक्रवस्त्रसमायुक्तान् ${
m SP~5:13a;~DP~6:19a}$

शुक्राम्बरधरः श्रुचिः DP 9:6b शुद्धवत्यो नखाग्रे तु AVi 39a शुद्धस्फटिकसंकाशं DP 11:9a शूलपाणि वृषध्वजम् DP 5:5d शृलस्थान्पितरस्त्रिधा DP 7:9d शृणु ब्रह्मन् प्रयत्नेन $\mathrm{SP}\ 2{:}1\mathrm{c}$ शृणु वत्स प्रवक्ष्यामि DP 8:1a शृणु विप्र महाप्राज्ञ DP 2:1a शृणुष्वेकमना मुने DP 2:2d शुणुष्वेकाग्रमानसः DP 10:3b शैलजं पार्थिवं वापि DP 3:4a शैलजा पार्थिवा तथा DP 3:17b शैवे च वैष्णवे चैव AVi~47cशोधियत्वा ततो भूमिं SP 5:6a; DP 6:7a शोभनं यागमण्डपम् SP 1:21b; DP 1:15d शोभिता चाज्ञा वर्धताम् SP 8:30b श्रिया मध्ये तु हृदयं SP 7:19c श्रीधरं च हृषीकेशं DP 11:14c श्रीधरं नवमे चैव SP 7:27a श्रीधरं नवमे पूज्य DP 11:36a श्रीश्व ते लक्ष्मी-मन्त्रेण DP 9:34a श्रीसूक्तं पावमानं च SP 7:34c श्रीसूक्तं शिखायां न्यस्य AVi 30c श्रुतिस्मृतिक्रियाबाह्यं DP 10:9a श्रोतुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः SP 1:12b; DP 1:7bश्रोत्रयोश्च समाश्रिताः DP 5:4d श्लोकाध्यायं सशुक्रियम् SP 7:35d श्वेतचन्दनपङ्केन कण्ठे ${
m SP}~5:16{
m c}$ श्वेतद्वीपं प्रकल्ययेत् DP 7:21b श्वेतद्वीपो महीधराः DP 7:3b श्वेतरक्तकचूर्णेन SP 5:24a; DP 6:31a श्वेता तु नागराजाय DP 6:30c श्वेतां ब्रह्मणि दापयेत् DP 6:30d षकारं वामलोचने AVi 27d षड्गणेन विभागेन DP $3{:}25\mathrm{c},\,3{:}28\mathrm{a}$ षष्ठे तु मधुसूदनम् DP 11:34d षष्ठे वै मधुसूदनम् SP 7:25d षोडशश्चैव बीजानि AVi 18a

षोडशाङ्गलविस्तराः DP 6:27b स एव भगवाञ्छिवः DP 2:19f स एव भगवान विष्णु: DP 2:19e स एष भगवान विष्णुः DP 5:13a स गच्छेत्परमां गतिम् DP 3:29f स च नारायणो देवो DP 2:6a स याति नरकं घोरं DP 8:25a स युक्तो नात्र संशयः DP 4:13d स लोके मुर्तिविग्रहः DP 2:17b स वै नारायणो देव: SP 2:8a स वै प्रेताधिपो देवो SP 8:5a स वै विष्णुः परो देवः SP 2:6a स वै सांख्ये च योगे च DP 2:7a स हि सांख्यं च योगं च SP 2:9aसंवेष्ट्य स्तम्भमालिकाम् SP 5:18b संस्थितो नाभिमण्डले AVi 66b: DP 5:9b संहिता च मयोद्भृता DP 2:2b संहृत्य कर्म-म्-आरभेत् DP 6:7d सकलीकरणं शुभम् DP 11:1b सकलीकरणमूत्तमम् SP 7:3d सकारं दक्षिणे कर्णे AVi 28a सगुणं तु कथं प्रोक्तं DP 1:3a सगुणं निर्गुणं चैव SP 1:7c सघतं कुसरं ददेत् DP 9:37b संक्रन्द्रनेति मन्त्रेण DP 13:8c सज्यीशृत्रभागास्त्वेति? मन्त्रेण DP 8:13a सत्त्वं रजस्तमश्चैव DP 7:5a सदा पश्चिमतो यजेत् SP 7:37d सनत्कुमारः श्रीमन्त DP 1:1c संतोषविभवात्मने DP 9:28b सप्त++मका न्यसेत DP 8:3d सप्तजिह्यो महावीर्यः SP 8:3c सप्तदशमं रत्नरचनं AVi 114a सप्तमं स्वरबीजेन AVi 5:29 सप्तमृदितिमन्त्रेण DP 8:3c सप्तमे वामनं चैव SP 7:26a सप्ताङ्गला पुत्रकामा DP 3:12a समानी वः शिखा चोक्ता DP 12:8a समावर्तन इत्येवं SP 7:46c समासाद्यस्तु चिन्तयेत् SP 8:55d

समिद्धो अञ्ज-मन्त्रेण DP 9:35a समिद्धो अञ्जन्कृदर AVi 90c समुद्र गच्छ मन्त्रेण DP 9:16c समुद्रं गच्छ स्वाहेति DP 9:15a समुद्रा जठरे स्थिताः AVi 63b समुद्रा जठरे स्मृताः DP 5:6b समुद्राद्यर्णवान्वितम् DP 12:9d सम्भवायै 'ति गायत्री DP 11:24c संपूर्णं सर्वगात्रेषु DP 10:4a संपूर्णः सर्वगात्रेषु SP 6:1a सर्वं नारायणात्मकम SP 2:10d; DP 2:8d सर्वं विष्णुमयं जगत SP 2:11d; DP 2:9d सर्वं स्वाहेति मन्त्रेण SP 7:48a सर्वकामफलप्रदम DP 6:37b सर्वकामसमृद्धये SP 8:19d सर्वकामसमृद्धार्थं SP 7:50c सर्वगः कि नु विज्ञेयः SP 1:10c; DP 1:5c सर्वतेजोमयो देवो SP 8:3a सर्वत्र वायुदेवता SP 8:7b सर्वदिक्षु समन्विताः SP 8:38d सर्वदे वनमस्कृतम् AVi 106b सर्वदेभ्यो नमो ऽस्त्वित DP 9:3d सर्वदेवमयं कृत्वा SP 7:32a सर्वदेवमयं द्वादशम् AVi 58 सर्वदेवमयं यागं DP 7:2c सर्वदेवमयं स्तुतम् DP 11:30d सर्वदेवमयो हरिः AVi 58b; DP 5:1b सर्वदेवात्मको विष्णुः AVi 68c सर्वदेवैस्तु पूज्यते DP 2:19b सर्वदेहेषु विन्यसेत् AVi 55b; DP 11:17b सर्वनाशा दशाङ्गला DP 3:12d सर्वपापप्रणोदनम् SP 7:9b सर्वप्राणात्मको देव: SP 8:7a सर्वभूतगतः स्थितः DP 5:13b सर्वभूतहितार्थाय DP 2:18c सर्वभूतेष्ववस्थितः DP 2:13b सर्वमात्रे जनार्दनः SP 2:13d सर्वमेतज्जनार्दने DP 2:11d, 2:15b सर्वरन्ध्रेषु विन्यसेत् AVi 46b

सर्वलक्षणमेव च SP 1:18d; DP 1:13d सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तं DP 3:29c सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तां SP 5:8a सर्वलक्षणसंयुता DP 3:8d सर्वलक्षणसंयुताम् DP 6:10b सर्वलक्षणसंपन्नं DP 1:15 सर्वलक्षणसंपूर्ण SP 1:20c सर्वविद्याधिपो देव: SP 8:9a सर्वशास्त्रं मुखे तस्य DP 5:4a सर्वशास्त्रमयी देवी AVi 61a सर्वशास्त्रविशारद DP 2:1b सर्वशास्त्रेषु चोत्तमम SP 2:2b सर्वशास्त्रेषु पद्मते SP 2:6b; DP 1:2b सर्वहा द्वादशाङ्गला DP 3:13b सर्वाः श्रोत्रे व्यवस्थिताः AVi 62b सर्वाक्षरमयं षष्टं AVi 13a सर्वात्मा सकलो देवः SP 7:19a सर्वावयवसंपूर्ण DP 4:5a सर्वे देवास्तदात्मकाः AVi 68d सव्यपक्षं तु द्-आलभेत् DP 12:12b ससुवर्णं स्वहस्तेन $\mathrm{SP}\ 8{:}13\mathrm{c}$ सहदेवा बला चैव DP 9:22c सहस्रशीर्षमन्त्रेण DP 9:38c सहस्रशीर्षयाचीया DP 13:1a सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः SP 7:2a सांवत्सरमिदं पीठं DP 12:12c सा क्रिया निष्फला प्रोक्ता DP 7:22c सा तु ज्येष्ठा प्रकीर्तिता DP 3:16d साक्षीभूतो जनार्दनः DP 2:13d सात्यकीं चोत्तरेण तु AVi 108b सान्निध्यकरणार्थाय DP 9:27c सामवेदमथर्वणम DP 2:10b सामवेदो - र - अथर्वणः SP 2:12b साम्बं दद्याच वायव्यां AVi 108a सार्धहस्तं त्रिशूलकम् DP 6:18b सावित्री विजया स्मृता DP 11:24d सावित्रीमीश्वरे स्वयम् SP 7:21b सावित्रीमीशगोचरे DP 11:29b सावित्रीशानगोचरे AVi 105b सिंही व्याघ्री तथैव च AVi 81e, DP 9:23b

सिद्धचारणपन्नगाः SP 8:12b सिद्धविद्याधरैः स्तुतम् SP 1:2d सिद्धार्थकाक्षतोपेतान् DP 9:11c सीमन्तं च पनस्तेषां SP 7:43a सुकारं कटिमध्ये तु DP 11:5a सुकारं तत्र चिन्तयेत् SP 7:13d; DP 11:10d सुकार वामजघाया AVi 53c, SP 7:8a सुकारेण तु पूजयेत् ${
m SP}$ 7: $27{
m b}$ सुकारेण महात्मना DP 11:36b सुगन्धेः पुष्पदामकैः SP 8:42d सुत्रामाणेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:9c सुदर्शनेषु च विन्यसेत् AVi 47b सुपूर्तत्यग्नेः SP 7:42a सुरकिन्नरगन्धर्वैः SP 1:2c सुरेखं तु समुद्दिष्टं DP 12:8c सुवर्णस्य शलाकया DP 9:9b सुशम्बरं दीप्तिमन्तं SP 8:41a सिक्षष्टं चैव कर्तव्यं DP 4:1c सुसमाप्तं गृहं यस्य SP 8:57c **सूक्ष्म एव परापरः** DP 2:17d सूत्रधारो महाप्राज्ञः DP 9:6a सूत्रेण सुमितं क्रमात् DP 6:9d सूर्यकान्ति चन्द्रकान्ति AVi 115a सूर्यश्चैव तु चन्द्रश्च DP 2:14a सूर्यसाम ललाटे तु AVi 31a सूर्योवरणमादाय DP 6:9c सृष्टिर्वृद्धिर्मतिर्लक्ष्मी: AVi 9a सृष्टिसंहारगोचरम् SP 1:6d सोत्तरीयं तु कारयेत् DP 9:32d सोमराजाय वै नमः SP 8:8d सोमराजे नियोजयेत् SP 8:8f सोमसंस्थामहायज्ञैः SP 2:13a सोमसंस्थेर्महायज्ञैः DP 2:11a सोमस्थाने न्यसेद्भृवम् DP 6:13b सोमो ददद्गन्धर्वेति DP 8:11c सोमो बृहस्पतिश्चैव ${
m SP~5:3c;~DP~6:4c}$ सोमो राजा प्रकीर्तितः SP 8b सोम्यायां सर्षपांश्चैव SP 8:21a

सौम्यदृष्टिं शुभेक्षणम DP 4:5b सौम्ये कलियुगं नाम DP 7:9a सौरश्च हनते ग्रामं DP 10:11c सौरे भागवते तथा AVi 47d स्कन्धमृतिं च सन्धयेत DP 13:8d स्कन्धौ तस्यापि शोभनौ DP 3:23b स्कम्भस्रकं तथैव च SP 7:38b स्तनकौ नाभिमण्डलम् SP 1:17b; DP 1:12bस्तनकौ परिकीर्तितौ DP 3:24b स्तम्भं तु परिकल्पयेत DP 8:8d स्तम्भस्थाः पर्वता यक्षाः DP 7:10c स्तम्भैः षोडशभिर्युक्तं DP 6:12a स्तरणं स्थापयेद्धधः DP 8:13b स्तुत्वा नामसहस्रेण SP 1:4c स्थानभ्रंशो राष्ट्रभ्रंशः DP 8:25c स्थाने स्थाने सयोजयेत AVi 73b स्थापकः समुदाहृतः SP 6:1d स्थापकः सुसहायस्तु DP 9:1c स्थापकस्तु समारभेत DP 9:10d स्थापकस्य गुणान् वक्ष्ये DP 10:3a स्थापकस्य च चिह्नानि SP 1:25a; DP 1:17c स्थापकेन तु कर्तव्यं DP 11:1c स्थापनं चाष्टादशमम् AVi 119 स्थापनं तु यथाऋमम् SP 8:1b स्थापनं संप्रवक्ष्यामि DP 2:26c स्थापयेच समन्ततः SP 5:11b स्थापयेदेव सुक्सुवौ DP 8:20d स्थापयेद्वेदि - म् - अग्रतः SP 5:26d स्थापयेद्वेदिमध्यतः DP 6:33d स्थापितस्य तु देवस्य AVi 97a स्थापितस्य तु देवेशस्य AVi 119a स्थालीपाकं तु स्थापयेत् DP 8:18d स्थालीपाके तु गायत्री DP 7:17a स्थावरे जङ्गमे चैव DP 2:15a स्नानकर्म-म-इदं प्रोक्तं DP 9:40c स्नानकर्मविधिर्यथा DP 9:1b स्नानमोषधिमज्जलैः AVi 83b; DP 9:23d स्नापयेत्कलशं गृह्य DP 9:6c

स्मिग्धं स्वाद्भ च विष्णवे SP 5:27d स्फटिकं तु प्रदातव्यं SP 8:19c स्फाटितं च विहीनं च DP 4:3a स्फाटिता नाशयेदर्थं DP 4:4a स्युर्मेखलाधिदेवताः DP 7:5b स्रक्को दप्सेति मन्त्रेण DP 8:9a स्रष्टा देवो महेश्वरः SP 1:6b स्रष्टा यः सर्वभूतानां SP 8:11a स्रुचाग्राद् द्वादशाङ्गलात् DP 7:18b स्रुचाग्रैकादशा रुद्राः DP 7:18a स्वदेहे न्यासमूत्तमम् DP 11:1d स्वनाममन्त्रैर्वीषडन्तैः DP 7:20c स्वयम्भवचनं यथा DP 5:13d स्वरन्यासमनुत्तमम् AVi 18b स्वस्ति नो मीति मन्त्रेण DP 12:10a स्वस्तिऋचेण बुद्धिमान् SP 7:42d स्वस्तिकभूषितम SP 5:16d स्वस्थानवर्जिताः कुण्डाः DP 6:15a स्वस्वस्थाने निवेशयेत् DP 6:15d स्वाहा प्राणे तु तालुके AVi 34d स्वाहाकारं प्रतिष्ठयेत DP 8:21b स्वाहाकारवषद्वारौ SP 2:14a; DP 2:12a स्वाहाकारे स्थिता देवाः DP 7:18c स्वे स्वे स्थाने स्थितं मुने DP 7:20b हकार वामतो न्यसेत् AVi 28b हरितां चोत्तरे दद्यात् DP 6:30a हरितामुत्तरे चैव SP 5:23c हरितालं तु दापयेत् AVi 118d, SP 8:22d हरितालं मनःशिलाम् AVi 116a हलं धनुषि संयुतम् DP 4:12d हवियंजैस्तथैव च SP 2:13b; DP 2:11b हस्तं हस्तान्तरे कुर्यात् DP 6:18c हस्तमात्रप्रमाणेन DP 9:2c हस्तिना शकटेनापि DP 9:4a हस्ते तु दक्षिणे ऽङ्गष्टे AVi 22a हस्ते पुनर्वसौ चापि SP 5:5a; DP 6:6a हिमकुन्दनिभं चैव SP 7:13a हिमवत्किल्बिषं हन्ति AVi 82c हिरण्मयेन पात्रेण DP 9:31a

हिरण्यगर्भमन्त्रेण DP 9:9a हिरण्यगर्भमस्त्रेषु AVi 47a हिरण्यगर्भेति मन्त्रेण AVi 89c हीनाङ्गं कुण्डगोलकम् DP 10:9b हीनाङ्गा मरणं भवेत् DP 4:4b हत्वाष्टशतमेकं तु DP 9:12a हूंकारेण तु पूजयेत् SP 7:19d हुंकारेण महात्मना DP 11:27d हृच्छिरस्तु शिखा चैव DP 11:20c हृत्वा कर्म समारभेत SP 5:6d हृदयं तस्य समाख्यातं AVi 103c हृदये द्वौ बाहू गृह्य एव हि AVi 71b हृदये विन्यसेद्विष्णुं AVi 49a; DP 11:13c हृदये श्रीरिधष्ठिता AVi 65d; DP 5:8d हृदयेनसमाचरेत् AVi 100d हेमकुन्दनिभाकारं DP 11:10a हेमगर्भसमन्वितान् SP 5:16b; DP 6:22b

हेमवर्णं तु चिन्तयेत् DP 11:8d हेमवर्णं विचिन्तयेत् SP 7:11d होतव्यं चानुपूर्वशः AVi 101d होतव्यानि यथाऋमम् SP 7:48b होमं शान्तिं +++++ SP 8:35b ++विन्दि? समायुक्तं AVi 116c +गुल्फौ द्वौ तु कल्पयेत् AVi 43b++मसाम नासाग्रे AVi 31c +++देवतैः मन्त्रैः SP 8:24c ++++- आवरूपाय SP 8:47a +++++आं युक्तं SP 8:54a +++++खां सदा AVi 39b +++++**माष्टकम्** SP 8:57b /// मन्त्रेण AVi 91c /// मर्चनम् SP 1:3d /// मित्याहः SP 8:20c

Index of Tantric Mantras and other Prose Lines

```
अग्नये तस्य गायत्री तस्य मन्त्र: ISP 8:3
अग्निमुर्धा इति मन्त्रेण दुग्धोदकेन स्नापयेत AVi 84.ii
अग्निर्देवता वातो देवता इति मन्त्रेण देवं चैव तु पूजयेत AVi 88.ii
आग्नेय्यां दिशाभागे आचार्यो ऽग्निकार्यं प्रारभेत AVi 99.i
आ नो भद्रा इति मन्त्रेण प्रासादस्थानं प्रवेशयेत AVi 96.i
इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने 'ति मन्त्रेण नद्योदकेन स्नापयेत AVi 85.ii
ऊरु वामेति विभ्राड् बृहत्सामं दक्षिणे जानु। लज्जा द्विज वामजानुके AVi 42
ॐ ॐ नारायणाय नमः। AVi 29
ॐ अं प्रदामाय नमः। AVi 29
ॐ अः अनिरुद्धाय नमः। AVi 29
ॐ अकालेभ्यो ऽथ कालेभ्यः कालकालतरेभ्यश्च। सर्वतःकालकालेभ्यो नमस्ते रुद्ररुद्रेभ्यः।
तृतीयब्रह्म । AVi 4
ॐ अघोराय नमः - पिङ्गलास्त्रम् SP 7.16
अ अजिते नमः। AVi 8
अ अनिरुद्धाय मोक्षात्मने स्वाहा। पादयो: ISP 8:45
ॐ अपराजिते नमः। AVi 8
🕉 अमृतमूर्तये स्वाहा। SP 8:45
ॐ अ वासुदेवाय नमः। AVi 29
ॐ आ संकर्षणाय नमः। AVi 29
ॐ कामाय गतप्रभवे स्वाहा। SP 8:45
🕉 गच्छ 2 पुनरागमनाय। विसर्जनमन्त्रः। SP 9:4
ॐ चिक्रणे नमः - अस्त्रम् SP 7.16
ॐ जम्भनि नमः। AVi 8
ॐ जयावहे नमः। AVi 8
3 ज्वल 2 प्रज्वल 2 3 धूपं गृह्ण 2 गन्धमाघ्राय SP 9:3
ॐ तत्संयोगाय विदाहे हृषीकेशाय धीमहि तन्नो विष्णुः प्रचोदयात्। चतुर्थब्रह्म। AVi 5
ॐ तत्सद्बह्मणे नमः। AVi 29
ॐ ध्रुवाय कवचाय नमः SP 7.16
```

```
ॐ नमो नमः परमाय परमेष्ठचात्मने नमः। स्थापनमन्त्रः। SP 8:32
🕉 नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय। DP 11:2
अ नरसिंहाय नमः। AVi 29
🕉 नरे नरे नरनाथ नरय मां नरोत्तम। प्रथमब्रह्म। AVi 2
अ नेत्रायाशनये ज्योतिरूपाय नमः - नेत्रम SP 7.16
ॐ पद्मनाभाय शिखायै नमः SP 7.16
🕉 परमेश्वर धर्मज्ञानवै 🗆 22 🗆 स्थिरा भवन्तु सुखासनम्। SP 8:27
🕉 बोधक सर्वविद्यानां देवदानवाधिपते महापुरुष नमो उस्तु ते। पञ्चमब्रह्म। AVi 6
ॐ भूवराहाय नमः। AVi 29
🕉 यज्ञाय नमो यानाय नमो धर्माय नमः पुण्याय नमो व्रताय नमो नियमाय नमो
मार्गानुसारिणे नमः। द्वितीयब्रह्म। AVi 3
ॐ विजयायै नमः - सावित्री SP 7.16
🕉 विजये नमः। AVi 8
ॐ विष्णवे शिरसे नमः SP 7.16
🕉 हं विष्णवे नमः। AVi 29
शब्दः स्पर्शो रसो रूपं गन्धश्चेति पञ्च। AVi 12
ॐ सम्भवायै नमः - गायत्री SP 7.16
ॐ स्तम्भनि नमः। AVi 8
33 + + + हृदयाय नमः SP 7.16
खड़हस्तात्मने नमः। आयं गौरिति मन्त्रः। AVi 5
चक्षुः श्रोत्रं घ्राणं त्वग्रसना चेति पञ्च। AVi 12
तदेवाग्निस्तदादित्यस्तदिति मन्त्रेण अग्निं चैवालभेत् AVi 99.ii
त्रातारिमन्द्र अङ्गुल्यां इन्द्रायाहि चित्रभानो वामाङ्गुल्यां च AVi 38.ii
दक्षिणकट्यां वामकट्यां इमं वामिति रुद्रं दक्षिणतो ऊरु AVi 41
दशमे द्वादशाक्षरं विन्यसेत्, पुनर्हरेत्। AVi 51
धन्वना गा इति मन्त्रेण गर्तं चैव तु कारयेत् AVi 96.ii
ध्रुवे नक्षत्रे र्-इति मनुना स्थितिन्यासं कुरुते SP 8:33b
नमो ऽस्तु सर्पेभ्य इति मन्त्रः। SP 8:10
नारायणाय विद्यहे वासुदेवाय धीमहि तन्नो विष्णुः प्रचोदयात स्वाहा।SP 9:3
पञ्च नद्यः सरस्वती।SP 8:6
पीतवासं चतुर्भुजं शङ्कचऋगदाधरम्।
     शान्तं परमनिर्वाणं तन्नो विष्णुः प्रचोदयात्। ध्यानमन्त्रः। SP 9:2
पुरुषः प्रकृतिर्बुद्धिरहंकारो मनश्चेति पञ्च। AVi 12
```

पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशश्चेति पञ्च। AVi 12

प्राणो ऽपानः समान उदानो व्यानश्चेति पञ्च। AVi 12

ब्रह्मस्पत्येन स्थापयेत्। स्थापयित्वार्चयित्वा बलिं दत्वा च दानं प्रासादं प्रवेशयेत्। SP

8:25

यज देवा युजे वहे मन्त्रः। SP 8:7 यमाय त्वा मस्रा तस्य मन्त्रः। SP 8:4

या फलिनी याफला इति मन्त्रेण फलोदकेन स्नापयेत् AVi 84.i

युक्षते मन उत युक्षते गोरोचनं दापयेत् AVi 88.i

युवा सुवा इति मन्त्रेण यज्ञोपवीतं च दापयेत् AVi 87.i

वेदाहमेतं पुरुषमिति मन्त्रेण गन्धोदकेन स्नापयेत् AVi 85.i

श्रीश्व ते लक्ष्मीश्वेति मन्त्रेण चन्दनं च प्रदापयेत् AVi 87.ii

स्थिरीकरणमन्त्रः SP 8:35

 $///\langle$ कीर्तिangleवर्धनः । प्रार्थनमन्त्रः । ${
m SP}~8:21$

Index of Vedic Mantras Indicated in all three Texts

DP 13:3 अक्षन्नमीमदन्त RV 1.82.2

SP 5:15; DP 6:21, 8:2 अग्न आ याहि वीतये SV 1.1

SP 8:3 अग्नये त्वा गायत्रछन्दसं गृह्णामि VS 8.47

AVi 90; DP 9:7 अग्निज्योंतिज्योंतिर्गनः VS 3.9

AVi 88 अग्निर्देवता VS 14.20

SP 7:41 अग्निं दूतं पुरो दधे RV 8.44.3

DP 8:4 अग्निमग्नीत्त्रिस्त्रः TB 3.3.7.3

 ${\rm SP}$ 5:83, 5:133; DP 6:20, 12:3 अग्निमीले पुरोहितम् RV 1.1.1

SP 5:84, 7:41 अग्निर्मुधा दिवः ककुत्पतिः RV 8.44.16/VS 3.12

DP 8:21 अदित्यै व्युन्दनमसि VS 2.2

DP 8:17 अधा नो विश्वसौभग RV 1.42.6

DP 8:18 अन्तश्चरति VS 3.7

DP 9:37 अन्नपते इन्नस्य नो देहि VS 11.83

AVi 40; DP 13:10 अपां पृष्ठमिस योनिरग्नेः VS 11.29

DP 8:20 अप्रतीतो जयति RV 4.50.9

DP 8:7 अभिक्रन्दन् कलशं वाज्यर्षति RV 9.86.11

SP 8:9 अभि त्वा शूर नोनुमः RV 7.32.22

DP 13:9 आशुं दिधकां तमु नुष्टवामः RV 4.39.1

AVi 72 अश्वनोः प्राणस्तौ ते (जीवदानं जीवनीसूक्तं) Kāṭhaka XI.7,8

DP 8:12 अस्माकमिन्द्रः समृतेषु ध्वजेषु VS 17.43

AVi 44 अस्य वामस्य RV 1.164.1

DP 8:6 अहं सप्त स्रवतो धारयं वृषा RV 10.49.9

AVi 44, 7:46 आकृष्णेन रजसा वर्तमानो RV 1.35.2/VS 33.43

DP 12:7 आग्ने याहि मरुत्सखा RV 8.103.14

SP 5:18; DP 6:23 आजिघ्र कलशं महि VS 8.42

AVi 92, 96 आनो भद्रा VS 25.14

AVi 79, SP 8:44; DP 9:20 आ प्यायस्व समेतु ते RV.1.91.16/VS 12.112

SP 8:5 आयं गौ: पृक्षिरक्रमीत् RV 10.189.1

DP 12:4 आवदंस्त्वं शकुने भद्रमा वद RV 2.43.3

 $AVi \ 43; DP \ 8:19$ आ वो राजा (आज्यदोह = रौद्री संहिता) $SV \ 1.115$

DP 8:21 [आ श्रावय] अस्तु श्रौषट् यज ये यजामहे वषद्कारः TS 1.6.11.1

DP 9:31 इदं विष्णुर्विचक्रमे त्रेधानुदधे पदम् RV 1.22.17

AVi 38 इन्द्रं नरो नेमधिता (इन्द्रनारयम) SV 1.318

DP 8:16 इन्द्रः क्षत्रं ददातु RV khila. 10.142.5

DP 8:15 इन्द्र ज्येष्ठं न आ भर RV 6.46.5

AVi 44 इन्द्रमिद्गाथिनो बृहत् (यण्वकम्) SV 1.198

DP 13:1 इन्द्राय गाव आशिरम् RV 8.69.6

DP 8:14 इन्द्राय साम गायत RV 8.98.1

AVi 39 इन्द्रायाहि चित्रभानो VS 20.87

DP 13:7 इन्द्रासोमा तपतं रक्ष उब्जतम् RV 7.104.1

DP 8:8 इमं नु सोममन्तितः RV I.179.5

AVi 85; DP 9:15 इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने RV 1.75.5

AVi 41 इमां वां RV 7.36.2

SP 5:14; DP 6:20 इषे त्वोर्जे त्वा VS 1.1

DP 13:8 इह रति VS 8.51

SP 5:35, 8:8 ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वम VS 40.1

SP 7:1 उत वात पितासि नः RV 10.186.2

DP 8:10 उत्तानपर्णे सुभगे RV 10.145.2

AVi 92: DP 9:38 उत्तिष्ठ ब्रह्मणस्पते VS 34.56

DP 8:17 उदु तिष्ठ स्वध्वर VS 11.41

DP 13:2 उद्वयं तमसः परि RV 1.50.10

AVi 31 उन्नयामि KS 11.8

DP 8:12 उभयं ते न क्षीयते वयस्यम् RV 2.9.5

AVi 41 ऊरुद्वय SV Ā. Gā. 266-267

AVi 34; DP 8:5 ऋचं वाचं प्रपद्मे VS 36.1

DP 13:2 एता अर्षन्ति RV 4.58.5

AVi 39 एतो न्विन्द्र स्तवाम शुद्धम् (शुद्धवत्यः) (SV 1.350

SP 7:45 एष विप्रैरभिष्ट्रतः RV 9.3.6

DP 12:11 एष स्तोमो मह उग्राय वाहे RV 7.24.5

AVi 97, 119 एषो ह देव प्रदिश VS 32.4

SP 7:35 ऐन्द्राग्नम RV 8.40

AVi 38, 76 कंकतो न कंकत RV 1.191.1

Vedic Mantra Index 221

AVi 45 कद्रुवाय प्रचेतसे RV 1.43.1-9

 $AVi \ 38$ कनिकन्तम् = कनिकंति हरिरा $RV \ 9.95.1 = SV \ 1.530$

AVi 78 कया न뙎코 VS 36.4/27.39

AVi~76,~93 काण्डात्काण्डात् VS~13.20

DP 13:6 काली कराली च मनोजवा MU 1.2.4

DP 12:3 कुषुंभकस्तदब्रवीत् RV 1.191.16

 $\mathrm{DP}~8:20$ कृष्णोस्याखरेष्ठो $\mathrm{VS}~2.1$

DP 12:5 गन्ता नो यज्ञम RV 5.87.9

AVi 79; DP 9:19 गन्धद्वारां द्वराधर्षां RV khila. 5.87.9

DP 13:5 गायन्ति त्वा RV 1.10.1

AVi 35 गार्गिब्राह्मणम् ??

DP 13:5 गावश्विहा समन्यवः RV 8.20.21

DP 12:4 गृणाना जमदग्निना RV 3.62.18

DP 13:9 घर्मेंव मधु जठरे सनेरु RV 10.106.8

DP 9:24 घृतवती भुवनानामभिश्रिया VS 34.45

AVi 94; DP 8:6 चत्वारि शृङ्गास्त्रयो अस्य पादाः VS 17.91

DP 8:15 चरन्वै मधु AB 7.15.5

 $\mathrm{DP}\ 9:9$ चित्रं देवानामुदगादनीकं $\mathrm{VS}\ 7.42$

AVi 86 जनरक्ता परिधामानः ??

AVi 37 ज्येष्ठसाम SV ??

AVi 34, 99 तदेवाग्निस्तदादित्यस्तद्वायस्तद्व चन्द्रमाः VS 32.1

AVi 41 तद्वो गाय (रुद्रसाम) SV 1.115

DP 13:10 तनूरिस KS 2.1 = AB 8.27.4

AVi 37 तमीशानं VS 25.18

DP 13:6 तमु ष्टवाम यं गिरम् RV 8.95.6

AVi 45 तरत्स मन्दी SV 1.500

DP 8:14 तुभत्ता अङ्गिरस्तम VS 12.116

DP 13:7 तुविग्रावा RV 8.17.8/5.2.12

AVi 80; DP 9:20 तेजो ऽसि शुक्रममृतमायुष्पाः VS 22.1

AVi 39, SP 8:2 त्रातारिमन्द्रम RV 6.47.11/VS 20.50

DP 12:10 त्रीणि जाना परि भूषन्त्यस्य RV 1.95.3

AVi 39, SP 7:47 त्र्यम्बकं यजामहे सुगन्धिं VS 3.60

AVi 79; DP 9:20 दिधकाब्गो अकारिषम् VS 23.32

AVi 77; DP 9:37 दीर्घायुत्वाय बृहते AV 2.4.1

AVi 43 देवव्रते SV Ā. Gā. 212-14

SP 8:26 देव सवितः प्रसुव यज्ञं प्रसुव यज्ञपतिं VS 9.1

AVi 80; DP 9:20 देवस्य त्वा VS 1.10

DP 9:36 देवा गातुविदो गातुं वित्त्वा गातुमित VS 2.21

DP 9:24 द्रूपदादिव मुमुचान: VS 20.20

AVi 96; DP 8:16 धन्वना गाः VS 29.39

DP 12:5 धामन्ते विश्वम् RV 4.58.11

AVi 89; DP 9:34 धूरिस धुर्व धुर्वन्तं VS 1.8

AVi 39, SP 7:2 नमः शम्भवाय (शाम्भवम्) VS 16.41

DP 8:23 नमस्ते रुद्र मन्यवे VS 16.1

SP 8:10 नमो ऽस्तु सर्पेभ्यो ये VS 13.6

 ${
m SP}\ 7:34;\ {
m DP}\ 13:4$ नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् (नासदाख्यम्) RV 10.129

AVi 45 नीलग्रीवा VS 16.56-57

DP 8:4 नेजमेष परा पत RV khila. 10.184.1

SP 8:6 पञ्च नद्यः सरस्वती VS 34.11

DP 8:13 परीतो षिञ्चता VS 19.2

DP 8:19 पारावतस्य रातिषु RV 8.34.18

AVi 45, SP 7:34 पावमानम्/पावमानी RV 9.67.21-27

AVi 36 पित्र्यध्यायः VS 35

AVi 36 पुरुषगतिः (सेतुषाम) SV 1.594

AVi 36 पुरुषव्रते SV 1.222, 609

AVi 35 पुरुषसूक्तम् VS 31

AVi 45 प्र काव्यमुशनेव (वराहसाम) SV 1.524

DP 12:6 प्रति चक्ष्व वि चक्ष्व RV 7.104.25

DP 12:12 प्रतिष्ठासि प्रतिष्ठां गच्छ प्रतिष्ठां मा गमय AB 3.8.3

DP 8:2 ... प्रत्यमुञ्चत शंभुवम् AVŚ.10.6.15?

DP 8:10; 9:36 बलविज्ञाय स्थवीराः प्रवीराः RV 10.103.5

AVi~86;~DP~9:32 बृहस्पते अति यदर्यों RV~2.23.15/VS~26.3

DP 13:3 बोधन्मना इदस्तु नः SV 1.140

DP 9:33 ब्रह्म जज्ञानं प्रथमं पुरस्तात VS 13.3

AVi 36 ब्राह्मणं According to BaudhāyanaGS, TB 2.8.8.67-69

AVi 74; DP 9:5, 13:4 भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम RV 1.89.8/VS 25.21

AVi 40 भाससाम SV 1.609

Vedic Mantra Index 223

AVi 79, SP 8:11; DP 8:7, 9:19 भूर्भुवः स्वः तत्सिवतुर्वरेण्यं (गायत्री) VS 36.3

AVi 30 मण्डलब्राह्मणम् one of the Upanisads?

AVi 91; DP 9:8 मधुवाता ऋतायते VS 13.27

DP 9:25 मानस्तोके तनये मा न आयुषी मा नः RV 1.114.8/VS 16.16

DP 9:16 मुर्धानं दिवो अरतिं पृथिव्याः VS 7.24

AVi 36 मैत्रमन्त्रः VS 39.5

SP 8:7 यज देवा युजे वहे source unknown

AVi 93 यज्जाग्रतो दूरमुपैति VS 34.1

SP 7:44; DP 9:17 यज्ञायज्ञा वो VS 27.42 or यज्ञ यज्ञं VS 8.22

DP 8:22 यज्ञेन वर्धत जातवेदसम् RV 2.2.1

DP 12:7 यत्ते राजं च्छुतं हविः RV 9.114.4

SP 7:46 यथेमां वाचं कल्याणीम् VS 26.2

DP 8:18 यदिन्द्र प्रागपागुदक RV 8.4.1

 ${
m SP}$ 8:4 यमाय त्वा मखाय त्वा ${
m VS}$ 37.11

AVi 84; DP 9:22 याः फलिनीर्या अफलाः RV 10.97.15

SP 8:44 या ते रुद्र शिवा तनू: VS 16.2

AVi 83; DP 9:23, 9:33 या ओषधीः पूर्वा जाताः VS 12.75

AVi 88 युझते मन उत युझते VS 5.14/11.4/37.2

DP 9:35 युझन्ति ब्रधमसुरम् VS 23.5

DP 12:11 युद्धाथां रासमं रथे RV 8.85.7

AVi 87 युवा सुवासाः परिवीत आगात RV 3.8.4

AVi 32 येनेदं भूतं? VS 34.4

SP 5:25; DP 6:32 योगे योगे तबस्तरं VS 11.14

DP 12:6 यो नः स्वो अरणो यश्च निष्यो RV 6.75.19

AVi 46; DP 9:5 रथे तिष्ठन्नयति वाजिनः RV 6.75.6

AVi 35 रुद्राध्यायः VS 16

AVi 37 वरुणसाम SV ??

DP 8:8 वसिष्ठा हि मियेध्य RV 1.26.1

SP 7:34 वाचिकम् RV 10.125

AVi 41 वात आ वातु भेषजं SV 5.7.184.1

AVi 38 विदा मघवन् (महानाम्त्री) SV Ā. Gā. Pari. 1.1

DP 8:22 विप्रं विप्रासो ऽवसे RV 8.11.6

 $AVi \ 40, \ 42 \$ विभ्राङ् बृहत् (विकर्णसाम = ब्रह्मसाम) $VS \ 33.30$

SP 7:3; DP 9:40 विश्वतश्वक्षुरुत विश्वतोमुखः RV 10.81.3/VS 17.19

DP 9:26 विष्णुसूक्तम् RV 1.154.1ff, but there are only 6 stanzas.

DP 9:25 विष्णो रराटमसि VS 5.21

DP 8:11 वि हि सोतोरसृक्षत RV 10.86.1

AVi 85; DP 9:32 वेदाहमेतं पुरुषं महान्तं VS 31.18

DP 8:3 वेदिषदे प्रियधामाय सुद्युते RV 1.140.1

SP 5:24; DP 6:31 वेद्या वेदिः समाप्यते VS 19.17

SP 7:35 वृषाकपि RV 10.86

AVi 75 ब्रीहयश्च VS 18.12

SP 7:43 शंसा महामिन्द्रं यस्मिन् विश्वाः RV 3.49.1

AVi 77, SP 5:15; DP 6:21, 8:5 शन्नो देवीरभिष्टये RV 10.9.4/VS 36.12/AVP 1.1.1

AVi 35 शुक्रियम् TA 4.1–42

AVi 87; DP 9:34 श्रीश्व ते लक्ष्मीश्व VS 31.22

AVi 30, 7:34 श्रीसूक्तम् RV khila. 2.6

AVi 35 स्रोकाध्यायः No definite clue but VS 20 is a candidate

DP 13:8 संक्रन्द्रनेनानिमिषेण RV 10.103.2/VS 17.34

DP 12:8 समानी व: RV 10.191.4

AVi 90; DP 9:35 सिमद्धो अञ्चन्कृदरम् VS 29.1

DP 9:15, 9:16 समुद्रं गच्छ स्वाहा VS 6.21

SP 7:2; DP 9:38, 13:1 सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः RV 10.90.1/VS 31.1

SP 7:42 सुपूतपू: पूतभृति KS.34.16

DP 8:9 सुत्रामाणं पृथिवीं द्यामनेहसम् RV 10.63.10

AVi 31 सूर्यसाम SV 5.7.177.1

DP 8:11 सोमो ददद्गन्धर्वाय RV 10.85.41

AVi 36 स्कम्भसूक्तम् AV 10.7.1-44

DP 8:9 स्रक्के द्रप्सस्य धमतः RV 9.73.1

SP 7:42 स्वस्ति न इन्द्रो वृद्धश्रवाः RV.1.89.6a/VS.25.19

DP 12:10 स्वस्ति नो मिमीताश्विना भगः RV 5.51.11

AVi 34, SP 7:44 स्वाहा प्राणेभ्यः VS 39.1

DP 9:31 हिरण्मयेन पात्रेण सत्यस्यापिहितं मुखम VS 40.17

AVi 47, 89; DP 9:9 हिरण्यगर्भः समवर्तताग्रे RV 1.121.1/VS 13.4/23.1/25.10

GENERAL INDEX

	ablution, lxvii	astranyāsa, lxvi	
	ācārya, lviii, lxi	Aśvatara, lxxiv	
	adhivāsana, xlii	Atharvapariśiṣṭa, liv	
	Aghorāstra, lxxxiii	Atharvaśiras, xliv	
	Agnihotra, xxxvii, xlv	Atharvaveda, xxxvii, xl, lxvii	
	Agnipurāṇa, xxv, xxx	Atharvaveda priest, xlv	
	Agnistoma, xxxvii	$\bar{a}tmatattva$, lxi	
	Aindrāgnasūkta, xliv	$Avad\bar{a}nakalpalat\bar{a}, 109$	
	Aiśa Sanskrit, 109		
	Aiśa form, xxii, 110	Badoh, xxvii	
	Ajitā, liii	Bakker, lxxiv	
	Akrūra, li, lxix	Balabhadra, li, lxix	
	akṣaranyāsa, lxi	banners of various colours, xli	
	Amśuvarman, ix	Bauddha, lxxxi	
	ancillary mantras, eight plus one, liii	Bhāgavata, lxiii	
	angamantras, xliii, lviii, lxxxii–lxxxiii	Bhū, xxxiv, lxxxiv	
	anganyāsa, lviii	Bhadra, xliv	
	animation of the image, lxvii	Bhadrakalpas, xliv	
	Aniruddha, xlix, li, lxii, lxix	Bhagavadgītā, xxviii, lxii	
Aparājitā, liii		Bhāruṇḍasāman, xliv	
	archways, xl, lxix, lxxv	bhasmāgāra, lxxiv	
	pillars of, lxxvi	Bhattacharyya, xiii	
Ārhata, lxxxi		bhūtakūra offering, xlvi	
assembling of image, lxxxv		Bhūvarāha, lxii	
assistants, lxxx		Bisschop, lx, 118	
Astabhujasvāmin, xxix		BISSCHOP & GRIFFITHS, xxxiv, liv	
Aṣṭādaśavidhāna, xv, xvii–xxi, xxvi–		brahmamantras	
	xxviii, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxviii,	Śaiva, liii, lix, lxi	
	xxxix, xliii, xliv, xlvi, xlviii, l-	Vaiṣṇava, liii, liv, lviii, lix, lxi	
	lviii, lxii, lxv, lxvi, lxx, lxxiii,	brahmagāyatrī, xliv, lxxix	
	lxxviii, lxxx, lxxxiii, 116, 122,	Brahman, lxii	
	123, 126	Brahmapurāna, xxvi	
	astānga, lxxxiii	brahmaratha, lxxx	
	appende, minim	,	

Brahmayāmala, xiv, xxxiv Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad, xxxvii Bṛhatsaṃhitā, xxx BRUNNER, 119

caretakers of the image, lxxxi Caturvyūha, xxvii, xlix change of gender, xxiv change of stem, xxv characterisation of a good image, lxxii concoction of five herbs, lxxix consecration of pavilion, xl, lxxvi consecrator, xli, lxxx consecrator's characterisation, xlii

Dakṣiṇāgni, lxxiv dakṣiṇā, xlix
Dakṣiṇā tradition, lxi
deity's ablution, xlviii
deposition of mantras, lxxxi
deposition of precious stones etc., xlvi,
lvii, lxx
Devalaka, lxxxi
Devāmṛtapañcarātra, xv-xxi, xxvixxix, xxxi, xxxiv-xliv, lii, liii,
lv-lviii, lxv-lxvii, lxxi, lxxiii,
lxxiv, lxxvii, lxxxii, lxxxiv,
lxxxvi, 109-116, 121-124

Devavratasāman, xliv dhyanamantra, xxix double sandhi, xxii dvādaśākṣara mantra, xliii, lxv

eight mantras of Viṣṇu, lxxix eight Vṛṣṇi heroes, li, lxx eight-syllable mantra, xlix elliptical syntax, xxv

fire altars, xl, lxxiv five ancillary mantras, xxxi five astral bodies, lxxiv five products of the cow, lxxix five-herb concoction, lxvii four eons, lxxv four retinues, lxix four Vyūha deities, lxxxiii

Gada, li, lxix
Gail, xxix
garbhasūtra, xxxvi
Garuḍa, lxxxiv
Garuḍapurāṇa, 120
gāyatrī, xxxiii
good image, lxxii
Goodall, xxii, xxix, xxxiii, xxxiv, 128
Goodall, Isaacson & Sanderson, xxii
Goodall, Sanderson, Isaacson, xv
Gopālarājavaṃśāvalī, ix
Goudriaan, xxii
Guhyasūtra, xv
Gwalior Museum, xxvii

Haridattavarman, ix
HATLEY, 129
Haviryajñas, xxxvii
Heliodorus, xiii
hiatus, xxii
hiatus-bridger, xxii, 117, 121, 123
hiatus-bridgers
r, m, and r and d, 110
hrdaya mantra as Visnu, xxxi

image installation, xlvi, lxx image of Vāsudeva, lxxiii Internalisation, l irregular sandhi, xxii irregular compound, xxiv irregular inflection nominal/verbal, xxiv irregular word-formation, xxv irregularity of case, xxiv irregularity of number, xxiv

Jambhanī, liii, liv Jayā, liv Jayāvahā, liii Jayā (a text), xiv General Index 227

Jayākhyasamhitā, ix, xiii—xv, xxviii, liv Jayottaratantra, xiii, xv, xxviii, xxxii jīvanīsūkta, lxvii Jyeṣṭhasāman, xliv

Jyotis, xiv

Kālāgnirudra, lxvi, lxxv

kalānyāsa, lx
Kālavaiśvānara, xiv
Kālottara texts, xiii
Kambala, lxxiv
Kathmandu

National Archives, x, xvi National Museum, xxx

Kaula, lxxxi

Kiranatantra, xxxiv Krishnamacharya, xiii

Kṣemarāja, xxx Kubjikāmata, xxxiv

Lakṣmī, xiv

life-cycle rites of the fire, xlv

Lokapāsvāmin, ix loss of anusvāra, xxiii loss of initial vowel, xxiii loss of last syllable, xxiii

Mānadeva I, ix

Mahārāja Bhulunda, xxix

 $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$, xiii, xxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii,

li, lxx, 121

Mahābhāratatātparyanirnaya, 113

Mahālakṣmīsaṃhitā, xv Mahāmāyūrīvidyārājñī, liv Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, 118

Mandara, xxxv

Mañjuśriyamūlakalpa, xxxii mantrasaptaka, xxxiii Mataṅgapārameśvara, xxxiii

Matsyapurāṇa, xxx

 $M\bar{a}y\bar{a}$, xiv

Māyāvāmanikā, xiv, xxx

Medhā, lxxv

Meru, lxxi

metrical irregularities, 109

MEVISSEN, XXX Mohacūḍottara, XXX mokṣaśāstra, XXXVi mother goddesses, xlv Mṛgendrapaddhatiṭīkā, XXXIV mud-pack, lxVII mūrtidhara, lXXXI

Nārāyana's forms, xxxv

Nārada, lxxv Nāsatyas, lxxv Narasiṃha, xiv, lxii Nārāyaṇa, xlix, lxii Nārāyaṇakaṇṭha, xxxiv Nārāyaṇīya, xxxvii Narendradeva, ix Nāsadākhya, xliv navamūrti, lv navanāyaka, lv navavyūha, xlviii, lv

Netratantra, xiv, xv, xxx, xxxiv, liii,

liv, lxi Niśatha, li, lxix

Niśvāsaguhya, xxvi, xxix, xxxiii, xlvii,

lix, lxii

Niśvāsakārikā, xxxiv, lxi Niśvāsamukha, xv, xxxiii Niśvāsanaya, lxxvi

Niśvāsatattvasamhitā, xv, xxvi

OBERLIES, xxii
OLIVELLE, 117

opening of the eyes, lvi, lxvii

pacificatory rite, lxxviii pañcamūrti, lxxxiii Pāñcarātrarahasya, xiv paramahṛdaya, xxxii Parisads, xliv

parts of the image, lxxxv Paśubandha, xxxvii

Sāmavidhāna Brāhmana, xxi

Pāśupatasūtra, lix-lx Sāmba, lxix, li Samkarsana, xiii, lxii pāśupatāstra, xxxiii Pātālākhyā, xiv Sāmkhya tattvas, lxi Pauskarī, xiv Sanatkumāra, lxxi Pāvamānasūkta, xliv Sanderson, xiii, xv, xxv, xxxiii pavilion, xlii, lxxiii, lxxiv Sānkhāvanagrhvasūtra, xxvii pingalāstra, xxxiii, xliii Sārdhatriśatikālottara, xxxiii, lx, lxi Pradyumna, li, lxii, lxix sarvadevamayanyāsa, xxviii, lvi, lxvi Prajāpati, lxxv Sarvajñānottara, xxvi prāṇas, lxi Sātyakī, li, lxix pranītā vessel, lxxv $S\bar{a}tvatasamhit\bar{a}, xxx$ prārthanamantra, xlviii Saura, lxiii, lxxxi pratimālaksana, lxxi sāvitrī, xxxiii Schoterman, xxii pratimāpañcaka, xxvii, lxxii Pratisthālakṣaṇasārasamuccaya, lv scribal error, 109 Prayogamañjarī, 117 sculpting of Visnu's image, lxxi primaeval Purusa, lxxxiv seven *vyāhrti*s, lxxix Puruṣagatisāman, xliv Siddhaikavīratantra, liv Purusasūkta, xliv Sircar, xiii, xxix Pauskarapārameśvara, xxxiii śivatattva, lxii Skambhasūkta, xliv Rajan, xiii Ślokādhyāya, xliv RAMESH & TEWARI, xxix Somaśambhupaddhati, xxv Rastelli, lv Somasamsthā, xxxvii Rathantarasāman, xliv Somendra, 109 Rati, lxxv Śrī, xliv, lxvi, lxxxiii, lxxxiv Rgveda, xxvii, xxxvii, xl, xlv, lxvii Srinivasan, xxvii, xxix Rgveda in Visnu's body, lxxxiii Śrīsūkta, xliv Rgveda priest, xliv Stambhanī, liii-liv ritual ablution of the deity, lxxviii sthālīpāka, lxxv rudrasāvitrī, xxxiv $S\bar{u}ksmasv\bar{a}yambhuva$, xxxiv rudragāyatrī, xxxiv sūtradhāra, lxxviii Svacchandatantra, liii, lxi, 112 sacraments of the fire, lvi, lxix svarabījanyāsa, lxii sacrificial ladle, lxxv Svāyambhuvapañcarātra, xv-xxi, xxv-Sādhanamālā, liv xxix, xxxiv-xxxix, xli, xlii, Sakalanişkala, lxxx xlviii-l, lii, liii, lv-lvii, lxv, sakalīkaraņa, xliii, xlviii, lv-lvi, lxvi, lxvi, lxx, lxxi, lxxiii, lxxiv, lxxxi lxxviii, lxxxi-lxxxiv, lxxxvi, śaktinyāsa, lx 110, 112, 113, 115, 119, 121-Sāmaveda, xxxvii, xl, lxvii 124, 126 Sāmaveda priest, xlv Śvetadvīpa, lxxiv, lxxv

General Index 229

TÖRZSÖK, xxii, liv
Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, lix, 118
tattvanyāsa, lxi
ten names of Viṣṇu, lxx
thirty-eight kalās, lviii, lxi
Tumburu, liv, lxxv
TURNER, 117
twelve body parts, lxiv
twelve names of Viṣṇu, lxxxii
twelve-syllable mantra, xliii, lxv

Ucchuṣmakalpa, liv unmetrical pādas, xxi upahṛdaya, xxxii upākaraṇa, xxvii upaniṣanmantra, lviii

Vāma tradition, liv Vāsudeva, lxxv Vīrabhadra, xxxv Vaihāyasī, xiv Vaikuntha, xiv, liv Vajrācārya, ix, xxx Vajrācārya & Malla, ix Valkhā, xxix Vāma tradition, liv Vāmadevyasāman, xliv Varāhamihira, xxx Varāha, xiv Varuna, xlviii, 118 varuņasāman, lxiii vāstuśamana, lxxiv Vāsudeva, xiii, lxii Vāsudevakalpa, xv Vāksūkta, xliv vedanyāsa, lxii Vedas, lxxv vedi, xli Visnuvikrānta images, ix Visnu's eight angas, xxxi Visnu's eight weapons, xliv Vișnu's ten forms, li Visnu's ten incarnations, lxxxiii Viṣṇu's ten names, lxiv
Viṣṇu's twelve names, xliv
Vidyādharas, lxxv
vidyātattva, lxii
Vijayā, liii
Vīṇāśikhatantra, xxxiv, liii, liv, lxii
Vishnu-Caturmukha, xxvii
Viṣṇu in a group, lxii
Viṣṇu's weapons, lxvi
Viṣṇu's weapons, lii
Viṣṇu's weapons, lii
Viṣṇu's weapons, lii
Viṣṇudharmottara, xxx
Viṣṇupurāṇa, xxvi, lxxxii
viśvedevas, lxxiv
vyomavyāpin mantra, xxxiii

worship of the deity, lxix

Yajñapuruṣa, lxxiv Yajurveda, xxxvii, xl, lxvii Yajurveda priest, xlv Yakṣas, xlv yoga as acquisition, xxxviii yogaśāstra, xxxvi Yogapītha mantras, xxxiii